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WEDNESDAY, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1924.

[7 60CB, 4 60CB]

Part B.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS

[illegible]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF

APPOINTMENT

Colombiana, June 2, 1910.

No. 114.—His Excellency is pleased to make the following appointment on his staff:—

Lieutenant Alexander Evan Frederick Macnerrick, 10th Cavalry, to be 50th King's Commandant, His Majesty the Governor's Bodyguard, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 14th May 1930, was Major James Porphyria White Ogilvie, M.O., 4 V.O., 13th of Guelph, granted combined leave to England.

LEAVEN

Dissemination May 20, 1937.

No. 112.—Under article 126 of the Civil Service Regulations and letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 185-C.S.S., dated the 28th February 1919, Mr. H. K. Umash, I.C.S., receives leave for six months from date of relief.

(Continued, Note 8, 1968.)

[illegible]

- (c) Deadweight on half average salary for three months and twenty-two days in anticipation.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Quincy, June 5, 1893.

Sen. 115.—*Yes*, U. G. MacFay, I.O.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave for ten days from 6th July 1919.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

No. 118.—Mr. C. W. A. Crofton, U.S., has been permitted by the Secretary of State, to where
to India.

APPOINTMENT.

Colombo, May 21, 1922.

No. 117.—Mr. B. Rama Rao, I.C.S., to act as Temporary Under Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department, via Mr. H. R. Uthappa, I.C.S., granted leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, May 21, 1922.

No. 114.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sd/-, 16th May 1922.

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 6-Annexes, dated the 17th April 1922, and despatches.

No. 785 F. E.—Ordered that the despatch and its enclosures be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

LEELA GUNNA, *Secretary*,
16th April 1922.

No. 6-Annexes.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

With reference to my predecessor's Despatch, Financeal (Finance), No. 5, dated 15th April 1919, fixing the date of the next valuation of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme as at the 31st March 1919, I enclose herewith a copy of the Report of the

Actuary, Mr. J. Douglas Watson, F.I.A., as at that date, with copies of a letter sent to him on the 22nd February 1920, relative to that Report, and of his reply dated the 24th of the same month.

I also enclose a statement of the consolidated accounts for the period from 1st April 1921 to the 31st March 1922.

5. The valuation which was made on a 4 per cent basis showed that there was a surplus in the consolidated value of the assets, actual and contingent, over the equivalent liabilities, actual and contingent, of Rs. 2,12,124. The continuation of the reduction of 1½ per cent in the subscription, which has been in force since the 1st August 1918, would absorb 252,940 of this surplus, leaving 161,072 unabsorbed.

6. For the reasons set forth in the letter to Mr. Watson, dated 22nd February 1920, I have decided, while maintaining the 4½ per cent reduction in subscriptions as at present, to increase by 25 per cent all payments that may be payable in respect of the period from the 1st January 1922 to 31st December 1922, on any part of that period. I have sanctioned this increase on the distinct understanding that it may not be continued beyond the 31st December 1922. I feel sure that the disposal of a large portion of the surplus by granting this increase will command itself to the judgment of the authorities. No increase will be made in the discounts payable to dependants on marriage.

This exceptional step of temporarily increasing pensions has been rendered possible by the decision to allow for the present 4½ per cent interest on the half-yearly balance in the payments accounts with effect from the 1st April 1922. The additional ½ per cent is subject to withdrawal on six months' notice.

7. I have to request that you will publish the Actuary's Report, with the letters of the 22nd and 24th February, also this despatch, in the Gazette of India. Interest on notices of contributions should be returned in 4½ per cent with effect from the first day of the month following publication. The date of publication should be communicated to me by telegram, and as soon as possible three alias copies of the aforesaid Despatches will be despatched.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
E. S. MONTAGU.

REVENUE.

Revenue No. 1.—Mr. J. Douglas Watson, F.I.A., to India Office.

11, MEERUTTA STREET, R.O. S.,
22nd December 1922.

SIR,

In accordance with instructions conveyed to me by the Assistant-Secretary and Director of Funds in his letter of the 24th March 1922, I have investigated the financial position of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme as at 31st March 1922.

8. The previous actuarial investigation into this scheme was made by the late Mr. George Francis Hardy as at 31st March 1918, and on that occasion he made a very elaborate investigation into the past experience of the fund, supplemented, where it seemed needed, by data derived from the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Civil Funds, with a view to the proportion of the necessary tables to determine what is likely to be the future experience of the fund with regard to:—

(a) the rates of mortality at various ages of subscribers and of actual and prospective members;

(b) the rates of marriage of the widows and of the daughters of subscribers;

(c) the rates of marriage of married subscribers and the relative ages of husbands and wives at marriage;

(d) the number of sons and daughters born to subscribers of various ages; and

(e) the ages at which subscribers will retire from actual service.

From the data available suitable graduated tables were prepared, which Sir George Hardy in his Report of 11th November 1915 stated might be regarded as a really trustworthy basis for the funeral estimates and one which would be of value in the future. The tables in question are for services reported on the end of this Report (Appendix A, Table A).

2. In connection with the present investigation, I have been furnished by the Accountant-General and Director of Funds with full statistics relating to the first six or five March 1916, and for the entire intervening years since the date at which the last investigation was made. The first point requiring investigation was how far the experience of the first six months 1916 was, in fact, assumed with the above mentioned tables prepared by Sir George Hardy with a view to seeing whether such tables could properly again be used upon this occasion.

3. As the result of a full investigation into the new facts, I am of opinion that Sir George Hardy's tables may again be adopted (with one unimportant exception, which will be referred to below), but it will be convenient, in order to purpose of record, briefly to deal with the figures for the seven years 1911-1916 under each head in detail.

Mortality of Subscribers.

4. The following table gives a summary of the experience with respect to the mortality of subscribers, both active and retired, the facts being arranged for convenience in quinquennial groups of ages—

TABLE I.

Mortality Experience of Subscribers—Active and Retired, 1911-1916.					
Age.	Actual number of deaths.	Number expected by Table A.	Age.	Actual number of deaths.	Number expected by Table A.
25-30	.. 11	.. 10	35-40	.. 31	.. 18
30-35	.. 18	.. 19	40-45	.. 18	.. 24
35-40	.. 11	.. 12	45	.. 5	.. 8
			Total	.. 76	.. 76

From this table it will be seen that the number of deaths was 76, which is two more than the number 'expected' by Table A. This deviation is unimportant.

Mortality of Wives of Subscribers.

5. During the period to which dealt, which is six more than 'expected' under Table A, has the total figure are so small that no particular significance can be attached to this fact.

Mortality of Widows and Daughters of Subscribers.

6. Only two widows died during the period, which was the number 'expected' under Table A, while with regard to the daughters 12 died as against 18 deaths 'expected'.

Mortality of Sons of Subscribers.

7. In the case of the sons of subscribers the number who died was 46 as against 32 'expected' under Table A. Of the 14 deaths, however, 10 are returned as war casualties. Making allowance for this fact, it will be seen that what may be regarded as the normal mortality has closely approximated to that expected.

Marriages.

8. (a) Single Subscribers.—During the period there were 741 marriages of single subscribers as against 688 'expected,' showing as time in approximation between the actual and 'expected' marriages as could reasonably be anticipated.

(b) Widows.—How many were 10 marriages as against 4 'expected' under Table A. In the case of re-marriages of widows, not only is the experience during the period very small, but the table given in Table A are themselves based, as was pointed out by Sir George Hardy, upon very scanty data, and it is not surprising that there should be some deviation between the actual and 'expected' results. There seems, therefore, in my judgment at present no adequate reason for modifying the Table A rates, and in any case, having regard to the small financial effect of this particular item on the investigation, this point is of no practical significance.

(c) Daughters.—During the period there were 41 marriages of daughters of subscribers at the ages shown in the following Table—

TABLE II.

Marriages of Daughters, 1911-1916.					
Age.	Actual number of marriages.	Number expected by Table A.	Age.	Actual number of marriages.	Number expected by Table A.
Under 25.	.. 4	.. 4	25-30	.. 12	.. 5
30-35	.. 34	.. 31			
			Total	.. 46	.. 39

It will be seen that the number of marriages of daughters considerably exceeded the 'expected' under Table A. In this connection it must be borne in mind that, as pointed out by Sir George Hardy, the marriage rates deduced by him were based mainly upon the experience of the old laws. It is, therefore, in view of the possibility of a fall in the marriage rate in the future, he is extremely inclined to make allowance for the past experience by 25 per cent, and it is such reduced rates which are shown in Table A. So far as there has been any rise in the number of marriages during the last few years, this may quite likely have been due to special circumstances connected with the war. Moreover, it is probable that the marriage rate in the immediate future may tend to fall owing to the social and economic after effects of the war. For these reasons, and bearing in mind the fact that any fall in the marriage rate in the future would have an adverse effect on the fund, it has not been considered advisable to assume in this connection a higher marriage rate than that shown in Table A.

Births of Future Children.

10. (a) *data*.—The number of sons born was 347 as against 398 'expected,' a sufficiently close approximation. Moreover, the ratio of the number of married men at each age to the total, as a factor of probability at that age has not altered materially. With regard to sons, therefore, it is satisfactory to adjust the Table A rates.

(b) *Daughters*.—The number of daughters born was 531 as against 598 'expected.' With regard to these figures it will be noticed that the actual number of daughters born, 531, is about 8 per cent less than the number of sons born, 517; which is a proportion found normally to obtain in similar experience. This has suggested an inquiry as to the former date upon which the Table A rates were based, and it was found that for the six years 1900-1905, and again for the six years 1906-1911, the number of sons born exceeded the number of daughters born by 24 per cent in each period. No particular reason suggests itself why what was only regarded as the very abnormal experience up to 1911 should occur, and it was therefore decided to base the present valuations on the more normal experience of the immediately preceding seven years. In order to verify this and also to see on this occasion assumed that the birth rate of daughters would in future correspond with that given for sons in Table A. The 'expected' births on this basis during the past seven years would have been almost exactly equal to the actual births.

Number and Age of Subscribers entering the Service.

11. The following table gives the numbers and average ages of subscribers entering the service:—

TABLE III.

Number and Age of Subscribers entering the Service.

Four of 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915.			Four of 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919.		
Year of entry.	Number.	Average age.	Year of entry.	Number.	Average age.
1911	86	34.9	1914	82	32.5
1912	83	34.9	1915	85	34.5
1913	47	34.4	1916	157	31.7
					31.8

From this table it will be seen that throughout the period the average age at entry has been 34.5, which is practically the same as during the previous six years. With regard to the numbers entering the service, it will be noticed that there fell off considerably during the last years of the war.

Retirements of Subscribers.

12. The number of subscribers who retire from active service at the various ages is a very important factor in such a Fund as this, and Sir George Hardy in his Report (paragraphs 15-19) went very carefully into the questions involved. The special difficulty in dealing with these points is connected with the particular Fund is that, owing to the date at which it was established, comparatively few of the members have reached the normal age of retirement. However, since the Fund was established the average age at entry, which in the early days was 31, has increased to slightly over 34, which has may be expected, slightly more than to increase the average age at retirement, while on the other hand the fact that subscribers are no longer required to pay their monthly subscriptions after retirement may tend in the other direction. Bearing these considerations in mind, and after careful examination of the data of the last seven years, I am of opinion that while there is not at the present time sufficient justification for definitely assuming that retirements will ultimately take place earlier than at an average age of 54, it would be wise somewhat to strengthen the valuation in this respect to provide a margin for future contingencies, and this has accordingly been done.

Withdrawals of Subscribers.

13. Having regard to the present ratio, the influence of withdrawals on the Fund is insignificant and may be neglected.

Rate of Valuation.

14. The valuation has been based upon the rates of mortality, marriage, etc., as published above, combined with interest at the rate of 4 per cent, in accordance with instructions. This involves the assumption that up to the date of each valuation the capital will from year to year be credited with interest at the rate of not less than 4 per cent so long as any of the existing contracts remain in force.

Results of the Valuation.

15. The valuation balance-sheet appended to this report (Appendix B) shows in detail the results of the valuation upon the assumptions described above, and assuming that the full rates of mortality, marriage and duration as set out in Regulation 16 are payable in future.

16. It will be seen that there was on the 31st March 1919 a surplus, according to the present valuation, of £27,574, which figure may be compared with the corresponding surplus of about £15,000, disclosed in the previous valuation when taking into account the financial effect of the modifications in the rules then in contemplation and now in force.

17. It will be observed that the surplus on the present valuation considerably exceeds the corresponding surplus at the previous valuation. I have carefully investigated the reasons for this, and find that the larger surplus is partly due to the rate of interest allowed on the half-yearly balances having been at the increased rate of 4 per cent from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1919 (when the rate was again reduced to 3 per cent), but mainly on account of the improvement of the Fund during the seven years having, as regards many material items, worked out somewhat more favourably than provided for by the tables upon which the valuation was based.

18. Assuming that on the 31st March 1919 it was decided to continue the statement of 31st March 1918 as present allowed of the subscribers, this would show £27,574 of the above-mentioned surplus and would have no effect on the surplus of the Fund. This undistributed surplus would represent 74 per cent of the Fund, which would not be an unreasonable amount to keep in hand in a Fund of this description if the statement in the valuation allowed was permanent. Having regard, however, to the following considerations:—

(a) that the statement in the valuation allowed is subject to scrutiny after each valuation;

(3) that, as explained above, during the last seven years in the whole the expenses of the Fund have been somewhat more increased than the income; and

(4) that it has been decided to allow interest at the rate of 5 per cent on the fully-payed balance of the Fund (which will in itself have a very favourable effect upon the total income).

I am of opinion that until the close of the next calendar year the income of the Fund might safely be increased to 10 per cent, which recommendation, if adopted, would amount to £10,000 of the surplus now disclosed, leaving £5,700 to be carried forward.

Annals of the History of the Indian Civil Service.

24. It remains to deal with the further question upon which I am bound to report, namely, as to the effect, if any, on the Fund of the admission to membership of non-European members of the Indian Civil Service.

25. It is estimated that it is now compulsory for non-European publicists admitted in August 1914 and thereafter to join the Fund, and in accordance with general arrangements with members pay the same rate of subscription and receive the same benefits as the European members. At the time these new arrangements were introduced it was supposed that, in the absence of sufficient material on which to base an investigation of the likelihood that would be received through the admission of non-European publicists to the Pension Scheme, no good purpose would be served by taking external advice on the point (see Despatch (Forward), No. 76, dated 2nd May 1914).

26. Since the new arrangements came into force in 1914 the number of non-European members admitted to the Fund has been 10, 9 of whom were under 30 years of age at the 1st of May 1924, and it is therefore still clearly possible to base any conclusions of value upon such small material. At the same time I must point out that the statistics relating to the new members are kept separately as they may ultimately prove useful. In the meantime these 10 members are, of course, included in the general statistics with the other members.

The Secretary of State for India.

I have, etc.,
J. THOMAS WATSON

APPENDIX A.

TABLE A.

Index of mortality, marriage and divorce.

Age, Sex, Marital Status.	Mortality rates.				Marriage rates.				Divorces per 1,000 marriages.	
	Sub. Indians.	White.	Both.	English and Scotch.	Single Europeans.	White.	English.	Both.	English.	Both.
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
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21
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98
99
100

TABLE A.—

Age last birthday.	Marriage rates.				Deaths per 1,000		
	Per 1,000.	Wives.	Girls.	Daughters and widows.	Single.	Widows.	Daughters.
15	50.15	22.68	..	88.17	88.17	88.17	88.17
16	48.65	21.1	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
17	47.00	20.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
18	45.40	18.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
19	43.80	16.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
20	42.20	14.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
21	40.60	12.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
22	39.00	10.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
23	37.40	8.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
24	35.80	6.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
25	34.20	4.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
26	32.60	2.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
27	31.00	1.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
28	29.40	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
29	27.80	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
30	26.20	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
31	24.60	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
32	23.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
33	21.40	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
34	19.80	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
35	18.20	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
36	16.60	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
37	15.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
38	13.40	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
39	11.80	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
40	10.20	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
41	8.60	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
42	7.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
43	5.40	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
44	3.80	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
45	2.20	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
46	0.60	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
47	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
48	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
49	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
50	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
51	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
52	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
53	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
54	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
55	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
56	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
57	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
58	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
59	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
60	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
61	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
62	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
63	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
64	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
65	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
66	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
67	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
68	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
69	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
70	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
71	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
72	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
73	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
74	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
75	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
76	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
77	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
78	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
79	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
80	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
81	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
82	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
83	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
84	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
85	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
86	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
87	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
88	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
89	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
90	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
91	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
92	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
93	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
94	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
95	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
96	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
97	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
98	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
99	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00
100	0.00	0.00	..	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00

The above table gives the annual rates and rates per 1,000 of the year 1918.
 Note.—The rates given, which are taken from the Report by Sir George Thomas Hardy, dated 15th November 1918, and have been prepared in the present tables with the assumption of the birth rate for daughters, as in 1918 was 100 per 1,000 of the population.

APPENDIX B.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY FINANCE.

Valuation at 4 per cent of Assets and Liabilities at 30th March 1918.

Assets.	Capitalized Value.	Liabilities.	Capitalized Value.
Contributions payable—		Contingent payments—	
To parent of married wives ..	444,472	To parent of wives ..	1,012,138
To parent of married daughters ..	143,000	To parent of daughters ..	383,140
To parent of married sons ..	14,100	To parent of sons ..	366,960
To parent of married granddaughters ..	54,500	To parent of granddaughters ..	112,558
To parent of married grandsons ..	20,740	To parent of grandsons ..	48,343
To parent of married great-granddaughters ..	12,854	To parent of great-granddaughters ..	32,398
To parent of married great-grandsons ..	10,811	To parent of great-grandsons ..	27,398
Uncontingent payments—		To widows ..	494,888
To parent of married wives, &c. ..	38,888	To married widows ..	46,504
Capital ..	1,000,000	To daughters ..	48,888
		To sons ..	5,100
		To granddaughters ..	383,140
		To grandsons ..	48,343
		To great-granddaughters ..	32,398
		To great-grandsons ..	27,398
			1,012,138

Estimated No. 5—Based on the No. 1, Douglas Watson, F.I.A.

Based on the No. 1, Douglas Watson, F.I.A.

Dated February 1919.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for India in Council has had under consideration your Report, dated the 15th December 1918, on the Valuation of the Indian Civil Service Family Finance, from which it appears that a reduction in the rate of subscription at present paid by the members might safely be made.

It is contrary to precedent and to accepted views regarding the application of a surplus to apply it to temporary benefits, but the existing circumstances seem to justify a departure from a previous practice, and the Secretary of State feels that at the present time various reasons exist for adopting an alternative to a reduction of subscription, such as the increasing benefits to widows and children during periods under these Regulations, of the use of the fund without impairing the stability of the scheme and with due consideration for the interests of existing subscribers.

As regards the latter, an important point to be borne in mind is that, as the contributions are fixed in sterling, the smallest large rise in the value of the rupee has the effect of greatly reducing the sums payable by them, so that they are independently receiving a large benefit which does not accrue to the general rate.

General features, which do not immediately affect the present reduction, may perhaps be expected to have some distributing influence on the future progress of the scheme, such as the recent red note voted into the service to be made good later, the possibility of some early repayments, and some other indirect effects of the War, so that it would seem undesirable to increase existing and future payments permanently. On the other hand the Secretary of State has already limited that, with effect from 1st April 1915, interest shall be allowed on the half-yearly balances at 5½ per cent, the additional ½ per cent being subject to withdrawal on his master's orders. In view of the decision of the House of Commons by their resolution, he is disposed to think that without prejudicing the future of the scheme a temporary reduction, such as the 1st December 1914 at at least 7½ per cent might be made to the payment of all present payments with effect from the 1st January 1915, and of those hereafter advanced during the five years to that December 1915. The addition might perhaps be made if it were to be subject to reconsideration in the event of any reduction being made from 5½ per cent to the rate of interest on balances.

Before coming to a decision, the Secretary of State would be glad to have any comments that you may be disposed to make on the above proposal.

I have, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
E. G. JARVIS.

J. Douglas Watson, Esq., F.R.S.

REVENUE No. 1.—Mr. J. Douglas Watson, F.R.S., to India Office.

22, Brompton Street, W.C.
24th February 1916.

Ref. A.B. (Ponds) 1915/16.

Sir, I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply beg leave to say that it is desired—

(1) to continue the existing 1½ per cent reduction in contributions, and

(2) as a temporary measure to front the 1st January 1915 until the 31st December 1915, to increase all interest payments payable by the Pond by 1½ per cent.

I am of opinion that the said advance is just without affecting the stability of the scheme, and with due consideration for the interests of existing subscribers, it being the period the interest allowed on the half-yearly balances is maintained at not less than 5½ per cent.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. D. WATSON.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

REVENUE No. 4.—REVENUE AND PAYMENTS DURING HALF YEAR ENDING
31st MARCH 1916.

		Receipts.			In England.			Total.	
		In India.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Half-year ended—									
25th September 1915	..	10,013	11	12	8,876	14	6	18,889	25
1st March 1916	..	10,883	39	1	9,794	2	9	20,677	41
25th September 1915	..	16,148	4	8	14,058	17	8	30,206	1
1st March 1916	..	17,148	7	8	15,058	11	10	32,206	18
25th September 1915	..	16,486	15	0	14,525	12	8	31,011	8
1st March 1916	..	17,079	15	11	15,075	2	2	32,154	13
25th September 1915	..	17,079	15	11	15,075	2	2	32,154	13
1st March 1916	..	17,079	15	11	15,075	2	2	32,154	13
25th September 1915	..	17,079	15	11	15,075	2	2	32,154	13
1st March 1916	..	17,079	15	11	15,075	2	2	32,154	13
25th September 1915	..	17,079	15	11	15,075	2	2	32,154	13
1st March 1916	..	17,079	15	11	15,075	2	2	32,154	13
Total	..	170,203	8	1	150,203	8	1	320,406	12
		Payments.			In England.			Total.	
		In India.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Half-year ended—									
25th September 1915	..	881	10	8	8,876	4	15	9,757	25
1st March 1916	..	881	0	0	7,734	11	5	8,615	11
25th September 1915	..	399	14	8	8,086	7	10	8,485	24
1st March 1916	..	399	14	8	7,998	9	9	8,397	23
25th September 1915	..	904	8	0	8,448	12	2	9,352	12
1st March 1916	..	881	10	8	8,795	11	7	9,676	19
25th September 1915	..	71	25	6	8,177	4	10	8,248	7
1st March 1916	..	881	10	8	8,876	4	15	9,757	25
25th September 1915	..	104	18	0	8,876	4	15	8,980	13
1st March 1916	..	104	18	0	10,058	12	20	10,272	18
25th September 1915	..	715	20	0	25,000	0	0	25,715	20
1st March 1916	..	148	0	0	10,811	25	8	10,959	25
25th September 1915	..	148	0	0	11,218	20	2	11,366	22
1st March 1916	..	148	0	0	12,868	8	8	13,016	8
Total	..	8,710	8	4	124,705	16	8	133,415	18

* This includes a total of 1,015, 1s. 6d. in amount of salaries, pensions &c. which are shown separately.

NOTIFICATIONS.

On account, June 5, 1929.

No. 512.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Bale, the 17th May 1929.

No. 196.—The Government of India is pleased to direct that the following shall be added to Rule VIII in the Rules published with the Departmental Notification No. 75, dated the 26th March 1924:—

Rule VIII.—The groups fixed in Rule I, are, like other parts of the schedule provided in Rule 28, Part V, of the Educational Rules, exclusive of Departmental orders.

H. A. GUHANAN,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Forbidden.)

LEAVE.

On account, June 1, 1929.

No. 418.—Mr. J. T. W. Pious, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, mentioned privilege leave and furlough as average salary for more months long or after the 25th May 25 6 and 2 weeks 18 1, 23 6 and 30 6 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations 1913 G.O. No. 177, Government, dated 24th March 1918, and 2, 1919, dated 23rd January 1924. (This case is Home Department Notification No. 124, dated the 7th February 1924, published at page 242 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 19th March.)

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

On account, May 24, 1929.

No. 517.—Under the provisions of section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdrew the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at No. 1 in the District of Sullia assigned to the undersigned, for that as was his design of his appointment:—

M. N. R. Narayanaiah, Talukdar, Sullia.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

On account, May 23, 1929.

No. 518.—Under section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take from the custody of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. N. S. Narayanaiah, Talukdar, Sullia, District of Sullia.

On account, June 1, 1929.

Mr. George Betty, First-class Magistrate in the District of Sullia.

On account, June 2, 1929.

No. 519.—Under section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M. N. R. Narayanaiah, Talukdar, Sullia, District of Sullia, First-class Magistrate in the District of Sullia, is empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class Magistrates.

On account, May 27, 1929.

No. 520.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and, under section 27, they are invested with all the powers specified in the Fourth schedule to powers, which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class subject to the power to pass orders as to first class officers under section 28:—

M. N. R. Narayanaiah, Talukdar, Sullia, District of Sullia.

On account, June 2, 1929.

M. N. R. Narayanaiah, Talukdar, Sullia, District of Sullia.

On account, May 27, 1929.

No. 521.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the area specified opposite to their names and to invest them with the powers and emoluments specified in Schedule No. 14, Part I of the Civil Service Regulations 1913 G.O. No. 177, dated the 24th March 1918, and 2, 1919, dated 23rd January 1924. (This case is Home Department Notification No. 124, dated the 7th February 1924, published at page 242 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 19th March 1924.)

M. N. R. Narayanaiah, Talukdar, Sullia, District of Sullia.

On account, May 27, 1929.

The Honorable Francis Xavier, District of Sullia, for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Sullia in the District of Sullia.

Honorable Francis Xavier, District of Sullia, for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Sullia in the District of Sullia.

Ootacamund, May 11, 1929.

No. 658—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st July 1929, the undermentioned 121 villages, which now form part of the registration sub-district of Chittoor in the district of Chittoor, be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Kanyakumari. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
Sub-district (Government).					
1	210	Aalathampalle	10	107	Kayachipalle
2	249	Banajipalle	11	117	Mallavampalle
3	252	Channampalle	12	128	Mallampalle
4	255	Channampalle	13	114	Mangampalle
5	215	Channampalle	14	241	Pappampalle
6	183	Channampalle	15	113	Pappampalle
7	245	Channampalle	16	142	Pappampalle
8	220	Channampalle	17	143	Pappampalle
9	149	Channampalle	18	124	Pappampalle
10	214	Channampalle	19	121	Pappampalle
11	114	Channampalle	20	121	Pappampalle
12	148	Channampalle	21	121	Pappampalle
13	214	Channampalle	22	121	Pappampalle
14	214	Channampalle	23	121	Pappampalle
15	214	Channampalle	24	121	Pappampalle
16	214	Channampalle	25	121	Pappampalle
17	214	Channampalle	26	121	Pappampalle
18	214	Channampalle	27	121	Pappampalle
19	214	Channampalle	28	121	Pappampalle
20	214	Channampalle	29	121	Pappampalle
21	214	Channampalle	30	121	Pappampalle
22	214	Channampalle	31	121	Pappampalle
23	214	Channampalle	32	121	Pappampalle
24	214	Channampalle	33	121	Pappampalle
25	214	Channampalle	34	121	Pappampalle
26	214	Channampalle	35	121	Pappampalle
27	214	Channampalle	36	121	Pappampalle
28	214	Channampalle	37	121	Pappampalle
29	214	Channampalle	38	121	Pappampalle
30	214	Channampalle	39	121	Pappampalle
31	214	Channampalle	40	121	Pappampalle
32	214	Channampalle	41	121	Pappampalle
33	214	Channampalle	42	121	Pappampalle
34	214	Channampalle	43	121	Pappampalle
35	214	Channampalle	44	121	Pappampalle
36	214	Channampalle	45	121	Pappampalle
37	214	Channampalle	46	121	Pappampalle
38	214	Channampalle	47	121	Pappampalle
39	214	Channampalle	48	121	Pappampalle
40	214	Channampalle	49	121	Pappampalle
41	214	Channampalle	50	121	Pappampalle
42	214	Channampalle	51	121	Pappampalle
43	214	Channampalle	52	121	Pappampalle
44	214	Channampalle	53	121	Pappampalle
45	214	Channampalle	54	121	Pappampalle
46	214	Channampalle	55	121	Pappampalle
47	214	Channampalle	56	121	Pappampalle
48	214	Channampalle	57	121	Pappampalle
49	214	Channampalle	58	121	Pappampalle
50	214	Channampalle	59	121	Pappampalle
51	214	Channampalle	60	121	Pappampalle
52	214	Channampalle	61	121	Pappampalle
53	214	Channampalle	62	121	Pappampalle
54	214	Channampalle	63	121	Pappampalle
55	214	Channampalle	64	121	Pappampalle
56	214	Channampalle	65	121	Pappampalle
57	214	Channampalle	66	121	Pappampalle
58	214	Channampalle	67	121	Pappampalle
59	214	Channampalle	68	121	Pappampalle
60	214	Channampalle	69	121	Pappampalle
61	214	Channampalle	70	121	Pappampalle
62	214	Channampalle	71	121	Pappampalle
63	214	Channampalle	72	121	Pappampalle
64	214	Channampalle	73	121	Pappampalle
65	214	Channampalle	74	121	Pappampalle
66	214	Channampalle	75	121	Pappampalle
67	214	Channampalle	76	121	Pappampalle
68	214	Channampalle	77	121	Pappampalle
69	214	Channampalle	78	121	Pappampalle
70	214	Channampalle	79	121	Pappampalle
71	214	Channampalle	80	121	Pappampalle
72	214	Channampalle	81	121	Pappampalle
73	214	Channampalle	82	121	Pappampalle
74	214	Channampalle	83	121	Pappampalle
75	214	Channampalle	84	121	Pappampalle
76	214	Channampalle	85	121	Pappampalle
77	214	Channampalle	86	121	Pappampalle
78	214	Channampalle	87	121	Pappampalle
79	214	Channampalle	88	121	Pappampalle
80	214	Channampalle	89	121	Pappampalle
81	214	Channampalle	90	121	Pappampalle
82	214	Channampalle	91	121	Pappampalle
83	214	Channampalle	92	121	Pappampalle
84	214	Channampalle	93	121	Pappampalle
85	214	Channampalle	94	121	Pappampalle
86	214	Channampalle	95	121	Pappampalle
87	214	Channampalle	96	121	Pappampalle
88	214	Channampalle	97	121	Pappampalle
89	214	Channampalle	98	121	Pappampalle
90	214	Channampalle	99	121	Pappampalle
91	214	Channampalle	100	121	Pappampalle
92	214	Channampalle	101	121	Pappampalle
93	214	Channampalle	102	121	Pappampalle
94	214	Channampalle	103	121	Pappampalle
95	214	Channampalle	104	121	Pappampalle
96	214	Channampalle	105	121	Pappampalle
97	214	Channampalle	106	121	Pappampalle
98	214	Channampalle	107	121	Pappampalle
99	214	Channampalle	108	121	Pappampalle
100	214	Channampalle	109	121	Pappampalle
101	214	Channampalle	110	121	Pappampalle
102	214	Channampalle	111	121	Pappampalle
103	214	Channampalle	112	121	Pappampalle
104	214	Channampalle	113	121	Pappampalle
105	214	Channampalle	114	121	Pappampalle
106	214	Channampalle	115	121	Pappampalle
107	214	Channampalle	116	121	Pappampalle
108	214	Channampalle	117	121	Pappampalle
109	214	Channampalle	118	121	Pappampalle
110	214	Channampalle	119	121	Pappampalle
111	214	Channampalle	120	121	Pappampalle

B. RAMACHANDRA NAIDU,
Secretary to Government.

(Kirkcaldine,)

ATTENDANCE.

Government, June 1, 1929.

By Mr. The Secretary in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Malcolm Edward Cookman, F.O.S., to be President of the Board of Examiners and Mr. Leonard Tullman Davis, L.C.S., appointed Agency Commissioner.

Gazetted, June 3, 1933.

No. 172.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 171, Financial, dated 7th March 1929, and G.O. No. 71, Financial, dated 21st January 1933, M.R. Sy. Sarwan Lalohia Narayan Rao Gera, Assistant Commissioner, S.H. Akbar and Customs Department, is granted privilege leave for four months and three days with effect from 10th June 1933 prospectively to retirement.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Gazetted, June 3, 1933.

No. 173.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Sy. D. Umachandran Rao Padala Gera, Deputy Collector, S.H. grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for seven days from 6th June 1933 in consideration of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in 1931 and also dated 26th April 1933 published at page 66 of *Port St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 6th May 1933, and with permission to add to his leave the holiday on 26th June 1933 (Sunday).

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Gazetted, May 31, 1933.

No. 174.—The following appointments and postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered :—
Mr. Patrick Connelley, Assistant, Treasury, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.
Mr. Patrick Connelley to general duty, Treasury.

Gazetted, June 3, 1933.

M.R. Sy. Ramaswami Subrahmanyam Appay Aravind, Land Revenue Subdivision, North Arcot, to act as Deputy Collector, seventh grade.

M.R. Sy. Ramaswami Subrahmanyam Appay Aravind to special duty, Revenue, for the requirement of the lands required for the Madras-Bombay Railway.

PROMOTIONS.

Gazetted, June 1, 1933.

No. 175.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered :—
M.R. Sy. Ramach. Subrah Aravind, as senior from fourth, to general duty, Customs.
M.R. Sy. Anand Rajababu Madhavan Aravind, as senior from fourth, to the Customs Treasury.

PROMOTIONS.

Gazetted, June 3, 1933.

No. 176.—The following promotion in the Madras Customs House is ordered :—
Mr. Mahesh Alfred Paria, third-grade Assistant, to be sub. sec. seventh-grade Assistant, vide No. A. H. Jackson on other duty with effect from 15th February 1933.

Gazetted, June 3, 1933.

No. 177.—The following promotion in the Salt, Akbar and Customs Department is ordered :—
M.R. Sy. Perungulam Appayyanar Madhavan Appay Aravind, Inspector, first grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, third grade, Kanchipuram subdivision, with effect from 15th June 1933, vide M.R. Sy. R. K. Narayana Rao Gera notified above.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Gazetted, June 4, 1933.

No. 178.—Mr. G. B. Fendall, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Akbar and Customs Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazetted, June 1, 1933.

No. 705.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TARIFF 1930: THE WAT—HUMAN, FISH AND LANTERN.

India, the 18th May 1930.

No. 1076-1077.—In pursuance of the notification in this Department, No. 1075, dated the 3rd April 1930, the Government of India in Council is pleased to announce, as the persons by whom the notification required by the said notification should be granted in the case of new fishes or stings reported to the Fisheries of Canada, the Collectors of Customs in the Dominion.

Gazetted, June 3, 1933.

No. 179.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS DUTY.

India, the 3rd May 1930.

No. 1048.—In pursuance of the power conferred by section 53 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (XXII of 1878) the Government of India in Council is pleased to exempt grain, pulses and flour imported into British India from the 1st April 1930 to the 31st December 1931 from the various duty leviable thereon as in items No. 15 and No. 21 of Schedule II, Part III and IV, to the Indian Tariff Act, 1918 (VIII of 1918), as subsequently amended.

Outstanding May 21, 1970

Under section 4, Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and containing 272 acres, in the name of Little Rock or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of sewerage and formation of a highway; and, under section 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Luluab, Tanganyika, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to issue order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Luluab, Tanganyika, and may be inspected at said office during office hours.

Tasjire district, Tasjire taluk, No. 81-B, Malhar village

[illegible]

* P. A. J. L. OUD

Active Directory in Government

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

王欣、王明

Published June 1, 1958

No. 175—Under articles 209 (a), 207, 201 and 211 (3) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. J. H. Allen, a.n., Assistant Director of Fisheries (Hawaii), is granted continued privilege leave and furlough for six months with effect from 2nd March 1932.

¹ [This research note, No. 147, dated 23rd March 1934, published on page 118 of Part I of the Part 2, *Genes Canada*, dated 23rd March 1934.]

Charmant, June 3, 1930.

On 128 and under article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. D. E. Harris, District Forest Officer, Guntur, is granted privilege leave for one month and two days with effect from 2nd May 1930 with permission to prefix the holiday on 2nd May 1930 and to utilize the holidays on 4th May and 6th June 1930 provided the conditions of article 120 of the Civil Service Regulations are fulfilled.

K. 177.—H.R. Ry. N. S. Kulandasanani Palai Arayal, Assistant Director of Agriculture, VI Circle, is granted sick leave for one month from the date of issue.

APPENDICES

Declassified May 31, 1986

No. 175 - M.E.Ry. C. Tschuganov, n.e., Assistant Lecturing and Systemic Doctor, to act as Assistant Principal, Agricultural College, Qashgaria, in addition to his duties from the 18th June 1972 until return from leave of M.E.Ry. Hse Sahib H. S. Hossain from 18th August or until further orders.

Deposited Aug 4, 1910.

No. 178.—Capt. Herbert W. Watts, R.E., to be Industrial Engineer temporarily for a period of two years from 1st May 1920.

GENERAL LICENSE FOR EXPORTS.

An open general license has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (subject to application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed:—

Wool and	Miscellaneous and mixed goods.
Woolen-wings powder.	Minerals and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent sulphur content, not otherwise prohibited.
Cane sugar.	Documents containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Onion and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tin.	Poultry flesh.
Onion powder.	“Pork” animal food.
Distilled spirits (not containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives).	Feeding powder.
Wax.	Feedings.
Woolen flesh.	Resins.
Kaffee.	Resins containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Leather.	Tea-powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Leather.	Vanilla extract.
Mango, cherry, tomato, rhubarb, and tomato ketchup.	
Marine.	

IMPORTS.

An open general license has been issued which permits the free import of all bona fide samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this license may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the article in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to notify the Customs Authorities that the goods provided for export under this license are bona fide samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relevant shipping documents.

This license only applies to samples of goods which require licenses for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of sample stock, though within the amount of the actual time they were exported, could be exported without the consent of the relevant authorities.

OPEN GENERAL LICENSE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An open general license has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1923, permitting the export of coal, coke and semi-coke to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Rostov, Leningrad and Lihavsk), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Belgium, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorized representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their officers.

The Customs Authorities will require security to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is no duly authorized local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (see list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the security form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipment from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general license must still be covered by an export license from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on security:—

Ports.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dorset Street, Glasgow.
From Ayr to Huddersburgh inclusive	Mr. W. H. Foster, 11, Bedford Chambers, Quay-side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Harbour ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive)	Mr. A. D. Gwyn, 124, Alfred Walker Street, Hull.
Minor ports and all ports to Newcastle and Cumbria	Mr. J. McLeish, Dock Road Office, Liverpool.
From Barry Port to Newport inclusive	Mr. L. E. Lewis, 10, Whitehall Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT OF SUGAR-BEEF AND MEATBONE FOR THE VETERINARY.

An open general license has been issued for the export of smooth-bone cane and sometimes also raw marrow, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without application for special licenses to the Import and Export Licensing Section:—

- British Possessions and Territories (see note below).
- French Possessions and Protectorates (see note below).
- United States of America.
- South America.
- Japan and Korea.
- Africa South.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the trans-shipment ports on Form B, 58 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Produce for animal or human consumption which are on *Boats* "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and opium).

Books, oils and fats on *Boats* "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Opium.

Quinine sulphate.

Carbolic acid.

Phosphoric carbonates.

J. M. TURNER,

Treasury, Addl. Secretary to Government.

(MARINE.)

APPOINTMENT.

Colombo, June 1, 1929.

No. 42.—Under section 13 of the Marine Port Trust Act, 1923, the Governor in Council appoints Captain E. W. HADDAD, M.B., D.S., R.N.M., to be a Trustee of the Port of Malacca, Mr. Captain G. B. HADLEY, R.N.M., resigns.

J. M. TURNER,

Treasury, Addl. Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, May 17, 1929.

No. 43.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), and in pursuance of previous rules on the subject, the Governor in Council, issues the following revised boat rules for all the major ports in the Malacca Presidency:—

NOTICE THAT RULES FOR BOAT TRAFFIC IN THE MALACCA PRESIDENCY.

Rules made by the Government of Malacca under section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), for licensing and regulating circumstances plying for hire, and for and cargo, passengers and other boats plying, whether for hire or not, and whether regularly or irregularly, in or partly within and partly without any port in the Malacca Presidency other than the port of Malacca, and for determining the quantity of cargo or number of passengers to be carried by any such boats.

These rules do not apply to boats coming from any system of inland navigation into a port.

1. No person, other as owner or agent, shall use any boat (other than a motorboat not plying for hire) to carry goods or passengers, whether for hire or not, or from any ship or vessel at the port, or from place to place within the limits of the port as defined in the rules being, unless such person shall hold a license in the form—Appendix A—prescribed by the registering officer—vide Appendix C—issued with a boat or boat shall have been registered.

2. For purposes of registration, the owner or agent of a boat shall cause the boat to be brought to such place as the registering officer may appoint for the purpose.

Nothing in this rule shall apply to boats bearing such of the appliances of a ship or steamer as to be maintained solely for purposes of pleasure, but the registering officer may, if he sees fit, withhold the exemption from any such boat.

3. Should the owner of a boat be a minor, the license may be obtained by the guardian of the minor. Should the owner of a boat be a Hindu, who owing to the custom of the country cannot appear in public, the license may be obtained as his behalf by his duly constituted agent. In such case, the guardian or the agent shall be deemed to be the owner for the purposes of these rules.

4. Owners of licensed boats shall supply the holder of each of their registered boats with the boat's license which shall be produced at any time when demanded by any duly authorized person. A printed copy of these rules, and any written directions issued by the registering officer for compliance therewith after such shall be supplied by the owner to the holder, and shall be shown by each holder to any

inspector of passengers by such boat who shall demand to see the same. Owners of registered boats shall be responsible that the details of their boats conform with the boat rules and any written directions issued by the registering officer in compliance therewith, and shall obtain a declaration from them in that effect and shall produce such declaration to the registering officer when required.

5. Every boat being a steam launch having engines of order to be examined, hereinafter shall, when plying, whether for hire or not, have on board in charge of her engines a person possessing a certificate of competency as an engine-driver granted under the Indian Steam Ships Act, 1911, or under the Indian Steam Vessels Act, 1916.

When application is made in the foregoing manner under the Indian Steam Ships Act, 1911, or the Indian Steam Vessels Act, 1916, the application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 22 for carrying the vessel.

6. Every boat having engines driven by oil or petrol shall, when in use, whether plying for hire or not, have on board in charge of her engines a person experienced in her work and able to prove to the registering officer's satisfaction, by starting, stopping, reversing and slowing the engines, that he is competent to be in charge; and a second person, who has had experience and

experience how to handle a boat in a narrow channel. The owner or agent of such boat shall keep them ashore and free from all other

18. A registered boat shall not ply within the limits of the port between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m., without the previous permission of the registering officer, and a registered boat shall ply when flag B by day or one red light by night, indicating bad weather or high sea is displayed from the port flagstaff. When either of these signals is hoisted at the port flagstaff, all boats shall return to the shore at once and shall not ply again, without the special permission of the registering officer, until the signal is hoisted down.

19. No person shall be allowed or cause to be allowed on any registered boat with passengers or cargo beyond the number or quantity specified in its license by the registering officer and no such boat other than a steam boat shall be allowed to carry both passengers and cargo at the same time or on from any ship or vessel at the port.

20. Whenever the number of passengers or the quantity of cargo in a boat exceeds the number or quantity entered in the license, the vessel at the owner shall before starting from the vessel or from the shore, require any passenger to leave the boat or any messenger, warehouse or shipping or landing agent concerned to remove from the boat the whole or any part of the cargo.

21. Owners of registered boats shall instruct the skippers of such boats to pay immediate attention to the following signals of the Commercial Code when displayed from the port flagstaff, viz:—

Flag A—All boats to return at once to the harbour or landing place.

Flag B—Fair is impossible.

Flag C—Communication with the shore dangerous.

Flag D—Boats can leave the harbour.

Flag E—Boats can enter the harbour.

and also, when it is hoisted at the port flagstaff, to the boat under flag—a square blue flag with four parallel and lines running diagonally—shall not be displayed on the Port Office building to carry out rule 18.

22. No vessel or other person in charge of or navigating any registered boat shall attempt to make such boat fast in any manner, or shall take it ashore or to land or to a buoy, or shall be allowed to land or to a buoy.

23. (1) No skippers or other person in charge of or navigating a registered cargo boat shall allow a fishing boat or a pleasure boat to be within ten yards of her when such cargo boat is plying between the ship and shore.

(2) No person in charge of or navigating a fishing boat or a pleasure boat shall allow such boat to go alongside a steam or ship while discharging or shipping of cargo is proceeding.

(3) Any vessel who is found, by the registering officer, to have contravened the provisions of clause (1) or (2) of this rule may be prohibited from further employment in any capacity in any licensed boat and any owner employing such vessel in contravention of such prohibition shall be liable to withdrawal of all licenses issued to him.

(4) The license of any boat which is found, by the registering officer, to have contravened the provisions of clause (1) or (2) of this rule shall be liable to be withdrawn.

24. Officers under clauses (1) and (2) of rule 23 may, at the discretion of the registering officer, be compensated. Such fees shall be credited to the Minor Ports Fund.

25. All passengers and goods shall be loaded or shipped within the limits of a port as determined by the Government and in such place as the registering officer may appoint and no person shall ship or land passengers or goods beyond such limits unless the sanction of the Port and Customs Officers at the port shall have been previously obtained.

26. No owner of a registered boat licensed to ply for hire, or person dependent by any owner of such registered boat to carry any cargo or passengers for hire, shall demand a rate beyond that entered by the Government for the carriage of any such cargo or passengers. No owner or third or any other member of the crew of such boat shall demand or accept any gratuity or present from the passengers there during the course of her trip between ship and shore or from place to place within and without port limits.

27. The registering officer may cause the license or license of a boat to be suspended if such boat is found to be in breach of any of the foregoing rules; and the registering officer may also require a boat-owner, on pain of revocation of his license, to clear his boat from the charge of a boat or boats, or any number of boats, or any other vessel of a similar kind.

28. An appeal shall lie from the decision of the registering officer upon any matter in connection with these rules to the Collector of the District, provided that such appeal be preferred in writing within seven days after the decision of the registering officer and that such appeal be accompanied in writing to the party or parties concerned, and the decision of the Collector shall be final.

For the survey, registration, licensing and inspection of boats and motorboats plying for hire other than a steam launch:—

	Boats other than motor and motorboats	Steam and motorboats	Motorboats plying for hire
	Rs. L. S.	Rs. L. S.	Rs. L. S.
For each vessel and passenger as required by these rules provided the boat is not motorized	1 0 0	0 0 0	....
On each season of a boat being found necessary as being impounded or impounded	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
For registration as such of the motorboat provided by these rules	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
For putting a license on each of the motorboats provided by these rules	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
For each annual inspection provided the boat is motorized	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

No fee is payable for surrendering a license or registering for the grant of a duplicate license when the original license is lost, stolen or is mutilated. If applicable, half the principal fee may be taken.

Penalty for falsifying a license or a certificate is a fine not exceeding 50 of the Indian Rupee Act, 1861 (XV of 1861), which is as follows:—

* 31. If any person disobeys any rule or order which a Local Government has made in pursuance of this Act and for the punishment of disobedience to which express provision has not been made elsewhere in this Act, he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

ARTICLE 4.

Licenses granted to owners of boats measuring over 100 feet long, 10 feet deep,* To carry cargo and passengers to the nearest specified place to and from the shipping at or off the Port of Port St. George and subject to the provisions laid down in the Boat Rules as amended by the Government.

Name of shipper	Name, number and description of boat	Flag and equipment	When built and where	When registered and in what condition	Weight of cargo without passengers	Number of passengers without cargo	Number of crew	Particulars respecting the service or services of the boat.		Particulars respecting the kind of the boat.		Period for which the license is valid in months
								When or where	Particulars	When or where	Particulars	
								10	Overhaul	11	Particulars	
								12	Particulars	13	Particulars	
								14	Particulars	15	Particulars	
								16	Particulars	17	Particulars	
								18	Particulars	19	Particulars	
								20	Particulars	21	Particulars	
								22	Particulars	23	Particulars	
								24	Particulars	25	Particulars	
								26	Particulars	27	Particulars	
								28	Particulars	29	Particulars	
								30	Particulars	31	Particulars	

* Measured in accordance with G.O. No. 384, dated 2nd May 1916.

Note.—Two children under 12 years of age = 1 adult.

DATED:

191

Extended to—
1st December 191

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Secretary Officer.

Endorsement for ships of boats.

ANNEXURE B.

Register showing the names, ages, places of residence and date of birth of the persons employed in the Port of _____ for the year 1920.

Date of registry.	Number of birth.	Name.	Age.			Place of residence.	Thrift points.	Remarks.
			Years.	Months.	Days.			

ANNEXURE C.

The undermentioned officers are registering officers for the purposes of the revised Boat Rates framed under section 4 of the Indian Ports Act, 1914.—

Names of ports.	Designation of officers.
Comacrae, Vungayem, Mandapam, Cochin, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Mangalore, Calicut and Tellicherry.	The Port Officers of the respective ports.
Gazipur, Bongaigaon and Calcutta	The Port Officer, Calcutta.
Patna, Munger and Benares	The Port Officer, Patna.
Delhi and Meerut	The Port Officer, Delhi.
Calcutta, Bongaigaon, Farakka, Coochbehar and all other ports to which the Indian Ports Act has been extended.	The Port Officers of the respective ports.

H. K. MARSHMAN, Secretary to Government.

Colombo, May 31, 1920.

No. 44.—With reference to rule 21 of the revised boat rates issued under section 4, subsection (1) of the Indian Ports Act, 1914 (XV of 1914), applicable to all the Minor ports in the Madras Presidency and in pursuance of the previous notification on the subject, the Government in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised rates of boat hire for the ports specified below. The new rates of hire will come into force with effect from the 15th June 1920.—

For the port of Calcutta.

Between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Accommodation boat, per trip	3	0	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1	0	0
Do. return trip from different vessel	3	0	0
Cargo boat, per trip	1	0	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1	0	0
Do. return trip from different vessel	1	0	0
Calcutta, per trip	0	0	0
Water boat, per trip	0	0	0
Cargo boat for landing goods, per trip	0	0	0
For boat employed in landing cargo—			
If one boat is used, per trip	4	0	0
If two boats are required, then for each boat, per trip	5	0	0
Transshipping cargo	1	0	0
For first trip, in addition to ordinary hire	1	0	0
For each succeeding trip, in addition to ordinary hire	1	0	0

Extraordinary rates.

Between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. provided the boat leaves the shore after 6 p.m., per trip	Double the ordinary rate.
Between 4 a.m. and sunrise, per trip	An ordinary rate and a half.
During the period that either the surf or the current may be heaviest, and on all occasions when a boat carries a double crew by direction of the Port Officer.	Double the ordinary rate.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer, or other officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

* This charge includes cost of filling sails, providing ropes, hooks, etc.

A double crew shall consist of ten men and two boys. The mast or current flag shall be hoisted only when the Port officer considers a double crew necessary.

For the port of Durban.

Between sunset and 8 p.m.

	Rs.	S.	P.
Accommodation boat, per trip	3 0 0
Do. return trip from the same vessel	3 0 0
Do. return trip from different vessel	5 0 0
Cargo boat per trip	2 0 0
Do. return trip from the same vessel	2 0 0
Do. return trip from different vessel	3 0 0
Outboard, per trip	4 0 0
Water boat per trip	5 0 0
Cargo boat for landing horses, per trip	3 0 0
For boats employed in landing cargoes—			
If one boat is used, per trip	4 0 0
If two boats are required, then for each boat, per trip	3 0 0
Transhipping cargo—			
For first trip, in addition to ordinary hire	1 0 0
For each succeeding trip, per day	1 2 0

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 p.m., per trip	Double the ordinary rate.
Between 4 a.m. and sunset, per trip	An ordinary rate and a half.
During the period that either the mast or the current flag may be hoisted and on all occasions when a boat carries a double crew by direction of Port officer.	Double the ordinary rate.

In case of extraordinary service as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port officer or other officer in charge of the port shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

For the port of Colingaputram.

Between sunset and 8 p.m.

	Rs.	S.	P.
Accommodation boat, per trip	3 0 0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1 0 0
Do. return trip from different vessel	5 0 0
Cargo boat, per trip	1 0 0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1 0 0
Do. return trip from different vessel	1 0 0
Outboard, per trip	6 7 6
Water boat, per trip	5 4 0
Cargo boat for landing horses, per trip	3 0 0
For boats employed in landing cargoes—			
If one boat is used per trip	4 0 0
If two boats are required, then for each boat, per trip	3 12 0
Transhipping cargo—			
For first trip, in addition to ordinary hire	1 0 0
For each succeeding trip per day	1 2 0

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 p.m. per trip	Double the ordinary rate.
Between 4 a.m. and sunset, per trip	An ordinary rate and a half.
During the period that either the mast or the current flag may be hoisted and on all occasions when a boat carries a double crew by direction of the Port officer.	Double the ordinary rate.

In case of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port officer, or other officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

* The charge includes cost of flag, cable, providing ropes, boats, etc.

Gazetted, June 7, 1925.

No. 45.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Indian Posts Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), as amended by the Indian Posts (Amendment) Act, 1924 (VI of 1924), the Governor in Council makes the following additions to the rules for regulating the use of the posts and wharves at the various ports in this Presidency also does the part of Madras published on page 508 of Part I of the *First of George's Gazette*, dated the 14th June 1919 —

ADDITION.

Insert the following at the end of rule 3 under Part I, General rules:—

"The work done by the post staff during such periods such fees shall be charged as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor in Council."

Insert the following as rule 3 under Part II, Special rules:—

"Cabot and Mangalore"

"4. (a) Fees for the services of the pier staff at the ports of Cabot and Mangalore for work required to be done out of office hours or during holidays will be charged at the same rates as those prescribed for similar work at Customs officers."

"The full amount of the fee should be paid with the requisites."

"(b) When more than one vessel or wharves apply for work the fee prescribed will be distributed equally among them."

"(c) Overtime fees levied under the rule shall be paid in full to the officers concerned."

J. M. TORING,

Temp. Asst. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Gazetted, June 7, 1925.

Under article 256, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 117, Financial, dated 26th March 1919, M.R.Ey. Kallagade Shrinani Appa Ramaswami Appa Arangal, B.A., B.A., Executive Engineer, South Arad division, is granted, with effect from the 1st June 1925 as date of rule, privilege leave for three days.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Gazetted, May 31, 1925.

The extended privilege leave and furlough for six months granted to M.R.Ey. Palamanthi Subramanyam Ravi Kumar Reddi Arangal, Sub-Engineer, in the certificate published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1924, is extended by four months.

"APPOINTMENT."

Gazetted, June 7, 1925.

M.R.Ey. Narasimha Srinivasaya Appaswami Arangal, B.A., B.A., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, South Arad division, vice M.R.Ey. Narasimha Appa Arangal on privilege leave or until further orders.

TRANSFERS.

Gazetted, June 2, 1925.

M.R.Ey. Vallu Marudai Kallagade Arangal, temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Kistna Eastern division, II Circle, to the III Circle.

M.R.Ey. Narayanaswamiyappa Vinnaswami Srinivasaswami Appa Arangal, temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Western division, II Circle, to the I Circle.

Gazetted, June 7, 1925.

M.R.Ey. Madhavaswami Kishore Rao Arangal, B.A., B.A., Officiating Executive Engineer, from the South Eastern division, I Circle, to the South Western division, VI Circle (to move on relief).

M.R.Ey. G. Ramaswami Appa Arangal, B.A., B.A., Executive Engineer, from the South Eastern division, VI Circle, to the South Western division, I Circle (to move on relief).

W. J. J. ROWLEY,

Eng. in Charge, P.N.D. (General and Irrigation).

FORTING.

Gazetted, June 2, 1925.

Mr. S. D. Shree, Officiating Deputy Military Engineer, Southern and Central Circles, as he is charge of the Southern Circle without prejudice to his own duties, vice Mr. F. G. Dickinson who has been transferred to Canteen Harbour works or until further orders. To take effect from the date of relief of Mr. F. G. Dickinson.

R. F. STONEY,

Acting Military Engineer in Charge.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 21.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1899.

[PART, 1. cont.]

Part I.-Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Continued, June 8, 1899.

No. 408.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 8 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sri Rameswar Velupillai Appayagar Rameswar Velupillai Appayagar to be member and President of the Tanjore District Board.

No. 409.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 8 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.R. Tirupattur Venkateswara Appayagar to be member and President of the Chittoor District Board.

No. 410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.R. Sri Subbarao Velupillai Venkateswara Appayagar to be President of the Gopur District Board.

No. 411.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.R. Sri Subbarao Velupillai Appayagar to be President of the Kanchi District Board in the Gopur District.

No. 412.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Short to be a municipal councillor of the Municipality of Chintamani.

ERRATA.

No. 721.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Short to be a municipal councillor of the Municipality of Chintamani.

No. 722.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Short to be a municipal councillor of the Municipality of Chintamani.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of so much of notification No. 913 published on page 475 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 20th August 1898, as relates to the Gopur District Board, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the maximum number of members to be appointed to the Gopur District Board and the number of members to be appointed by election shall be 12 and 12 respectively.

No. 414.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following statement which it is proposed to make in the schedule to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Act for the conduct of elections of members

of which boards and published under notification No. 1321 on pages 601-651 of Part I-A of the *Port of George Town, dated 25th November 1915*, amended by a decision No. 4-8 on page 719 of Part I-A of the *Port of George Town, dated 15th May 1920*. Objections or suggestions in respect of the draft regulations may be submitted on or before 15th July 1920. Those received after that date will be considered.

CONTENTS.

ASANTAPUR DISTRICT.

Number of electoral circles and population of each circle included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each electoral circle.	Number of electoral circles and population of each circle included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each electoral circle.
<i>Single Polling Board.</i>		<i>Single Polling Board.</i>	
<i>For—</i>		<i>Subdivisions—</i>	
1. Talyasli Suba	1	1. Talyasli Suba	2
2. Yedigöller Suba	2	2. Yedigöller Suba	2
3. Yedigöller Suba	2	3. Yedigöller Suba	2
4. Yedigöller Suba	2	4. Yedigöller Suba	2
5. Yedigöller Suba	2	5. Yedigöller Suba	2
6. Yedigöller Suba	2	6. Yedigöller Suba	2
7. Yedigöller Suba	2	7. Yedigöller Suba	2
8. Yedigöller Suba	2	8. Yedigöller Suba	2

No. 415.—Under subsection (i) of section 344 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1883, the Governor in Council lays down the following rules for the conduct of elections of presidents of district boards:—

Rules for the election of presidents by the members of district boards.

1. When the Government shall have decided that the president of a district board shall be elected by the members of that board, the Collector shall convene a meeting of the board for the purpose of the election.

2. At the meeting convened by the Collector, of which not less than ten days' previous notice shall be given to the members, the district board shall proceed to the election of the president. Each election shall not be held unless the Collector and at least half the members for the time being of the district board are present at the meeting.

3. (1) Any member who desires or is willing to be elected must be proposed by one and seconded by another member, and the vote of the Collector and other members present at the meeting shall be given to such proposal shall be taken in the following manner:—

(2) Every member wishing to vote shall write on a slip of paper the name of the member whom he wishes to be elected and place the same in a box so constructed that the paper may be placed therein but not extracted without the box being opened. The Collector shall then open the box and count the votes in the presence of the members.

4. (1) The election shall be decided by an absolute majority of the votes of the members present at the meeting, the Collector having a second or casting vote in every case of an equality of votes.

(2) If no candidate has secured the absolute majority of votes required by clause (1), the ballot shall be repeated.

(3) At each successive ballot the candidate who obtained the fewest votes at the preceding ballot shall be eliminated. If two or more candidates lowest on the list have obtained equal numbers of votes, a separate ballot shall be taken in order to decide which of them should be eliminated. The final result shall, if no candidate secures an absolute majority of votes, be made until two candidates only are left.

5. The result of the election shall be declared by the Collector.

6. The validity of any election may be contested by a petition signed by at least three members of the district board by which the election was held, and not otherwise, provided that such petition shall reach the Collector within seven days from the date of the election and shall allege specific grounds for setting aside the election on account of material irregularity in the conducting thereof or for other sufficient cause.

7. Upon receipt of such petition the Collector shall inquire into the validity of such allegations or objections.

8. When seven days from the date of election have expired, or if any such petition as is described in the last preceding rule has been received, then upon the conclusion of the inquiry into the matters alleged therein, the Collector shall report the proceedings, together with his opinion, to the Government, who shall pass such orders as they may think fit, and such orders shall be final.

9. In the event of a district board which has been called upon to elect a president failing to do so on the date fixed in accordance with that rule, the Collector may, upon good cause being shown for the failure, fix and notify a second date for the election. Should good cause be not shown for the failure to elect on the first date fixed, or should failures occur on the second date also, the Collector shall report the matter to the Government, who shall pass such orders on the matter as they may think fit; and such orders shall be final.

No. 410.—The following draft order relating to the "Chirkishan water-pooled and free library" endorsement is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. It will be taken into further consideration on or after the 15th July 1922:—

Draft Order.

Whereas H. R. P. M. K. Krishnasami Aiyar, Manager of Dindigul has under section 4 of the Chirkishan Endowment Act, 1907, requested that the provisions of the said Act be applied to the "Chirkishan water-pooled and free library endorsement" existing of a building 21 feet by 15 feet in the East Curram, Dindigul, for the function of the library and water-pooled and such endorsement of Rs. 1,000 for the maintenance of the charity, the Government in Council, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 4 and 6 of the said Act, hereby direct that the said provision shall now in the interest of Chirkishan K. K. Sengupta, K. K. Sengupta, and with the concurrence of the said applicant, be duly applied to the Municipal Council of Dindigul to administer the same in accordance with the scheme appended to this notification:—

Scheme.

(1) The endorsement will be known as "The Chirkishan water-pooled and free library."
(2) The cash endorsement of Rs. 1,000 shall be utilized for the construction of a model building for a office (not more than "one trustee" in Dindigul and the room necessary from the said building for the office of the employees of the Chirkishan K. K. Sengupta, K. K. Sengupta, and with the concurrence of the said applicant, be duly applied to the Municipal Council of Dindigul to administer the same in accordance with the scheme appended to this notification:—

(3) The balance of the rent of any office meeting the maintenance charges of the charity shall be kept to a maximum of Rs. 100.

No. 411.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Dated, the 23rd April 1922.

No. 15,734.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1900 (IX of 1900), the Railway Board in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be able to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority an sum in the schedule hereto annexed, the sum specified in second column thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

Local authority.	Tax.
Municipal Corporation	Tax on lands.

No. 412.—Under section 22 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1905, the Government in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the date of this notification, the sum of Rs. 100,000, payable in the following manner, shall be paid to the said authority, in the sum of Rs. 100,000, shall be included from the same line of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

T. S. No. 101 is word T, bounded on the north by T. S. No. 102; east, south and west by T. S. No. 103

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 413.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 4 acres, by the name of "K. K. Sengupta" or by, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a railway line to the Madras Divisional Office, Madras, and for the purpose of the said land, the Government in Council hereby direct that the said land be acquired under the Act and disposed of to the Government in Council for the purpose of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madras Division, Tiruchengode taluk, Chinnaiyandur village.

K. K. Sengupta, belonging to P. S. Sengupta, Madras, bounded on the north by S. No. 101 and on the south by S. No. 102

No. 414.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 121 acres, by the name of "K. K. Sengupta" or by, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a railway line to the Madras Divisional Office, Madras, and for the purpose of the said land, the Government in Council hereby direct that the said land be acquired under the Act and disposed of to the Government in Council for the purpose of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madras Division, Villupuram taluk, Villupuram village.

Government, S. No. 101, belonging to S. No. 101, bounded on the north by S. No. 101, and on the south by S. No. 102

NOTIFICATION.

Overland, May 28, 1920.

As. 12.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint for a period of two years from 1920, April 1920, M. R. My. Rao Subash Krasappa Narayana Rao Patil (S. Rao) to be a tax official under the Local Tax System at Vistapalem, subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 484, dated the 22nd September 1919, published on pages 1412-43 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette of the 10th October 1919.

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF
DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 24 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M. R. My. H. Venkaya Reddy, Esq., of Bellary has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Adoni, in the District of Bellary.

Bellary Collector's Office,
30th May 1920.

A. T. G. MOSCADO,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M. R. My. Satyanarayana Kannaiah Subbar Vaidyanath Ayer Arangal is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Guntur District, in the District of Guntur.

2nd June 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1914, M. R. My. H. V. Arithanatha Sanyal, Esq., is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Koda Municipality in the District of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
4th June 1920.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M. R. My. Chinnai Vaidyanatha Esq. of Makkurudi, Annapuram taluk, has been duly elected as a member of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board in the Godavari district.

Godavari Collector's Office,
2nd June 1920.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M. R. My. Thilamma Reddy Esq. of Gudur has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kurnool in the District of Kurnool.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
30th May 1920.

I. C. MCARDY,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M. R. My. Kandappa Ganesappa Nayudu Esq., of Vengaloor, Nagpur has been duly elected as a member of the Velore Taluk Board in the District of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
2nd June 1920.

K. K. HOOD,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M. R. My. Anantha Aranganthar Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Srirangapatna Taluk Board in the Madras district.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M. R. My. N. R. Rameswari Raja Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Srirangapatna Taluk Board in the Madras district.

Madras Collector's Office,
28th May 1920.

G. F. BRACKENBURY,
Collector.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1914 (V of 1914), M. R. My. Mohan Anya Patil of Kallamangudi Pili has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kallamangudi in the District of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
28th May 1920.

R. E. L. GUTTY,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1914, M. R. My. Annambaliam Served Lalabandam Served Aranganthar Esq. has been duly elected as a member of the Pudukottai Taluk Board in the District of Tanjore.

28th May 1920.

Under section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1914, M. R. My. Mathuram Pili Sanyam Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Nagayana Municipality.

28th May 1920.

Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, M.R.Sy. Tirumala Venkateswala Nellothi as Tirumala Nellothi Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Nagapattinam Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th May 1920.

P. C. SUTTI,
Collector.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Kola. Kesavaiah Gani has been appointed by election to be Vice-President of the Orissala Taluk Board in the Goster district.

Under section 26 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. M. Subba Rao Pancha Gani, s.a., has been appointed by election to be Vice-President of the Ougala Taluk Board in the Goster district.

Goster District Board's Office,
25th May 1920.

T. H. HILL,
President.

The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby reappoints M.R.Sy. Udayakrishna Venkata Ramaswamy Perala Gani, s.a., as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kistna district, to be a member of the Gadwal Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
26th May 1920.

M. RAMA/SHANDRA SAO,
President.

Under section 31 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, Messrs. H. Arunachala Chettiar Arangal and K. V. Ragunatha Chettiar Arangal have been appointed by election as members of the North Arcot District Board by the Cuddalore Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
1st June 1920.

A. SUBBAYYAL,
President.

Under section 34 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Hon'ble (Hon. Subbaraj Subbaraj) Subbaraj has been appointed by election as member of the South Arcot District Board by the Mangalore Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
1st June 1920.

S. H. ELLIS,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the President, District Board, Tanjore, hereby reappoints the undersigned gentlemen to be members of the Kottam Taluk Board:—

- (1) M.R.Sy. Subramanyaswamy Nellothi as Chettiar Kesavaiah Chettiar Arangal.
- (2) M.R.Sy. Kesavaiah Subbaraj as Arangal Arangal.
- (3) M.R.Sy. S. Appaswami Vayala Gani.
- (4) M.R.Sy. Subramanyaswamy Nellothi as Chettiar Arangal.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
26th June 1920.

T. N. SIVAGANAM PILLAI,
President.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 22.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1929.

(Part, 1 s. 4 p.)

Part 3-B.—Educational.

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Colleges of Arts registered in the Madras Presidency during the first quarter of 1929.

HOME DEPARTMENT. (Education.)

LEAVE.

Continued. May 27, 1929.

No. 123.—Under article 242 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. N. H. Krishnamoorthy, Additional Deputy Director of Public Instruction, privilege leave for three weeks from or after the 24th June 1929.

Continued. May 31, 1929.

No. 124.—Under article 242 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 371, Financial Department, 24th March 1929, M.R.Dy. M. Sankaranarayanan Aiyangar, Acting Inspector of Schools, South Circle, privilege leave for two weeks and ten days from or after the 12th July 1929.

APPOINTMENTS.

Continued. June 4, 1929.

No. 125.—Under section 7 of the Madras University Act, 1921, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. K. Sankaranarayanan Aiyangar to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras with effect from the 12th July 1929.

(With effect from the 12th July 1929.)

No. 126.—Mr. Herbert Spencer Dumas, Principal, Teachers' College, Bangalore, to be Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras, and to act as Principal of the same college until further orders.

No. 127.—Mr. Harold Charles Papworth, to act as Additional Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.

No. 128.—Mr. S. R. S. Srinivasan, Sub-Inspector, Madras, to be temporary Additional Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras (vide G.O. No. 125, Home (Education), dated the 24th February 1929).

No. 129.—Mr. Robert George Brown, Acting Inspector of Schools, South Circle, to be Principal, Teachers' College, Bangalore.

H. RAMACHANDRA RAU,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The one month's privilege leave granted by the Government of Madras to the Director of Public Instruction, on behalf of M. R. P. R. L. Krishna Ayyar, Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras District, is extended by leave of the same kind for a period of two months.

Madras, 3rd June 1916.

The leave on medical certificate for six months granted by the Director's certificate published in Part I-B of the Port El. George Gazette, dated 2nd September 1915, to M. R. P. R. N. Venkateswara Ayyar, Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore District, and Acting Headmaster, Government Training School for Hindus, Bellary, is extended by leave of the same kind for two months and sixteen days and half-pay for those months and fourteen days in continuation thereof.

The twenty seven days' privilege leave granted on behalf of Mrs. M. Brahm, Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore District, Bellary, in Director's Proceedings H.O. No. 152/15 W.R., dated 14 May 1915, published in Part I-B of the Port El. George Gazette, dated 11th May 1915, is extended by leave on medical certificate on half pay for thirteen days.

Madras, 3rd June 1916.

R. KRISHNAIAH,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1916.

MIDDLE—INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following form is presented for the coming examination in Middle—Intermediate Grade, with reference to paragraph f, (b) of the syllabus for that grade:—

Form.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras 29th May 1916.

D. A. HOODAY,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PAPER EXAMINATIONS, 1916.

English.

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1916:—

I. Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will be required:

1. Stories of Greece and Rome by Wills Johnston (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Rs. 3-6-0.

2. Tales of Indian Characters by Michael Macauliffe (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Rs. 1-5-0.

3. The Great War—Oxford University Press (Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Rs. 0-1-0.

4. The Personal History and Experiences of David Copperfield the Younger, by Charles Dickens—Abridged and Edited for Schools by R. A. Trolie. English Literature for Secondary Schools series (Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Madras Branch, Madras). Price, Rs. 2-11-0.

5. Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will be required:

6. Selections in Poetry and Prose. The selections will be announced later; the text-book containing them will be published by the University of Madras and copies thereof can be had from the S.P.C.K. Press, Ceylon, Madras.

7. Selections in Poetry and Prose. The selections will be announced later; the text-book containing them will be published by the University of Madras and copies thereof can be had from the S.P.C.K. Press, Ceylon, Madras.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras 29th May 1916.

D. A. HOODAY,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

LECTURE TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY
UNDER THE MADRAS SCHEME.

In accordance with the scheme for the use of the Madras Legislative Council allotted to the University of Madras under the Madras Scheme, it has been decided by the Government of Madras

that a person shall be entitled to be registered as an alumnus on the roll for the constituency of the University if he has a place of residence in India and is a member of the Senate, or an Honorary Fellow or a graduate of this University of some other place standing, i.e., a graduate of the University (including a Licentiate in Medicine or Law) in the University who was admitted to his first degree at the Annual Convocation held in November 1915 or earlier.

Under the regulations for the preparation of the electoral rolls issued by the Government of Madras the electoral roll for the constituency of the University should contain the following particulars—the alumnus's name, father's name, address and polling station—as it should be divided into parts for each registration area comprised in the constituency and each part should be divided into sections for each polling area within the registration area. The divisions in each registration area should be numbered in one series and the names in each polling area should be arranged alphabetically and bear consecutive numbers. The polling areas shall be the same as those fixed for the territorial constituencies. The City of Madras and each district in the Madras will be a separate registration area. All other areas will together form another registration area. The Registration officers are the Commissioner of the Madras Presidency for the City of Madras, the Collector of the district for each district in the Madras and the Registrar of the University for other areas.

With a view to enable the Registration officers to prepare the preliminary electoral rolls for the constituency of the University all members of the Senate, Honorary Fellows and graduates of over seven years' standing who claim to be eligible to be registered as alumnus are requested to submit their applications in the following form not later than 1st July 1930 to the Registration officer of the area in which they reside:—

Application for registration—University Constituency.

Types of applicant (If students, as returned in diplomas)	Father's name.	Address.	Qualification (specify if Senate, Honorary Fellow or degree holder).	Date of the examination in which the highest degree was taken.	Polling station at which applicant claims to vote.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

I declare that the information given in the above form is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct, that I attained the age of 21 years on _____, that I was a British subject and that I have not been declared by a court to be of unsound mind.

Station

Signature

Date

Alumnus.

The above declaration was signed in my presence. The signatory is personally known to me (or has been identified in my certificate) and the information furnished by him above is, so far as my judgment goes, correct.

Station

Signature of Magistrate (after than a
village magistrate) or Fellow of
the University.

Date

(By order)

Reside House, 5th May 1930.

F. J. HENNINGMAN,
Deputy Magistrate.

GOVERNMENT VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT.

NOTICE OF ADMISSION TO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS—SESSION 1930-1931.

Applications in the prescribed form should reach the Principal on or as early as possible after the list of Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders eligible for admission to secondary classes is published, or, in the case of Matriculation, after the results of the Matriculation Examination are published. Forms can be had on application to the College head clerk, enclosing a half anna stamp to cover postage.

2. The applications of Matriculants will be considered only after the results of the Matriculation Examination have been received from the University.

3. The courses offered are groups I, II and III. Under group I, only the following subjects are allowed, namely—Ancient History, Modern History, and Logic or one of the languages, namely—Malayalam, Tamil or Sanskrit.

4. Applicants will be admitted into those groups for which their marks in the Matriculation Examination or their attainments as certified by their Secondary School Leaving Certificate show them to be qualified.

(3-2)

5. Applications from holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate will not be considered unless they are accompanied by their Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. (Copies will not do.)

6. Each applicant selected for admission will receive intimation from the Principal to that effect, the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate of accepted applicants will be returned to them with as little delay as possible by back-post, register.

7. Accepted applicants should pay their fee or an instalment of their fee, and submit their transfer certificate on the day on which the college reopens. Fees will not ordinarily be returned after the re-opening day for accepted applicants failing to do so.

8. The fees of the Intermediate class are Rs. 25 for the long term and Rs. 22 for the short term or Rs. 22 and Rs. 21, respectively, if paid in two instalments at the beginning of the term. An admission fee of Rs. 1 per head and a reading room and games fee of Rs. 2-6-0 for the long term and Rs. 1-6-0 for the short term payable in advance will also be charged. In addition, Students of Group I and II will be required to pay also a laboratory fee of Rs. 5 per term.

9. In the case of students not living with their parents or other guardians approved by the Principal, residence in the College hostel will be compulsory.

10. The College hostel provides furnished accommodation for 100 students. The charges per head, room rent, on breakfast charges, water fee and boarding fee included will come to about Rs. 12 a month. Each boarder will be required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 1 and to deposit an advance of Rs. 25 which will be adjusted towards his accounts at the time of his leaving the hostel.

T. BHAKKUNNY,

Principal.

Puducherry, 17th April 1929.]

GOVERNMENT BAKSHEN COLLEGE, TELICHERRY.

Revised rule VIII of the "Rules regulating the admission of candidates into the college classes of the Government Bakshen College, Telicherry, 1920-21" published on page 126, Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th April 1929.

VIII. The following scholarships are available for students of this college only:—

- (1) The Broomer scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 8 each.
- (2) The Pataki Marar scholarship of the value of Rs. 60 a year payable in two instalments of Rs. 30 each.
- (3) The Srinivasa Sastri scholarship of the value of Rs. 60 a year payable once in two years.

S. V. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,

Principal.

Telicherry, 24th May 1929.

GOVERNMENT MURHAMMAN COLLEGE (GOVERNMENT MADRAS-S-AYAN), MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

I. Applications from Madras-Man students for admission to the junior Intermediate class should be sent as soon as possible after the results of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination have been published.

II. The college will re-open after the summer vacation on Wednesday the 20th June 1929.

III. The college pursues students in Groups (a) in the following subjects:—(a) Ancient History, (b) Modern History, (c) Logic, (d) Arabic, (e) Persian and (f) Urdu.

IV. Applications for admission to the college should be made in the following form:—

- (1) Name of applicant in full.
- (2) Father's or guardian's name with permanent address.
- (3) Occupation of father or guardian.
- (4) Monthly income of father or guardian.
- (5) Date of birth.
- (6) Whether vaccinated or has had smallpox.
- (7) School or college in which the student last studied.
- (8) Subjects in Group "C" of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.
- (9) Candidates in Group (a) the candidate wishes to take.
- (10) Register number at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.
- (11) Address of candidate.
- (12) The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should accompany the application.

V. Students holding an acknowledgment of their applications should forward an addressed post card with their application.

VI. Selected students should join the college on the day it re-opens and a transfer certificate from the school or college last attended should be produced.

VII. Students wishing to join the senior Intermediate class in Group (a) (History, Logic, Arabic, Persian and Urdu) should see the Principal in person on or before the 25th June 1929.

VIII. Students admitted will be required to reside in the college host unless they reside with their parents or guardians. Applicants for admission should be able to read and write in the English language.

Madras, 28th May 1929.

W. C. DOUGLAS,

Principal.

LAW COLLEGE, TRINIDAD.

RULES REGULATING THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE TRINIDAD LAW COLLEGE.

Object.

1. The College, which is affiliated to the Madras University in the Faculty of Law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B.L. and M.L. Degree Examinations of the said University and for the Pleadership, the Civil and Criminal Judicial Trials and such other examinations in law as have been or may hereafter be instituted by the Examiners Government.

Control.

2. Subject to the control of the High Court, the general management of the College is vested in the Principal.

3. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to any higher authority must be forwarded through him.

Staff.

4. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two Senior Lecturers, five Honorary Lecturers and a Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

5. The Principal shall be a Barrister-at-Law, or a Vakil of the High Court, being a Graduate in Law, of not less than five years' standing in either case; the two Senior Lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law or not less than three years' standing or Vakils of the High Court, being Graduates in Law, of not less than five years' standing; and the five Honorary Lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law, or Vakils of the High Court, being Graduates in Law, of not less than three years' standing.

6. The Senior and Honorary Lecturers will be required to lecture and be on duty during the "free" working days of the week and the Principal can have a week.

7. The duties of the Lecturers shall from time to time be determined by the Principal.

Course of Instruction.

8. The course of instruction for the B.L. Classes shall be as laid down in the Bye-laws and Regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years, divided into four terms, the terms being separated by the two vacations of the year. During the first two terms, students shall be prepared for the First Examination in Law, and during the remaining two terms, students who have completed their course of instruction in the B.L. Class and who have passed the necessary three examinations shall be prepared for the B.L. Degree Examination. The course of instruction for the Pleadership Classes shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court and shall extend over two years of four consecutive terms.

Classes.

9. The College shall include the following classes:—

I. B.L. Class—in respect of students preparing for the B.L. Degree Examination.

II. P.L. Class—in respect of students preparing for the P.L. Examination.

III. Pleadership Class—in respect of students preparing for the Pleadership Examination.

Strength of Classes.

10. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admission being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. But it shall be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed to regulate admission, notice shall be made in order of the receipt of application by the Principal.

Admission, Examinations and Examinations.

11. All applications for admission shall be in a prescribed form and shall be submitted as on or reach the Principal not later than the first Monday in July for the B.L., P.L. and Pleadership Classes. Every application must be accompanied by a transfer certificate from the School or College to which the applicant was last attached.

12. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose character or previous conduct has not been satisfactory.

13. Any student who has obtained admission into the College by means of a false certificate or by false representation of any kind, or who may be found guilty of gross misconduct, shall be immediately dismissed.

Qualifications for admission.

14. Candidates for admission to the B.L. Classes must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by that University as equivalent thereto. Provided that candidates who have appeared for the B.A. Degree Examination may be provisionally admitted pending publication of the result.

15. Candidates for admission to the First-grade Pleadership Class must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination. Candidates for admission to the Second-grade Pleadership Class must have passed F.A. Examination or the Matriculation Examination of a British Indian University or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination or such other examination as may be decided by the High Court to be equivalent thereto.

Fees.

All fees shall be paid in advance. The Principal may, in addition, levy from each student a fee of not more than eight annas per term for the Law College Association and another eight annas for stipends.

16. Fee shall be levied as under:—

B.L. Class	Rs. 65 per term.
P.L. Class	Rs. 65
Pleadership Class	Rs. 65

13. No student shall be made exempt in the case of a student admitted in the F. L. Class who has appeared for the B. A. Degree Examination and who, having failed in that examination, has to withdraw from the College.

14. The fee only is increased or reduced by Government at any time.

Hours of Instruction.

15. The hours of instruction shall be fixed by the Principal. The general scheme of study shall also be arranged by the Principal.

Festivals, Holidays and Term.

16. The College shall be closed for the Midsummer Vacation for three months from April to July and also for a week during Christmas.

17. The scheme of holidays allowed for the College will be notified by the Principal.

18. Students may obtain leave of absence in case of illness or for other good reasons by application to the Principal.

Registers and Accounts.

19. The following registers shall be kept—

- I. Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
- II. Monthly register of attendance.
- III. Register of fees paid showing dates of payment.
- IV. Register of marks and pay abstract.
- V. Library receipts and register.
- VI. Register of expenditure on college grounds.
- VII. Inventory of valuable stock.
- VIII. Register of marks obtained by each student at College Examinations.
- IX. A consolidated book of transfer certificates.

Miscellaneous.

20. The Principal and Lecturers shall hold written examinations half yearly to test the students in their knowledge of the subjects of instruction during the preceding half year. No student shall voluntarily be granted a term certificate unless he gets 50 per cent. of the marks assigned for each subject, or otherwise satisfies the Principal and Lecturers concerned that he is qualified for such term certificate.

21. An abstract of these rules, with such alterations as may have been mentioned within the preceding twelve months, as far as they relate to the students, shall be published in the first issue of the *Trinidad Government Gazette* in June.

Pass 1890-1921.

The Law College, Trinidad.

Work for the first term for all the classes will commence on Monday the 4th July 1920 and the students will meet from that date.

Fee Exemptions.

B.L., F.L. and First-class Class.—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. Class shall have completed the course of study prescribed for the First Examination in Law and shall have passed the class examinations; and those seeking admission to the F.L. and First-class First-class Class shall have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University; and those seeking admission to the Second-class First-class Examination shall have passed the B.A. Examination at the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination or such other examination of any other Indian University as may be desired by the High Court to be equivalent thereto. No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents with his application a transfer certificate showing (a) the name of the candidate in full; (b) the date of birth as entered in the admission register; (c) the class in which he was admitted to and in which he left the Institution; (d) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving; (e) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled; and (f) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that Institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

In the case of an applicant who has been previously enrolled in the Institution and is accompanied by a certificate of good character from the head of the office where he was employed. In the event of a student employed in a department where a register of students is maintained, the applicant should be accompanied by an attested extract from such register.

Term Fees.

The term fee for the F.L. Class will be Rs. 50; for the B.L. Class, Rs. 60; and for the Honorary Class, Rs. 45. But Mohammedan students will be required to pay only half the term fee. All fees are to be paid in advance into the Minor Major Treasurer before Saturday, the 20th July 1920, to the credit of Government under the Head IX & B. and the receipt filed in the Cash Office.

Application for Admission.

Application forms may be obtained from the College Office. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College Office with transfer and examination certificates. Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College Office.

H. S. CHATFIELD, M.A., B.A., LL.B.,
Principal, Law College.

Trinidad, 24th May 1920.

should not be more than twenty-five years of age and should be physically fit to undergo a course of life and study abroad. Copies of the rules and forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Director of Industries, Post Box No. 443, Egmore, Madras.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Director of Industries.

Madras, 2nd June 1926.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

Appointments are invited for the Diploma course at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. The course begins on the 2nd June 1926, and extends to three years. No fees will be charged for tuition or lodging in students from the Madras Presidency or Conq. The successful ones of the Agricultural diploma scholarships of the value of Rs. 55 per annum to cover boarding expenses will be granted to students of this course who need financial help. Candidates should have passed completely the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University and should be qualified in group I or II thereof, but may have higher qualifications including those. They should produce the following certificates along with their applications: (a) certificate of physical fitness granted by a registered medical practitioner, (b) satisfactory certificate of identity and (c) testimonial of good character covering the last two years; and should state (d) how much land is held in the applicant's family. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting should be sent to the Principal, Agricultural College, Lawley Road Post Office, Coimbatore, on or before the 15th June 1926. Candidates should appear for selection at (1) the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, at 3 p.m., on 16th June 1926, or (2) the office of the Director of Agriculture, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on the 16th June 1926, or (3) the Government Agricultural Station, Ponnala, at 11 a.m. on the 16th June 1926.

Successful candidates will, on completing the course, be eligible for appointments as Rs. 75 and upwards in the Department of Agriculture as vacancies occur.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 2th June 1926.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Mechanic on Rs. 24—2—40 in the Government Motor College, Tellicherry. Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned before the 22th June 1926.

S. V. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,
Principal.

Tellicherry, 26th May 1926.

APPOINTMENTS are invited for the post of a Mistress on Rs. 40 per annum in the hotel attached to the Government Training and Secondary School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.

Applicants should be either widows or unmarried willing to work in the hotel and acquainted with English. They should be capable of managing household and the hotel.

Candidates as to age and moral character should also be furnished.

Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th June 1926.

Coimbatore, 26th May 1926.

WANTED An Anglo-Indian Headmistress for the Government Girls' School, Salem, on Rs. 50 per annum. Applications with particulars of age, qualifications and with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the undersigned before 15th June 1926.

APPOINTMENTS are invited from suitable candidates of the secondary grade who are below 25 years of age for the post of Headmistress on Rs. 50, Government Girls' School, Tennakudi, in the Salem District.

Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1926.

T. JAZARUS,
Joint Inspector of Girls' Schools, Salem District.

Coimbatore, 26th May 1926.

APPOINTMENTS are invited from candidates duly qualified for the post of Telugu Teacher in the Lady Ampthill's Government Secondary School for Girls, Mandapam, on Rs. 35—2—10 per annum.

Applications containing information regarding full name, age, caste, educational qualifications, vernacular known, previous appointments with postal of service, if any, together with copies of certificates of selection and character should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1926.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified for the posts of Master and Assistant Master in the Queen Mary High School in Tellicherry, Vengaloor, on Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 per annum respectively.

Applicants forwarding information regarding all matters, age, caste, educational qualifications, experience, income, present appointment, mode of service, salary, together with certificates of education and character should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1923.

A. DEEGARAO,

Acting Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle

Vengaloor, 1st June 1923.

Applications are invited from candidates who are duly qualified under the Public Service Recruitment Rules for the post of Inspecting Clerk of this office as a medium salary (including local allowance) of Rs. 30 per annum. Applicants should be below 35 years of age. Preference will be given to those who possess previous experience in office work. In the case of candidates holding Secondary School Leaving certificate, copies of the marks obtained in the school and public examination should be enclosed to the applications. Applicants with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1923.

E. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Sub-Act. Inspector of Schools, South West Circle Range.

Coimbatore H.T., 17th May 1923.

Wanted a senior History and Geography Teacher, strong in English, for the High School Department of the Government Victoria College, Palghat, on a salary of Rs. 75 per month. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th June 1923. They should state the candidate's age, caste, experience, examination qualifications, previous service and present employment, if any, with salary, and should be accompanied with copies of testimonials. It would also be stated whether the applicant is married or single.

Applicants from persons already in service should be submitted through their immediate superiors.

The selected candidate will be required to join duty at once.

F. SHANKUNNY,

Principal, Govt. Victoria College.

Palghat, 21st May 1923.

Wanted an Estate Officer on Rs. 40 per month plus allowances for the Madras Forest College. An excellent house and rent free is provided. Applicants should apply at once to the Principal, enclosing copies of testimonials which will not be returned. They must, if necessary, be prepared to present themselves before the Principal for an interview. Tenanted houses do not houses of stone habit with good central area below will be preferred.

Madras Forest College,
Coimbatore, 21st June 1923.

E. L. D. CHOLEY-BROWN,

Principal.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

Knowledge of official services: 2nd Indian Museum at A. G. Museum, 1923. Rs. 1 (Rs. 6 p.)
Himalayan Encyclopedia. Vol. 1. 8th edition, reprinted including the modifications approved by Government up to September 1919. Published 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2s. 3 (1s. 6 p.)
Grant-in-aid of the Madras Educational Department with appendices received up to 1st March 1923. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. 4 (3 p.)
Yamunotri Ganga Salinity No. 11, Hyderabad is drawing for Indian Schools. 1st edition, 1922. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. A. L. (3 p.)

PREMISES COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Premises College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of various flowering plants of Madras.

No. 1-40—4 limited number available for Rs. 1.

No. 41-72 issued 1923-24 still available for Rs. 1.

No. 73-100 are being issued at Rs. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to Mr. W. A. Evans, Director of Botany, Premises College, Madras.

TELUGU SHRIHARI MANTAL.

Copies of the publications by M. Shrinani Rao, which has been recommended for the use of students taking Sanskrit literature as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras, at Rs. 4-4-4 a copy.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1920. [PART. 10 OF 19.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

CATALOGUE of BOOKS registered in the MADRAS PRESBYTERY during the months of
JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH (or the First Quarter of) 1920.

Serial number.	Author and title, brief account including the name of the book, where the name is in italics, a brief account of the contents, and a brief account of the author's name, and a brief account of the book's price.	Editor and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	BOOKS (5899).		
	ENGLISH-ART.		
1	(The) Indian Architecture. Vol. 4, Part 21. Edited by M. A. Foster. 100. Published by A. V. T. Appar & Sons: Madras. [10th January 1920.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-4.	G. Renard, Singapore & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.	100
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 11, at page 266 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]		
	ENGLISH-BIOGRAPHY.		
1	Karnadabha, S. San Basappa Mahapatra of Arunagir. A short sketch of his life and writings. pp. 71. Published by S. Narayana Poddig Volume. 1919. [10th November 1919.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Thompson & Co., Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
	ENGLISH-DRAMA.		
1	Bhuvanabha, C. N. (Editor). (The) a play in one act. pp. 24. Published by the author. Bangalore 1919. [10th October 1919.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	V. Srinivasan, Madras, Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
	ENGLISH-FICTION.		
1	Rajagopal, G. W. M. (The) The Power of the Mind of an Indian. Vol. 2. 19. 1919. Published by Rajagopal Mahapatra. C. C. Madras. 1919. [10th January 1920.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	H. Manohar, Madras, Madras Press, Madras.	1,100
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 11, at page 266 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]		
1	The Soldier's Wife. Vol. 2. 19. 1919. Madras. [10th December 1919.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	1,100

[illegible]

No.	Author and title, followed by a short notice of the book where the same is not known, and a short notice of the publisher, and a short notice of the price, and a short notice of the date of publication, and a short notice of the place of publication, and a short notice of the name of the publisher.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
3	Address to Mrs. Annie Besant by the People at Adyar in the Theosophical Society's Hall, Madras. 1 sheet. Published by Mrs. A. de Laet, Adyar. [18th January 1925.] Price, nil.	J. R. Lila, Vennart Press, Adyar.	200
4	Address to Mrs. Annie Besant by the members of the National Home Rule League (Malayalam Version of Madras). 1 sheet. Published by A. S. Sankaran Nair. [18th January 1925.] Price, nil.	Do.	2,000
5	Address to Mrs. Annie Besant by the members and pupils of the National High School, Veyampet, Madras. 1 sheet. Published by Professor Krishnakumar. [18th January 1925.] Price, nil.	Do.	500
6	Address to Mrs. Annie Besant by the staff of 'New India' on the occasion of her arrival home. pp. 8. Published by R. Rangappa. Madras. [18th January 1925.] Price, nil.	R. Rangappa, Madras.	40
7	Thal Children's High School Students' Annual, December 1919. Edited by S. Lakshminarayana. 48. Published by the school, Coimbatore. [18th December 1919.] Price, nil.	V. Arunachalam, Tamilnadu Press, Coimbatore.	400
8	Dural, T. K. Industry is the key to Success: Every way of Working a Living: searching new and valuable secrets with full instructions for manufacturing and preparing the best and most useful things of the day for sale. pp. 10. Published by the author, Trichinopoly. 1919. [18th December 1919.] Price, 8 annas.	W. Panayya, Coimbatore Printing Works, Trichinopoly.	500
9	Ghose (Aravindha). The Ideal of Human Unity. pp. 418. Published by the Press of India, Ltd., Madras. 1924. [18th February 1924.] Price, Rs. 2-5.	T. V. Karanth, Madras, India Press, Madras.	1,000
10	War and Self-determination (Four essays). pp. 118. Published by S. R. Mitra & Co., Madras. [November 1919.] Price, Rs. 2.	K. Sankaranarayanan, Madras, India Press, Madras.	1,000
11	Hart, R. V. A course of practical instruction of fifty business ideas, embodied in forty stories. pp. 48. Published by T. K. Sankaranarayanan. Madras. [17th January 1920.] Price, 8 annas.	T. K. Sankaranarayanan, Madras, India Press, Madras.	500
12	Indic Catholic Medical Mission and Women Doctors, also some notes on School Hygiene. Edited by Dr. Sankaranarayanan. pp. 48. Published by S. R. Mitra & Co., Madras. [18th November 1919.] Price, 2 annas.	Do. S. R. Mitra & Co., Madras, India Press, Madras.	1,000
13	Indra, Ayyar, M. V. From Christianity to Hinduism: Notes of a Pilgrim on the Great War, a symposium on the subject, and some other special references to India. pp. 32. Published by M. S. Agency, Madras. [18th December 1919.] Price, not known.	T. J. Joshi, Coimbatore, Coimbatore Press, Madras.	500
14	Jayaram, G. Home and its management. pp. 32. Published by Jayaram and Sons, Madras. [18th May 1925.] Price, nil.	P. K. Sankaranarayanan, Madras, India Press, Madras.	175
15	Kanakachari, P. V. The Dharma of Manu. pp. 32. Published by the author, Madras. 1918. [18th December 1918.] Price, Rs. 4.	C. Sankaranarayanan, Madras, India Press, Madras.	1,000

June 6, 1920.

Serial number	Author and title, full extent including description of the book where the same includes, name of author, publisher and place of publication; also price given by the publisher and the date of issue from the press or of publication, if available, last price.	Published place of issue	Number of copies
	"BOOKS—contd.		
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.		
16	(A) Keeyaka: Sacredotal Golden Jubilee of Marignoy Angela. [1930-1931.] pp. 28. Published by Rev. S. M. Angeli. Madras. [1st March 1931.] 4 th . 1st edition. Free.	Rev. Fr. A. R. John, Great Malabar Press, Madras.	500
17	(A) Letter regarding Parents and Guardians Association of Madras. Issued by the Association. 1 sheet. Published by T. Kuma. Adyar, Madras. [16th December 1919.] 2 nd ed. In office.	F. R. E. Sri, Madras Press, Adyar.	100
18	Mamra-dan and Article of Association of the West Coast Rubber Co., Ltd. (Calcutt. pp. 28. Published by the Company. 1918. [18th December 1918.] 2 nd ed. In office.	P. Kypkap, Madras Printing Works, Calcutt.	50
19	Muhammed (Nizam, P. N.) The Presidential address delivered at the anniversary of the Young Men's Muslim Club, Pondicherry. [20th February 1919.] 4 th . 1st edition. Price, nil.	S. Subramaniyam, Pondicherry, Madras.	500
20	Newall (H. Colonel H. A.) Three days at Delhi: a guide to places of interest, with history and map. pp. 128. Published by the author. Madras. [16th October 1919.] 4 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 & 8	H. B. Sriwastha, Madras Printing Works, Madras.	2,000
21	Nikhilam (Mr F. A.) A Plan for the Encouragement of a Manufacturing Industry in the Madras Presidency. pp. 28. Published by the author. Ootacamund. 1919. [16th March 1920.] 4 th . 1st edition. Price, nil.	J. A. Datta, Ootacamund, 1919. Printed, Guntur, Madras.	100
22	Nikumbha Ayappa, M. The Madras Engineers' Association. Founded about 1840 or with Colonial Engineer: A paper read at the conference of December 1918. pp. 16. Published by C. W. de Silva & Co., Madras. 1919. [17th December 1919.] 4 th . In office. For private circulation.	C. W. de Silva & Co., Madras.	100
23	Oberoi, History of India by Vincent A. Smith: a review by a Fellow-Less of Honorary. pp. 8. Published by Swaminathan Venkatesh & Co., Madras. [19th December 1919.] 4 th . 1st edition. Not for sale.	Swaminathan Venkatesh & Co., Madras.	10
24	Rajan (Dr. T. S. S.) An address delivered by the author as President of the Federal Union District Conference held at Tiruchendur on 24th and 25th March 1919. pp. 17. Published by the author. Tiruchendur. [16th March 1919.] 2 nd ed. In office. Price nil.	W. Perumal, Tiruchendur Printing Works, Tiruchendur.	500
25	Rajayya, T. A. English Madras. pp. 4. Published by Swaminathan Venkatesh & Co., Madras. [19th November 1919.] 4 th . In office. Not for sale.	Swaminathan Venkatesh & Co., Madras.	50
26	Ramsey, T. K. A Mechanism Book of the Free Visible Typewriter. pp. 22. Published by Ramsey & Sons. Madras. [1st May 1919.] 4 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	P. K. H. Ramani, Typo, Ramani, Madras.	500
27	Rasipuram, T. The National Fund and Industrial Association, an interview with the Director of Industries, Madras, on the development of Industries and savings industries. pp. 24. Published by the author. Madras. [16th February 1920.] 4 th . 1st edition. Free.	V. O. Rajagopalakrishnan, Madras Printing Works, Madras.	500
28	Report of the American College, Madras, for the year 1918-19 submitted by the Principal of the college. pp. 17. Published by the college. Madras. 1919. [16th October 1919.] 4 th . In office. Free.	Rev. J. J. Brennan, A. M. Leaver Press, Palamuru.	500

No.	Author and title, full subject for the general of the book where the name is necessary, price and date of issue, and place of publication. Also, where the name is not given, the name of the author or the name of the publisher, and, where the name is not given, the name of the publisher, and, where the name is not given, the name of the publisher.	Author and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	BOOKS—cont.		
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.		
23	Richard (Paul). In the 'Nations' pp. 64. Published by Duffell & Co., Madras. [19th November 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	T. Madell, Cambridge Press, Madras.	7,000
24	Side-lights on the Great War: pp. 38. Published by Colman & Co., Madras. [19th November 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Free.	J. A. Davis, Colman & Co., Madras.	50
25	Simmons, C. H. Science of Science, or a Guide to Progress in Science. pp. 82. Published by Duffell & Co., Madras. [19th November 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	V. G. Krishnasami, India Press, Madras.	1,000
26	Synopsis of 'Mystery Ship', a great trans-Atlantic wonder story, exhibited by the Edison's Grand Cinema Co., in the Prince of Wales Palace Theatre at Kumbakonam, pp. 11. Published by E. A. Jansen: Kumbakonam. [19th January 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Free.	R. Srinivasan Pillai, Srinivasan Pillai Press, Kumbakonam.	500
27	The Trichopoly Central Bank, Ltd.: Memorandum and Articles of Association as revised in January 1913: pp. 47. Published by the Bank, Trichopoly. [1st March 1913.] 8° 1st edition, revised. Price, ad.	W. Ponnappa, Catholic Printing Works, Trichopoly.	500
28	Welcome Address to His Grace Dr. J. A. A. Archibishop of Madras, by the Catholics of Telukana, 1 sheet. Published by the Catholics of Telukana. [19th December 1912.] Free. 1st edition.	S. E. Mohan, Archibishop, Telukana.	500
29	Welcome Address to Mrs. Annie Besant by the Members of the Order of the Star in the East: 1 sheet. Published by the Order of the Star in the East: Adyar. [19th January 1913.] Free. 1st edition. Price, ad.	Z. R. Asia, Yarnall Press, Adyar.	5
30	Welcome Address to Mrs. Annie Besant by the members of the Yarnall Press, Adyar. 1 sheet. Published by Y. Yarnall Press, Adyar. [19th January 1913.] Free. 1st edition. Price, ad.	Do.	500
31	Welcome Address to Mrs. Annie Besant by the members of the Indian Women's Association, Adyar. 1 sheet. Published by the Indian Women's Association. Adyar. [19th January 1913.] Free. 1st edition. Price, ad.	Do.	100
32	Welcome Address to the Rev. Kingston, Methodist Episcopal Church, Madras, Telukana. pp. 1. Published by the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madras. [19th January 1913.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	S. E. Mohan, Archibishop Press, Telukana.	50
33	Woodroffe, John, Esq. The Road of Race. An Essay on Indian Karma. pp. 64. Published by Gurn & Co., Madras. [19th November 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	E. Sordani, Madras, Cambridge Press, Madras.	1,000
34	Yambr, W. H. Recent Development in the Secondary School of the 'East' India Co. an address delivered by the author at the 10th Annual Conference, Madras, 1912 on the 20th September 1912. pp. 11. Published by Srinivasan Pillai & Co., Madras. [19th November 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Net for sale.	Srinivasan Pillai & Co., Madras.	500
	ENGLISH—PHILOSOPHY.		
35	Maha Bhagavat (Sri). The Heart of the Bhagavat Gita. pp. 1-2. Published by A. G. Waghya, Bombay. [19th December 1912.] 8° 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-1.	Srinivasan Pillai & Co., Madras.	1,000

Serial number	Author and title, brief notices including names of the body where the same is issued, or other persons, publishers or printers of the same, date of issue, or date the same was first published, and other notices of the same, and of the price, and of the place of publication, and of the year.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—PHILOSOPHY—cont.			
2	Shyamsundara Sankar, S. S. Sankarayan on the "Principles of Human Knowledge," a lecture delivered by the author under the auspices of the "Madras College Philosophical Association." Pp. 8. Published by Sankarayan Sankarayan & Co.; Madras. [19th March 1936.] 4s. 1st edition.	Christian Varadachari & Co., Madras.	50
ENGLISH—POETRY.			
1	Sankarayan, T. K. New Year Greetings, 1936. 1 sheet. Published by the author; Madras. [19th December 1935.] 1st edition. Not for sale.	G. Sankarayan, Sankarayan & Co., Government Press, Madras.	213
2	Sankar, P. Chompak Laxmi; a collection of poems. Pp. 18. Published by Sankar & Co.; Madras. [19th December 1935.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	T. Sankar, Madras. Sankar & Co., Madras.	300
ENGLISH—POLITICS.			
3	Report (Mk. Annual). Wounded to Death. Pp. 6. Published by the Government of Madras. [19th December 1935.] 4s. 1st edition. Free.	H. Sankar, Madras.	10,000
	[National State Rule League Pamphlet: No. 4.]		
4	— The Coming Congress. Pp. 2. [19th December 1935.] 4s. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	10,000
	[National State Rule League Pamphlet: No. 5.]		
5	— The Paradox of the West. Pp. 2. [19th December 1935.] 4s. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	10,000
	[National State Rule League Pamphlet: No. 6.]		
6	— The Future of India: What shall India do with it? Pp. 7. [19th December 1935.] 4s. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	10,000
	[National State Rule League Pamphlet: No. 7.]		
7	— Patrons and co-patrons with the new Government. Pp. 2. [19th December 1935.] 4s. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	10,000
	[National State Rule League Pamphlet: No. 8.]		
8	— Our Mission. Pp. 4. [19th December 1935.] 4s. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	10,000
	[National State Rule League Pamphlet: No. 9.]		
9	— Organisation for Freedom. Pp. 4. [19th December 1935.] 4s. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	10,000
	[National State Rule League Pamphlet: No. 10.]		
10	— Responsibility of the Press. Pp. 3. [19th December 1935.] 4s. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	10,000
	[National State Rule League Pamphlet: No. 11.]		
11	Madras Year Administration in the Parish as described by the official organization. Compiled by P. S. Sankarayan. Pp. 10. Published by the compiler; Madras. 1935. [19th February 1936.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, not known.	H. Sankar, Madras. Sankar & Co., Madras.	1,000
12	Madras Year Administration: witnesses before the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. Pp. 11. Published by T. Sankar & Co.; Madras. 1935. [19th March 1936.] 4s. 1st edition. Price, not known.	Do.	300

No.	Author and title, brief notice of contents, and the name of the book where the same is published, or the name of the printer and publisher, and the price, or the name of the printer and publisher, and the price, or the name of the printer and publisher, and the price.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—POLITICS—cont.			
11	Resolutions passed at the 5th Session of the Indian National Congress at Amritsar, 1925: with a foreword by B. K. Chatterjee, pp. 14. Published by the President, Indian National Congress Committee, Madras. [15th February 1926.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per year.	V. O. Krishnaswami, India Printing Works, Madras.	5,000
ENGLISH—RELIGION.			
1	Association Prayer Cycle, December 1925. Edited by E. C. Wessman, pp. 32. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1926. [15th December 1925.] 1 st 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per year.	Joseph Pannore, O.E.S. Press, Madras.	500
2	January 1926. pp. 32. 1926. [15th January 1926.] 1 st 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per year.	Do.	200
3	February 1926. pp. 32. Madras. [15th February 1926.] 1 st 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per year.	Do.	400
4	Report (Mrs. Annal). Life and life after death: a lecture delivered by the author at the Palace Hall at H.E. the Maharajah's Palace, Mysore. pp. 28. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. [15th December 1925.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	J. R. Aris, Vennett Press, Adyar.	1,000
5	Devotion, Self-Devotion and Purification. pp. 31. [15th January 1926.] 4 th 2nd edition, revised. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000
6	Diagnosis. Daa. The Spiritualization of the Science of Politics by Bhaktavatsala, No. 4. pp. 32. Published by J. R. Aris: Madras. [15th January 1926.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	50
[No. 2 noticed in entry No. 121, at page 274 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1925.]			
7	Part 2. pp. 68. 1926. [15th March 1926.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	600
8	Haravsky, H. F. The Book of Revelations in Church and History (Part 1) pp. 30. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. 1926. [15th January 1926.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000
[Adyar Pamphlets: No. 100.]			
9	Part 3. pp. 32. 1926. [15th February 1926.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000
[Adyar Pamphlets: No. 100.]			
10	Erma, W. E. Useful information for missionaries. pp. 61. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. [15th November 1925.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	George Kenneth, P.O.E. Press, Madras.	1,000
11	Catholic Directory of India, Burma and Ceylon. With Annual Index, 1925. Compiled by Rev. Fr. J. Baker, pp. 645. Published by the Madras Catholic Press (Fr. Society), Edil: Madras. [15th January 1926.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-5.	Rev. Fr. A. E. John, O.S.A., Father Press, Madras.	500
12	Conversion and Laymen. Edited by C. J. Vachon, pp. 14. Published by Rev. Fr. Lecombe, Theosophy, 1925. [15th March 1926.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Rev. Fr. Joseph, O.S.A., St. Joseph's (Theosophy) School Press, Theosophy.	1,000

No.	Author and Title of the Book	Publisher and Place of Publication	Price
	ROCKE—cont.		
	ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.		
10	Didache (Rev. C. W.) No. 1 Christian publication. pp. 7. Published by the author: Elber (Assam). [19th January 1912.] 16°. 2nd edition. Price, nil.	D. Wilson, Bala Pental, Yoid Cotto, Harwar.	1,000
	Directions for our Spirit-message Bearer . pp. 6. Published by K. L. Himmels, Kumbakonam [24th December 1910.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4.	K. T. Sreemad, Kumbakonam, Kumbakonam.	100
	Embodyed Soul: the first Resurrection: The second Death . Edited by Rev. L. Jastrow. pp. 22. Published by the author: Tinsbury. [24th December 1910.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-6.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, v.v., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Tinsbury.	5,000
10	(The) Doctrine of the Heart: Extracts from Hindu Letters with a foreword by Anna Bennett . pp. vi. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar. 1910. [19th February 1910.] 8°. 1st edition, revised. Price, Rs. 1. (Cloth.) Rs. 6. (Paper.)	J. K. Aris, Theosophical Press, Adyar.	5,000
12	(1) Evolution of (a) Duty (b) Love and (c) Sacrifice; (2) The object of life and (3) The philosophical view of the future . Edited by M. K. Vishwanath. Adyar. pp. 38. Published by the author: Pailghat. 1910. [19th December 1910.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. K. Krishnaswami, Pailghat, Pailghat, Pailghat.	600
	[<i>Philosophy (Theosophical Institute, India, No. 6.)</i>]		
13	(An) Illustrated gospel message of the Modern Christian Mission and a special Christmas issue for 1910-11 . pp. 10. Published by A. Andrews: Madras. [19th December 1910.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Andrews, Madras, Madras.	600
15	Indian Catholic Truth Society, Bulletin No. 2: January 1910 . Edited by Rev. A. Lancelotti. pp. 112. Published by the author: Trichopoly. 1910. [1st March 1910.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, v.v., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichopoly.	1,000
20	Krishnamurti, H. P. A Public Memorandum on Hindutva . P. Nagayam. pp. 18. Published by the author: Bangalore. [19th December 1910.] 8°. 1st edition, revised. Price, Rs. 1.	A. Vaidya, Bangalore, Bangalore.	5,000
	[<i>The Occultic Dynamic, New Series: No. 1.</i>]		
	Lord Chester, C. W. Theosophical and Occultism. pp. 25. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. [19th December 1910.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 2 annas.	J. K. Aris, Theosophical Press, Adyar.	5,000
	[<i>Adyar Pamphlet: No. 52.</i>]		
20	League of the Servants of the Star . pp. 3. Published by J. K. Aris: Adyar. [19th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	100
	(A) Letter written by the President of the Theosophical Society to the members thereof on the Liberal Catholic Church . pp. 7. Published by A. K. Aris: Madras. [19th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, not known.	Do.	50
20	(The) Living up of Christ . pp. 6. Published by J. K. Aris: Madras. [19th December 1910.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, not known.	J. K. Aris, Madras, Madras.	10

No.	Author and title, brief account, including the object of the book where the price is not given, number of pages, and date of publication, and the name of the publisher, and the price of the book, and the name of the publisher.	Prepared and place of publication.	Value of price.
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.			
26	Myers (Prof. Chas. W.) A Myer's's Sermon; or How Youth may gain Progress. pp. 48. Published by Rev. L. Lacombe. Trichinopoly, 1820. [1st March 1820.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, & Co., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	5,000
27	Organization of the Order of the Star in the East. Edited by the Order. pp. 2. Published by E. H. Ann. Adyar. (11th December 1919.) 4°. 1st edition. Price, 4d.	J. H. Ann, Vennal Place, Adyar.	1,000
28	Parker (Mrs. Arthur.) Psalm Psalter. Edited by God, pp. 104. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1919. [1st December 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	Joseph Ponnappa, U.L.S. Press, Madras.	8,000
29	Persecution, Communion and Reform. Edited by Ernest R. Rich. pp. 10. Published by L. Lacombe. Trichinopoly, 1820. [20th January 1820.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-6.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, & Co., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000
30	Protestant Sects. Edited by Rev. L. Lacombe. pp. 10. Published by the editor. Trichinopoly. [1st December 1819.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Do.	3,000
31	Rayman, I. A message from God. pp. 8. Published by the Protestant News. Madras. [1st December 1819.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	C. R. Vallabha, Hagarth Press, Madras.	5,000
32	Religious Problems; Questions answered. No. 1. Edited by Rev. L. Lacombe. pp. 12. Published by the editor. Trichinopoly. [1st February 1820.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 pias.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, & Co., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	5,000
33	— No. 2 pp. 10. 1820. [1st March 1820.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	5,000
34	(The) Resurrection of Jesus Christ: The Foundation of our Faith. Edited by Rev. L. Lacombe. pp. 18. Published by the editor. Trichinopoly. 1820. [1st February 1820.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-6.	Do.	1,000
35	Sanskritas (an English exposition of certain Hindu scriptures) Edited by M. K. V. Srinivasa Svarupa. pp. 18. Published by the editor. Palghat. 1919. [1st December 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 annas.	P. S. Srinivasa Svarupa, Palghat, Madras.	500
36	— pp. 18. 1820. [1st January 1820.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 9 annas.	Do.	100
37	Servants of the Star; supplement to 'Brothers of the Star,' February 1820. pp. 8. Published by E. H. Ann. Adyar. [1st January 1820.] 8°. 1st edition. Price not known.	J. H. Ann, Vennal Place, Adyar.	5,000

No.	Author and title, full as far as possible, giving the age of the book, where the author is unknown, the name of the publisher, and the place of publication, and the date of publication, and the price.	Printer and place of sale.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.			
25	Thoroughfare from many years. Compiled by J. E. Davidson. pp. 24. Published by the Thoroughfare Publishing House: Adyar. 1928. [10th February 1929] 6". 1st edition. Price, nil.	J. E. Davidson, Thoroughfare, Adyar.	240
26	(A) Year with the Bible. Edited by Miss Wilson. pp. 24. Published by the Young Women's Christian Association: Madras. 1928. [10th December 1928] 16". 1st edition. Price, nil.	C. N. Vaidyanathan, Young Women's Christian Association, Madras.	100
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
1	Waterkiser, T. S. History of Laboratory Chemistry. pp. 12. Published by the author: Madras. [10th February 1929] 8". 1st edition. Not for sale.	Scientific Publishers & Co., Madras.	25
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
ENGLISH—HISTORY.			
1	Analysis of English History in the form of Questions and Answers: Part 1. Early Period (from Earliest Days to 1555). pp. 28. Published by Adyar & Co.: Madras [10th October 1928] 8". 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Thompson & Co., Adyar, Madras.	200
2	— Part 2. The Stuart Period (1555-1714). pp. 52. [10th October 1928] 8". 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	200
3	— Part 3. The Hanoverian period. pp. 47. [10th November 1928] 8". 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	200
4	(A) Analytical History of India. Part 2, the Modern period. Compiled by C. J. Vaidyan. pp. 24. Published by the Compiler: Madras. 1928. [10th November 1928] 8". 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	T. Vaidyan, Modern Publishers, Madras.	100
5	— Part 3, the British period. pp. 74. 1928. [10th January 1929] 8". 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	250
6	Anderson, P. M. A History of the British Empire, together with the geography connected with it (according to S. E. L. O. [1928]). Part I. pp. 100. Published by Annals of India Series: Madras. 1928. [10th December 1928] 8". 1st edition, revised. Price, 12 annas.	M. S. Vaidyanathan, Annals of India Series, Madras.	1,200
7	Dasgupta, Ayyan, T. E. The Struggle between the English and the French in the East Indies. pp. 24. Published by the author: Chidambaram. 1928. [10th January 1929] 8". 1st edition. For private circulation.	Scientific Publishers & Co., Madras.	25
8	History of British India. Part III (1757-1783). The country of events and the role of the English in India (written in connection with the Indian National Congress). pp. 24. Published by P. M. Dasgupta & Co.: Madras. 1928. [10th December 1928] 8". 1st edition, revised. Price, 10 annas.	P. M. Dasgupta & Co., Madras.	1,000
9	M. T. Intermediate examination. Economic History of England, Scotland (1811 to 1818) with answers. Compiled by C. N. Vaidyan. pp. 16. Published by P. M. Dasgupta & Co.: Madras. [January 1929] 8". 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	C. N. Vaidyan, P. M. Dasgupta & Co., Madras.	1,000

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NQ	NR	NS	NT
NU	NV	NW	NX
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PI	PJ	PK	PL
PM	PN	PO	PP
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PU	PV	PW	PX
PY	PZ	QA	QB
QC	QD	QE	Q

1	Author and title, full description and price of the work, when in the case of a book, the number of pages, publisher's and place of publication, date. In the case of a serial, the title of the serial, the date of the first issue, and the date of the last issue, and the price of the serial.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	BOOKS—cont.		
	TAMIL—FICTION—cont.		
12	Rajagopal Náyana, T. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita, a confidential story.] pp. 57. Published by S. Narayana Madhav: Madras. 1924. [2nd March 1925.] 16°. 2nd edition. Price, 4 annas.	R. S. Rajagopal, Sec. of India Press, Madras.	1,000
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 34, at page 131, of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1915.]		
13	Gopalachari, I. R. <i>Is "The Red Ash" exhibited by the Emperor's Great Council: Kanchi</i> . pp. 14. Published by R. N. Rajagopal: Madras. 1924. [15th January 1925.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pias.	R. N. Rajagopal, Pilsa, Rajagopalachari, Pilsa, Kanchi.	200
14	Sanyal, O. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita.] pp. 14. Published by O. A. Vaidyanathan & Co.: Madras. [15th January 1925.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. O. Kripalani, Sec. of India Press, Madras.	1,000
15	Sanyal, O. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita.] pp. 14. Published by the editor: Kanchi. [15th January 1925.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	R. N. Rajagopal, Pilsa, Rajagopalachari, Pilsa, Kanchi.	500
16	Sanyal, O. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita.] pp. 14. Published by the editor: Kanchi. [15th January 1925.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	W. P. Sanyal, Calcutta Press, Calcutta.	500
17	Sanyal, O. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita.] pp. 14. Published by the editor: Kanchi. [15th January 1925.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.		
	TAMIL—LANGUAGE.		
18	Chellappa Sankar, T. V. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita.] pp. 14. Published by the editor: Kanchi. [15th January 1925.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	T. V. Chellappa Sankar, T. V. S. Press, Madras.	1,000
	[1st edition noticed in entry No. 1 at page 13, of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1915.]		
19	Chellappa Sankar, T. V. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita.] pp. 14. Published by the editor: Kanchi. [15th January 1925.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	A. Chellappa Sankar, T. V. S. Press, Madras.	500
20	Chellappa Sankar, T. V. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita.] pp. 14. Published by the editor: Kanchi. [15th January 1925.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	F. T. Chellappa Sankar, T. V. S. Press, Madras.	1,000
21	Chellappa Sankar, T. V. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita.] pp. 14. Published by the editor: Kanchi. [15th January 1925.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	C. Chellappa Sankar, T. V. S. Press, Madras.	1,000
22	Chellappa Sankar, T. V. <i>advaikam</i> . [Hindooism: the teaching of Advaita.] pp. 14. Published by the editor: Kanchi. [15th January 1925.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	T. Chellappa Sankar, T. V. S. Press, Madras.	1,000

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No.	Title, Author, and other particulars.	Printer and place of publication.	Price.
BOOKS—cont.			
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
50	Vita Pillai, V. <i>Madhavan</i> [Tamil]. (Tamil). 1925. Popular Tamil songs embodying the Tamil story of 'Madhavan' and 'Vita Pillai'. pp. 25. Published by Varadachari, Kanchi. 1925. [1925 August 1925.] 2 nd edition. Price, 5 pice.	K. Anand, Rajahmundry Press, Kanchi.	5,000
51	Vishakhadatta, K. R. <i>Madhavan</i> . [Tamil]. (Tamil). In prose of V. K. Rameswaram, published by V. K. Rameswaram, 1925. [1925 October 1925.] 2 nd edition. Price.	S. V. Rameswaram, Rajahmundry Press, Kanchi.	100
52	Welcomes Address presented to Mr. and Mrs. Kanchi and their son and daughter by the Madras Methodist Episcopal Society, Tamil Nadu. 1925. 2 nd edition. By S. Arulappa: Madras. 1925. [1925 February 1925.] 2 nd edition. Price.	S. T. Madras, Arulappa, 1925, Tamil Nadu.	20
TAMIL—PHILOSOPHY.			
1	Madhavan, K. R. <i>Madhavan</i> . [Madhavan Madhavan. 'Madhavan and Prudhavan' a Tamil rendering of a Vedantic passage of Sankhya Vedanta.] pp. 12. Published by the Madhavan Madhavan, Tamil Nadu. 1925. [1925 October 1925.] 2 nd edition. Price, 1 anna.	H. S. Sankhyan, Arulappa, 1925, Tamil Nadu.	1,000
2	Madhavan, K. R. <i>Madhavan</i> . [Madhavan Madhavan. On the Madhavan of Madhavan.] Translated by S. K. Rameswaram, published by S. K. Rameswaram, 1925. [1925 October 1925.] 2 nd edition. (T) Price, 6 annas.	Thompson & Co., Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
3	Madhavan, K. R. <i>Madhavan</i> . [Madhavan Madhavan. The Science of the Madhavan of Madhavan.] pp. 25. Published by V. K. Rameswaram, 1925. [1925 March 1925.] 2 nd edition. Not for sale.	K. Anand, Rajahmundry Press, Kanchi.	1,000
4	Madhavan, K. R. <i>Madhavan</i> . [Madhavan Madhavan. The Science of the Madhavan of Madhavan.] pp. 25. Published by V. K. Rameswaram, 1925. [1925 December 1925.] 2 nd edition, revised. Price, Rs. 1-6.	K. Anand, Rajahmundry Press, Kanchi.	1,000
TAMIL—POETRY.			
1	Madhavan, K. R. <i>Madhavan</i> . [Madhavan Madhavan. A Tamil rendering of a Vedantic passage of Sankhya Vedanta.] pp. 12. Published by the Madhavan Madhavan, Tamil Nadu. 1925. [1925 October 1925.] 2 nd edition. Price, Rs. 2.	F. K. Rameswaram, Arulappa & Co., Madras Press, Kanchi.	1,000
2	Madhavan, K. R. <i>Madhavan</i> . [Madhavan Madhavan. A Tamil rendering of a Vedantic passage of Sankhya Vedanta.] pp. 12. Published by V. K. Rameswaram, 1925. [1925 January 1925.] 2 nd edition. Price, 2 annas.	T. K. Rameswaram, Arulappa & Co., Madras Press, Kanchi.	100
3	Madhavan, K. R. <i>Madhavan</i> . [Madhavan Madhavan. A Tamil rendering of a Vedantic passage of Sankhya Vedanta.] pp. 12. Published by V. K. Rameswaram, 1925. [1925 January 1925.] 2 nd edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. K. Rameswaram, Arulappa & Co., Madras Press, Kanchi.	1,000

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No.	Author and title, brief account and other details of the book, name of publisher, date and place of publication, price, etc.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
TELEGU-DRAMA—cont.			
6	Singayya, K. వీరబాహు దండయాత్ర. [Bhimsenayya Gundavallabhadra. 'The Play of Gundavallabha' of the land of Kāṇḍa, dedicated to Śiva, composed by Bhimsenayya in the Amaraṣaṭaśāstra.] pp. 76. Published by A. P. Kari, Anantapur. 1919. [1st January 1921.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	A. P. Kari, Anantapur.	200
7	Sūtrikā, R. సువర్ణాంబ. [Lakshminarayana. 'The Burning of Lanka'. A play in five acts, according to the Śāstrīya style.] pp. 65. Published by K. P. Reddy, Eluru, Eluru District. 1920. [1st March 1921.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	K. P. Reddy, Eluru, Eluru District.	1,000
8	Śrinivāsa Rao (Kāṇḍaśāstra). వీరబాహు దండయాత్ర. [Bhimsenayya. 'The story of Bhimsenayya'. A drama in five acts, based upon the story of the life of the King of Vijayanagara.] pp. 8, 111. Published by K. P. Reddy, Eluru, Eluru District. 1920. [1st January 1921.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	T. V. Chandra, Eluru, Eluru District.	500
9	Bandarāyayya, A. భారతదేశము. [Pratibha. 'The story of the Bharatam', a play in five acts, according to the story, as related in the Mahābhārata, of Arjuna recovering from Pāṇḍu, the famous king of the Kingdom of Dvārakā.] pp. 1, 121. Published by N. V. R. Reddy, Eluru, Eluru District. 1920. [1st February 1921.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	M. P. Reddy, Eluru, Eluru District.	500
10	Tatāyayya, M. తాతయ్య దండయాత్ర. [Śrī Rāma. 'The story of the Bharatam'. 'The story of the Bharatam' based on the story of the Bharatam of the Bharatam, brought down from the Bharatam by Śrī Rāma, the famous king of the Kingdom of Dvārakā.] pp. 82. Published by J. A. Reddy, Eluru, Eluru District. 1920. [1st December 1921.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	T. V. Chandra, Eluru, Eluru District.	200
11	Vaidyaśāstra Rao, A. వైద్యశాస్త్రము. [Vaidyaśāstra. 'The Bharatam of Vaidyaśāstra': a play in five acts, according to the story of the Bharatam, the famous king of the Kingdom of Dvārakā.] pp. 8, 48. Published by the author, Vaidyaśāstra, Eluru, Eluru District. 1920. [1st December 1921.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	N. V. Reddy, Eluru, Eluru District.	500
12	Vaidyaśāstra Rao, A. వైద్యశాస్త్రము. [Vaidyaśāstra. 'The Bharatam of Vaidyaśāstra': a play in five acts, according to the story of the Bharatam, the famous king of the Kingdom of Dvārakā.] pp. 8, 48. Published by the author, Vaidyaśāstra, Eluru, Eluru District. 1920. [1st December 1921.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	N. V. Reddy, Eluru, Eluru District.	500
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4. కల్యాణము. Kalyanam. [Bhagya sastra, Kalyanam.] "The Life of Bhagya", in prose, Part 4. pp. 84. Published by the author: Madras. 1938. (1st March 1938.) 8 th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Mahalingam, New Madras, Andhra Pradesh Press, Madras.	150
5. కల్యాణము. Kalyanam. [Prabala sastra, "The story of Prabala", in prose; as told to the Bhagya.] pp. 4. 18. Published by the author: Bhagya Press. 1938. (1st February 1938.) 8 th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Mahalingam, Madras, Madras Press, Madras.	200
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12	Nigamabrahma Sastri, M. [Telugu]. 'A short poem of one hundred and ten verses relating to the story of Bhagavad Gita' or Bhagavad Gita. Published in the form of a book. pp. 4. 28. Published by the author: Samskara (Dusse). 1932. [10th February 1933.] 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	D. Kishore Rao. Samskara. Madras.	500
13	Parashu (Chav. S.). <i>pragatya bhagya-bhagya</i> . [Telugu] 'An Answer to Treatment Questions'. Translated by P. Chavara. pp. 123. Published by the author: Madras. 1932. [10th January 1933.] 1st edition. Price, 4s. 9-6.	H. Chavara Rao. Madras.	1,000
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31	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
32	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
33	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
34	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
35	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
36	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
37	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
38	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
39	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
40	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
41	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
42	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
43	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
44	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400
45	<p>History of Telugu. Part 1. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.</p>	A. Murthy, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam, 1, Nizam.	400

1	2	3	4
No.	Author and title, brief description including the subject of the book, name of the publisher, and the date of publication. Also the date of the issue of the gazette in which the notice is published. Price, in rupees and paise.	Price and name of publisher.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.			
2	Rama Krishna Sarma N. K. swastika. [Tamil. "Widow's" contains restrictions on the conduct of life.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Madras. 1919. [20th October 1919.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	A. Chinnappa, Salem, State, Madras Press, Kollengodu.	500
MALAYALAM—POETRY.			
1	Chandrasekharan. [Tamil. "Sange" as the light of life (with Sri Krishna) contains verses 1 and 2.] Edited by P. Mathuram Pillai. pp. 18. Published by the editor: Calcutta. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	T. M. Krishna, Madras, Court Press, Calcutta.	500
2	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
3	Chandrasekharan. [Tamil. "Sange" as the light of life (with Sri Krishna) contains verses 1 and 2.] Edited by P. Mathuram Pillai. pp. 18. Published by the editor: Calcutta. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	500
4	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
5	Chandrasekharan. [Tamil. "Sange" as the light of life (with Sri Krishna) contains verses 1 and 2.] Edited by P. Mathuram Pillai. pp. 18. Published by the editor: Calcutta. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	500
6	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
7	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
8	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
9	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
10	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
MALAYALAM—RELIGION.			
1	Abdullah Khan. [Tamil. "Sange" as the light of life (with Sri Krishna) contains verses 1 and 2.] Edited by P. Mathuram Pillai. pp. 18. Published by the editor: Calcutta. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	T. M. Krishna, Madras, Court Press, Calcutta.	500
2	Primary School School Lessons. No. 6. (Name to Ruth) pp. 15. Published by G. O. Leary. Madras. 1919. [20th December 1919.] 12 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	G. O. Leary, Madras, Court Press, Madras.	500
3	Chandrasekharan. [Tamil. "Sange" as the light of life (with Sri Krishna) contains verses 1 and 2.] Edited by P. Mathuram Pillai. pp. 18. Published by the editor: Calcutta. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	500
4	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
5	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
6	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
7	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
8	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
9	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500
10	— "Cantos" 1 to 8. pp. 26. [20th December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	500

Serial number	Author with title, year of publication and price of the book where the price is not given, publisher's name and place and price of the book where the price is not given, publisher's name and place and price of the book where the price is not given	Printer and place of print	Number of pages
	BOOKS—contd.		
	<i>The following are designed for school purposes</i>		
	MALAYALAM—HISTORY.		
1	Balagopal Ayyar, K. S. A Short History of Malabar, Part I. (From 500 B.C. to 1500 A.D.); for use in the IV Class of Secondary and Elementary Schools. pp. 145. Published by K. S. N. Institute, Calicut. 1918. [25th February 1920] 4 th , 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	L. S. Hans Ayyar, Vellore, Calicut.	100
2	— Part II. (From 1500 A.D. to 1920 A.D.); for use in the V Class of Secondary and Elementary Schools. pp. 128. 1919. [25th February 1920] 4 th , 1st edition. Price, 13 annas.	Do.	100
	MALAYALAM—LANGUAGE.		
2	Maretti, E. Malayalam Second Reader for III Standard. pp. 95. Published by the Marathi & Co., Ltd., Bombay. 1919. [25th December 1919] 4 th , 12th edition, revised. Price, 3 annas.	Rev. E. Maretti, Mysore, Mangalore.	20,000
	MALAYALAM—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.		
3	Vallabhadra Ayyar, K. R. and Subbeshwari Ayyar, K. V. (2nd) Brief Primary Arithmetic, containing questions and answers, for the III Class or standard. Part 2. pp. 258. Published by the Government of Madras and the Government of Madras. 1919. [25th December 1919] 4 th , 1st edition, revised. Price, 12 annas.	Do.	2,000
	MALAYALAM—SCIENCE, NATURAL.		
1	Kishoreddy, Balakrishnan, A. An Introduction to First Part, to read the response of Secondary, Elementary and Training Schools. pp. 128. Published by A. J. Mohan, Calicut. 1918. [25th January 1920] 4 th , 1st edition. Price, 14 annas.	H. S. Vallabhadra Ayyar, and H. S. Eriya Ayyar, Mysore, Mangalore, Calicut.	1,000
	KANARESE—ART.		
1	Najib, M. S. D. The art and craft. (Kala Pitha Sutra). The Science of Fine Arts (with new story) and history according to the Hindu system. pp. 95. Published by the Madras Book Depot, Madras. 1919. [25th January 1920] 4 th , 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	M. Najib, Madras, Madras.	1,000
	KANARESE—BIOGRAPHY.		
1	Lokesh Narayana Shetty, K. S. Biography of a great man. (Dr. Subbeshwari Ayyar). The story of (the life of Subbeshwari Ayyar) as told from the Russian World and the story of the life of Subbeshwari Ayyar. pp. 128. Published by the author, Ayyar, (Madras). 1919. [25th March 1920] 4 th , 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	F. M. Shetty, Madras, Madras.	400
	KANARESE—DRAMA.		
1	Kamat, M. N. dr. (Kamat). (Mangalashankar). The Three of Mangalashankar, a short drama embodying the story of Mangalashankar. pp. 128. Published by K. S. N. Institute, Mangalore. 1919. [25th December 1919] 1 st , 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. Kamat, Mangalore, Mangalore.	400
	KANARESE—LANGUAGE.		
1	[1920] Kanarese Primer. pp. 128. Published by the Kanarese Mission Book and Tract Depot, Mangalore. 1919. [25th December 1919] 1 st , 1st edition, revised. Price, 4s 6d.	Rev. E. Schuster, Kanarese Mission, Mangalore.	1,000

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Serial number.	Description of the book or other publication, giving the title, author, publisher, price, and other particulars, such as the number of pages, the number of illustrations, and other particulars.	Publisher's name and address.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
Bi-Linguals—cont.			
ENGLISH-SANSKRIT (NAGARI)-POETRY.			
1	Chandrasekhara Ayyar, K. R. <i>Prabala Uthala</i> or a 'Song of India, the Motherland', with a rendering of the same into Sanskrit with a detailed Hindi translation of words. pp. 6. Published by the author. Bangalore. [15th January 1923.] Price, 1st edition. Price, 1st edition.	J. R. Ayyar, Bangalore.	100
<i>The following is designed for educational purposes.</i>			
TAMIL-ENGLISH-LANGUAGE			
1	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. S. <i>English and Tamil Grammar</i> (Alphabetical English Index). 'The New Guide to Tamil English'. pp. 125. Published by the author. Tanjore. 1920. [15th February 1923.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Rev. Dr. Joseph, S. S. St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Tanjore.	7,000
TAMIL (TELGU)-TELGU-RELIGION.			
1	Yashwanthrao. (Amalambhadrar). A well-known devotional piece forming part of the Tamil standard work 'sa, <i>Myra's New Testament</i> with notes in Telugu. Edited by G. Sankar. pp. 64. Published by the author. Madras. 1910. [January 1923.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	G. T. Aiyar, Ceylon & Co., G.O. Press, Madras.	1,000
<i>The following is designed for educational purposes.</i>			
TAMIL-SANSKRIT (NAGARI)-LANGUAGE			
1	Bandopadhyay, R. G. <i>Sanskrit Grammar</i> (Sanskrit Grammar). 'The Second Book of Sanskrit' a treatise on Grammar with exercises: a Tamil edition. Translated by F. S. Sankar. pp. 227. Published by the author. Madras. 1910. [15th December 1923.] 16 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-3.	P. V. Sankar, P.O. Press, Madras.	1,000
TAMIL-SANSKRIT (NAGARI)-RELIGION.			
1	Gandhi Dikshitar (Agasthya), <i>with a new edition</i> (Sanskrit). 'The Devotion of the Truth about Karma': a pamphlet in support of the Caste-system. pp. 48. Published by the author. Kumbakonam. 1920. [15th March 1923.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	R. Sankar, Agastya, Street, Kumbakonam.	500
TAMIL-SANSKRIT (TAMIL)-RELIGION.			
1	Sankar, Dharma' Muni, <i>with a new edition</i> (Sanskrit). 'The Devotion of the Truth about Karma': a pamphlet in support of the Caste-system. pp. 48. Published by the author. Kumbakonam. 1920. [15th February 1923.] 16 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	T. M. Sankar, Kumbakonam P.O., Kumbakonam.	100
TAMIL-SANSKRIT (TAMIL AND TELGUR)-RELIGION.			
1	Sankar, D. (Thirupavai). A well-known devotional piece from the <i>Vallabha Dharma</i> Profound, a Tamil work of authority on the <i>Vallabha</i> together with a <i>Sankar</i> rendering. Edited by T. Lakshmanan. pp. 41. Published by K. Vaidya, Kumbakonam. Madras. 1920. [15th January 1923.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price.	C. Sankar, Kumbakonam Press, Madras.	500

Serial number	Author and title, full or brief, as in the case of the books, where the latter are not in the original, give the title in the original and the title in English. Also the place of publication and the date of publication.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
	BOOKS—cont.		
	Bi-Linguals—cont.		
	TELEGU—SANSKRIT (TELEGU)—RELIGION—cont.		
4	Saraswati (Sri Sri S. S.) and Narayana. [Dharmapada-katha. 'The Light of Translucent Knowledge' A Comprehensive treatise aiming to establish that Science and various other phases of science, now considered to be alien to the domain of the knowledge of the Solar man.] pp. 48, 192, A. Published by the author: Yeshodharmapada, 1920. [24th March 1922.] 8°. 1st edition. Price Rs. 3.	S. Raghavachari, Grand Press, Madras.	1,000
5	Sarvagya (S. S.) [Sarvagya-siddhanta. 'Verses in praise of Sarvagya for meditation'.] pp. 12. Published by C. Venkataswami Sastri, Rayachoti. 1922. [12th March 1922.] 8°, 1st edition, second. Price, 1 anna.	C. Venkataswami Sastri, Madras.	1,000
6	Sarvagya (S. S.) Sarvagya (S. S.) [Sarvagya-siddhanta. 'Verses in praise of Sarvagya for meditation'.] pp. 48. Published by the author: Adhikari, Madras. 1922. [18th February 1922.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	F. Sagarika Rao, Grand Press, Madras.	500
	MARATHI (TELEGU)—TELEGU—RELIGION.		
7	Sarvagya (S. S.) [Sarvagya-siddhanta. A collection of verses 'devotional songs' of Sarvagya. With notes in Telugu.] Edited by P. V. Madhava Rao, pp. 40 and one plate. Published by the author: Madras. 1922. [20th January 1922.] 18°. 1st edition. Price.	M. L. & Co., Grand Press, Madras.	1,000
	<i>The following is designed for educational purposes.</i>		
	ARABIC—ENGLISH—LANGUAGE		
1	Kaya Khatib, A. K. [Arabic-English dictionary. Arabic and English—English—Arabic. pp. 32. Published by the author: Changanassery. 1920. [17th February 1922.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	A. Anand, Mohi-lyal Changanassery Press, Cochin.	1,000
	ARABIC—TAMIL (ARABIC)—RELIGION.		
2	Abdul Gaffar Sahib. [Arabic—Tamil. 'A book of Divine Command'.] Arabic of the essence of God. pp. 16. Published by Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib, Madras. [1st December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib, Kuttal Press, Madras.	500
3	Abdul Gaffar Sahib (Muhammad) [Arabic—Tamil. 'A book of Divine Command'.] Arabic of the essence of God. pp. 16. Published by Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib, Madras. [1st December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-6.	Do.	500
4	Abdul Gaffar Sahib (Muhammad) [Arabic—Tamil. 'A book of Divine Command'.] Arabic of the essence of God. pp. 16. Published by Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib, Madras. [1st December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	500

No.	Author and title of the book, and a short description of its contents, and the name of the publisher.	Price and place of publication.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
Bi-Linguals—cont.			
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes</i>			
ARABIC-MALAYALAM (ARABIC)—LANGUAGE.			
1	Abdul Kader, K. * <i>Arabic Malayalam</i> . (Arabic: Unkha al-Ham. Arabic: Unkha al-Ham.) pp. 24. Published by the author. Tellicherry. 1918. Hiji or 1919 and 1920 A.D. [2-4 January 1920.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, 2 annas.	A. Amma, Mohi- yudh Ghaffar Press, Ponnani.	1,500
2	Unani, K. * <i>Arabic Malayalam</i> . [Translated into Malayalam. 'The Teaching of Arabic' as Arabic Primer with instructions in Arabic-Malayalam.] pp. 62. Published by the author. Tellicherry. 1920. [2nd January 1920.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, Rs. 2-6.	Do	1,500
ARABIC-MALAYALAM (ARABIC)—RELIGION.			
1	Amma, A. * <i>Arabic Malayalam</i> . (Arabic: Unkha al-Ham. Arabic: Unkha al-Ham.) pp. 12. Published by U. K. Mohammed Kader. Ponnani. 1920. [10th February 1920.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, 1 anna.	Do	1,000
2	Haji (Muhammad), * <i>Arabic Malayalam</i> . (Arabic: Unkha al-Ham. Arabic: Unkha al-Ham.) pp. 12. Published by P. Abu Bakr. Tirunelveli. 1919. [10th December 1919.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, 4 pias.	P. Abu Bakr, Mohamed Hadd Press, Tirunelveli.	1,000
3	Mamun, K. N. * <i>Arabic Malayalam</i> . (Arabic: Unkha al-Ham. Arabic: Unkha al-Ham.) pp. 12. Published by U. K. Mohammed Kader and P. Abdul Kader. Ponnani. 1920. [10th February 1920.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, 5 pias.	A. Amma, Mohi- yudh Ghaffar Press, Ponnani.	1,000
4	Mohi-ud-din (M. Muhammad), * <i>Arabic Malayalam</i> . (Arabic: Unkha al-Ham. Arabic: Unkha al-Ham.) pp. 12. Published by P. Abu Bakr. Tirunelveli. 1919. [10th December 1919.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, 2 annas.	P. Abu Bakr, Mohamed Hadd Press, Tirunelveli.	1,000
5	Muhammad Ali, K. S. * <i>Arabic Malayalam</i> . (Arabic: Unkha al-Ham. Arabic: Unkha al-Ham.) pp. 12. Published by U. K. Abdul Kader. Ponnani. 1920. [10th February 1920.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, 2 pias.	A. Amma, Mohi- yudh Ghaffar Press, Ponnani.	1,000
6	Pari Kader, P. M. * <i>Arabic Malayalam</i> . (Arabic: Unkha al-Ham. Arabic: Unkha al-Ham.) pp. 12. Published by P. Abu Bakr. Tirunelveli. 1919. [10th February 1920.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, 2 pias.	P. Abu Bakr, Mohamed Hadd Press, Tirunelveli.	1,000
7	Shahid Hamid, P. M. * <i>Arabic Malayalam</i> . (Arabic: Unkha al-Ham. Arabic: Unkha al-Ham.) pp. 12. Published by U. K. Abdul Kader. Ponnani. 1920. [10th February 1920.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, 1 anna.	A. Amma, Mohi- yudh Ghaffar Press, Ponnani.	1,000
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes</i>			
SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—TAMIL—LANGUAGE.			
1	Amma, A. * <i>Sanskrit Tamil</i> . (Sanskrit: Unkha al-Ham. Tamil: Unkha al-Ham.) pp. 12. Published by U. K. Abdul Kader. Ponnani. 1920. [10th February 1920.] 8°. 100 copies. Price, 1 anna.	P. Amma, Mohi- yudh Ghaffar Press, Ponnani.	1,000

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No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the name of the book, where the book is obtained, a general description of the book, and a page of the book, and also the name of the publisher, and the name of the place where the book is published, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the place where the book is published.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
Bi-Linguals—contd.			
SANSKRIT (TELUGU)-TELUGU-RELIGION—contd.			
4	Śaṅkara's (Śaṅkara's) [Śrī] Veishṇava Mantra Pratikāśa, Part I. - Pāṭha śloka (for instruction at worship) of the 'Veishṇava' with Telugu notes] pp. 34. Published by B. Śaṅkara: Madras. [1st March 1925.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	M. Nigamachari, Madras, Vellore, Madras, Vellore, Madras.	100
SANSKRIT (MALAYALAM)-MALAYALAM-RELIGION.			
	Kandha, V. [Kandha's] [Vaidikaśāstra]. - The performance of religious rites, containing detailed directions for performing various Hindu religious rites with notes] pp. 70. Published by P. Kāṇṇan: Calcutta. 1910. [1910 January 1910.] 8°. 1st edition. Price 5 annas.	M. S. Vaidikaśāstra, Madras, Vellore, Madras, Vellore, Madras.	1,000
PERIODICALS.			
ENGLISH—ART.			
1	[The] Journal of the Photographic Society of India. Vol. 31, No. 191, and Vol. 32, No. 192. Edited by G. [G.]. pp. 32 and 32 respectively. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. 1919 and 1920. [1919 January and 1920 February 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	W. L. [W. L.], Madras.	400 and 500 respectively.
ENGLISH—LAW.			
1	The Bombay Law Reporter. Vol. 31, No. 21. Edited by [Editor's Name] and [Editor's Name], pp. 120. Published by the editors: Bombay. 1918. [1918 December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	M. K. [M. K.], Madras.	2,000
2	[The] Criminal Law Reporter. Vol. 10, Nos. 1 and 2. A fortnightly journal of Law notes and reports of the various High Courts. Edited by P. [P.]. pp. 32, 32 and 32 respectively. Published by the editor: [Editor's Name] and [Editor's Name], 1918. [1st and 2nd January and 2nd March 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas each.	N. [N.], Madras.	215 each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 25, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]		
3	[The] Hindu Law Journal. Vol. 2, September to November 1918. A monthly journal devoted to a critical study of the Hindu Law in various aspects. Edited by G. [G.], pp. 32, 32 and 32 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [1918 December 1918, 1st January and 1st February 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 25, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	G. [G.], Madras.	1,700 each.
4	[The] Illustrated Criminal Investigation and the Law Digest. Vols. 12 and 13. October 1918 to February 1919 (November and December 1918 in case). Edited by [Editor's Name] and [Editor's Name], pp. 32, 32 and 32 respectively. Published by M. [M.], Madras. 1918 and 1919. [1918 December 1918, 1st January, 1st and 1st March 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price Rs. 5 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 31, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	M. K. [M. K.], Madras.	450, 470, 500 and 500 respectively.

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No. and name of periodical.	Author and date of publication.	Name and date of printing.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
13	Indian Temperance News. Vol. 3, Nos. 31 and 32 (in one), Edited by Wm. A. Meek and Rev. J. Penman. pp. 16. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1919. [4th February 1922.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 6 per annum.	Joseph Dunscombe, O.L.S. Press, Madras.	100
(Last issue noticed in entry No. 84, at page 233 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.)			
16	(The) Kalyana. Vol. 18, Nos. 1 and 2. An Indian Periodic Review. Edited by T. K. Sathipati. pp. 60 each. Published by the editor, Tirunelveli. 1920. [January and January 1921 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	K. D. Mahapatra, Palamattich, Palamattich.	1,400 each.
(Last issue noticed in entry No. 84, at page 233 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.)			
14	(The) Madras Bulletin of Co-operation. Vol. 11, Nos. 4 to 8. Edited by the Joint Secretary, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Ltd.: Madras. pp. 40, 50 and 50 respectively. Published by the editor, Madras. 1919 and 1920. [20th December 1919, 15th February and 17th March 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	N. Minnamon, Nigula & Son, Coimbatore, Madras.	475 each.
(Last issue noticed in entry No. 84, at page 233 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.)			
16	Self Culture. Vol. 21, Nos. 2 and Vol. 22, Nos. 1 and 2. A magazine for all-round culture of men. Edited by K. T. Ramaswami. pp. 60, 24 and 28 respectively. Published by the editor, Kumbakonam. 1919 and 1920. [15th December 1919, 15th January and 16th February 1920 respectively.] 8°, 4° and 4° respectively. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas each.	K. T. Ramaswami, Kumbakonam Press, Kumbakonam.	200 each.
(Last issue noticed in entry No. 84, at page 233 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.)			
18	(The) South Indian Research. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 4. A monthly journal of history, science and other researches. Edited by T. Sathipathi Iyer. pp. 24, 24, 32 and 40 respectively. Published by the editor, Madras. 1919 and 1920. [25th January, 19th and 20th February and 26th March 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	T. Sathipathi Iyer, & Co., Press, Madras.	500, 400, 1,000 and 1,000 respectively.
(Last issue noticed in entry No. 48, at page 215 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1919.)			
17	(The) Trade and Industrial Gazette. Vol. 1, No. 1. A monthly journal of Indian trade, industry, commerce, finance and banking. Edited by T. K. Sathipathi. pp. 36. Published by the editor, Madras. 1920. [25th February 1920.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6 per annum.	T. K. Sathipathi, & Co., Press, Madras.	400
18	(The) Wealth of India. Vol. 3, Nos. 2 to 15. A monthly magazine of practical information and useful commerce. Edited by G. A. Vaidyanathan. pp. 40 each. Published by G. A. Vaidyanathan & Co.: Madras. 1919. [7th November, 15th December 1919, 30th January and 15th February 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	V. G. Krishna Rao, & Co., Printing Works, Madras.	500, 500, 500 and 500 respectively.
(Last issue noticed in entry No. 84, at page 233 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.)			

Serial number	Author and title, brief abstract, subjects, price and other particulars Indicate whether the work is published or not, and if published, the name of the publisher, the place, the date, and the price. If the work is not published, the name of the author, the place, the date, and the price.	Printer and place of publication	Number of copies
	PERIODICALS—cont. ENGLISH—POLITICS.		
1	(The) Local Self-Government Gazette. Vol. 5, No. 12, and Vol. 6, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal devoted entirely to matters relating to Local and Municipal matters. Edited by K. C. (Kishore) and P. Dasgupta, Agartala, pp. 67, 68 and 28, respectively. Published by Hingulbhosani, Ltd., Madras. 1915 and 1916 (1st January, 1916; February and 1st March 1916 respectively). 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum. [Last issue entered in entry No. 4, at page 215 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Hingulbhosani, Ltd., Madras.	200 each.
2	(The) Adyar Bulletin. Vol. 15, Nos. 1 and 2. A Theosophical journal for South and West. Edited by Mrs. Annie Besant, pp. 32 each. Published by J. K. Arora, Adyar, 1920 (1st January and 1st February 1920 respectively). 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue entered in entry No. 75, at page 225 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	J. K. Arora, Vennart, Press, Adyar.	1,000 each.
3	Bible Faith Mission Standard. Vol. 1, No. 2. Edited by H. C. L. (Lancelot) and others, pp. 2. Published by the editor, Madras. 1915. [1915 November 1915]. 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna. [Last issue entered in entry No. 72, at page 215 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	C. B. Vennart, Editor, Hingulbhosani, Madras.	1,000 each.
5	Members of the Star. Vol. 4, Nos. 2 to 4. A monthly report of the Indian Bureau of the Star in the East. Edited by C. J. (John) and others, pp. 2 each. Published by J. K. Arora, Adyar, 1915. [1915 and 1st January and 1st March 1915 respectively]. 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per month. [Last issue entered in entry No. 75, at page 225 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	J. K. Arora, Vennart, Press, Adyar.	500 each.
4	Caritas. Vol. 4, No. 1. A monthly family record for the use of the Madras missionaries. Edited by Rev. Fr. L. L. (Lancelot) and others, pp. 4. Published by the editor, Trichinopoly, 1915. [1st February 1915]. 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas each. [Last issue entered in entry No. 74, at page 215 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.	200 each.
6	(The) Catholic Register. Vol. 25, Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by P. A. (Anthony) and others, pp. 2 each. Published by Rev. Fr. L. L. (Lancelot) and others, Madras. 1915. [1st January, 1st February and 1st March 1915 respectively]. 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas each. [Last issue entered in entry No. 75, at page 225 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Rev. Fr. A. R. (Anthony) and others, Good Pastor, Press, Madras.	400 each.
7	(The) Catholic Watchman. Vol. 22, No. 12, and Vol. 23, Nos. 1 to 12. Edited by Rev. D. (David) and others, pp. 20. Published by the Madras Catholic Supply Society, Ltd., Madras. 1915 and 1916. [12th December 1915, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th January, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th March 1916 respectively]. 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas each. [Last issue entered in entry No. 75, at page 225 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Do.	Vol. 22, No. 12, 20, 400; Vol. 23, Nos. 1 to 12, 20, 400 each; Nos. 11, 12, 20, 400, and No. 13, 20, 400, respectively.
8	Charity. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by Rev. Fr. James J. Mc (James) and others, pp. 16. Published by the editor, Photographic (Printer) Madras. [1st January 1915]. 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000.

Serial number.	Author and title, brief abstract for full details of the book, abstracts to be inserted, publisher's name, published in, price, and other particulars. Also the language in which the book is written, and of publication, date, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.			
8	Christ Church Parish Magazine. December 1919 and January 1920. Edited by Rev. F. B. Moore. pp. 14 and 5. Published by the Methodist Publishing House, Madras. [2nd December 1919 and 2nd January 1920 respectively.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas each. [Last issue referred to entry No. 11, at page 228 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	W. L. King, M. K. Press, Madras.	100 and 200 res- pec- tively.
9	Dharma. Vol. 2, Nos. 4 to 12. (Nos. 4 to 12 in one). A monthly magazine devoted to the Service of God and Man. Edited by H. Harindranath Rao. pp. 42 and 45 respectively. Published by the editor, Coimbatore. 1919. [4th and 12th December 1919 respectively.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas each. [Last issue referred to entry No. 22, at page 1-3 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1920.]	Pambathman, Kerala Press, Coimbatore.	250 each.
10	The Gospel Witness. Vol. 15, Nos. 4 and 5. 'Organ of the Southern Mission in India.' Edited by Rev. I. Connolly. pp. 25, 18 and 20 respectively. Published by the A.E.L.M. Conference, Coimbatore. 1919 and 1920. [10th December 1919, 2nd January and 2nd February 1920 respectively.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue referred to entry No. 78, at page 246 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	Rev. Victor McCreary, A.E.L.M. Press Coimbatore.	275, 275 and 275 res- pec- tively.
11	The Indian Christian. Vol. 18, Nos. 3 to 5. A monthly magazine for the propagation of Scripture. Edited by Wm. G. Lewis. pp. 8 each. Published by the editor, Madras. 1919. [10th November, 12th December 1919, 10th January and 10th February 1920 respectively.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas each. [Last issue referred to entry No. 22, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	W. Lee, Indian Times Press, Madras.	1,000, 1,000, 1,000 and 1,000 res- pec- tively.
12	The Indian Interpreter. Vol. 14, No. 4. A religious and cultural quarterly. Edited by Rev. N. Macdonald and Rev. A. R. Herbert. pp. 48. Published by the Christian Libera- tion Society, Madras. 1919. [2nd December 1919.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 4 annas. [Last issue referred to entry No. 22, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	George Kananth, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	220
13	The Madras Diwan Magazine. Vol. 14, Nos. 11 and 12 and Vol. 15, No. 1. Edited by Mrs. Whitehead. pp. 25, 25 and 30 respectively. Published by George Kananth. Madras. 1919 and 1920. [2nd November 1919 and 2nd December 1919 respec- tively.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 4 annas each. [Last issue referred to entry No. 22, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	Do.	415 and 425 res- pec- tively.
14	Madras Young Men. Vol. 8, Nos. 28 to 29 and Vol. 7, No. 1 to 1. Young Publication to the Madras Young Men's Christian Association. Edited by the General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. pp. 8 each. Published by Joseph Pascucci, Madras. 1919 and 1920. [4th, 10th, and 18th December 1919, 2nd, 2nd and 4th January and Feb., 1st, 2nd and 3rd Feb- ruary 1920 respectively.] 4 th 1st edition. Price. [Last issue referred to entry No. 44, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	Joseph Pascucci, O.E.S. Press, Madras.	402 each.
15	The Morning Star. No. 75 and 76. Edited by Rev. F. L. Leachman, M.A. pp. 24 and 24 respectively. Published by the editor, Trichinopoly. 1919 and 1920. [4th December 1919 and 10th February 1920.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 3 annas. [Last issue referred to entry No. 22, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	Rev. Dr. Joseph, S.J. St. Joseph's Educational Society, Trichinopoly.	2,500 and 2,500 res- pec- tively.

C	Author and title of each address sent also a statement of the kind when the same is a personal matter, of date of publication and other particulars, and of the price. The price for the publication of the address should be stated. The price for the publication of the address should be stated. The price for the publication of the address should be stated.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies
	<p align="center">PERIODICALS—cont.</p> <p align="center">ENGLISH—RELIGION—contd.</p>		
18	<p>My Mother. Vol. 4, Nos. 8 to 11. Edited by R. F. Caldwell. (Published) pp. 36, 42, 48 and 50 respectively. Published by the editor: Brooklyn, 1920. (25th December 1919, 5th January and 19th February and 22nd March 1920, respectively.) 8". 1st edition. Price, 2 shillings each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 86, at page 247 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>Rev. Dr. Joseph, S.J., 65, Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trillick, Londonderry</p>	<p>1,200 each.</p>
27	<p>(The) National Missionary Intelligence. Vol. 12, No. 15 and Vol. 13, Nos. 1 and 2 (Nos. 2 and 3 in each). A monthly record of the work of the National Missionary Society of India. Edited by P. O. Philip. pp. 12, and 24 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918 and 1920. 24th January and 22nd February 1920 respectively. 8". 1st edition. Price, 15 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 85, at page 157 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>P. O. Philip, S.M.S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>5,000 and 1,700 respectively.</p>
38	<p>(The) Quarterly Bulletin of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Madras District. Vol. 1, No. 4 Edited by Rev. J. E. Clements. pp. 15. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1919. 5th December 1919. 8". 1st edition. Price.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 85, at page 158 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>Joseph Clements, C.L.S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>400</p>
39	<p>St. Andrew's Church, Madras. December 1919 and January 1920. Edited by Rev. J. H. McNeill. pp. 8 and 8 respectively. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. 1919 and 1920. (21st December 1919 and 5th January 1920 respectively.) 8". 1st edition. Price.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 86, at page 158 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>W. L. King, M.S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>100 each.</p>
40	<p>(The) Student Messenger Review. Vol. 1, Nos. 6 to 8. Edited by A. A. Paul. pp. 24. Published by the editor: Madras. 1919 and 1920. (19th December, 1919, 24th and 19th February and 15th March 1920 respectively.) 8". 1st edition. Price, 3 annas each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 85, at page 158 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>P. O. Philip, S.M.S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>400 each.</p>
52	<p>(The) Theosophist. Vol. 41, Nos. 4 to 4. A magazine of theosophical, spiritual philosophy, art, literature and medicine. Edited by Mrs. Annie Besant. pp. 218, 218 and 128 respectively. Published by J. B. Aris: Adyar. 1920. (31st December 1919, and 25th January and 1st March 1920 respectively.) 8". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 81, at page 638 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>J. B. Aris, Theosophical Press, Adyar.</p>	<p>1,000 each.</p>
53	<p>(The) Veltheia Kshatri. Vol. 8, Nos. 6 to 8. A monthly magazine devoted to the culture of Vedic, Edited by Sagar Chakravarti. pp. 60 each. Published by the Bhadrakumar Mission: Madras. 1919. (5th November, 5th December 1919 and 15th January 1920 respectively.) 8". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 85, at page 638 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>Thompson & Co., Madras Press, Madras.</p>	<p>400 each.</p>
58	<p>(The) Visitor. Vol. 21, Nos. 13 and 13. A monthly Church and Home Magazine. Edited by Rev. E. J. Gledhill. pp. 16 and 24 respectively. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. 1919 and 1920. (5th January and 19th February 1920 respectively.) 8". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 85, at page 258 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>W. L. King, M.S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>400 each.</p>

Serial number.	Author and title, with address if including the name of the book, otherwise name of printer, and date of issue, if published by the press, or name of printer, and date of issue, if published by the press, or name of printer, and date of issue, if published by the press.	Printer and place of issue.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS			
1	(The) Arcl. Board High School English Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by the Arcl. Board. Association. E.H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	E. G. Goodier, American Arcl. Museum Press, Arcl.	100
2	(The) Educational Review. Vol. 30, Nos. 11 and 12, and Vol. 31, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	400
3	(The) Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100
4	(The) Madras Christian College Magazine. Vol. 30, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100
5	(The) Madras Forest College Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100
6	(The) Madras Medical College Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100
7	(The) Madras Normal College Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100
8	(The) Madras Oriental College Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100
9	(The) Madras School Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100
10	(The) Madras Technical College Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100
11	(The) Madras Veterinary College Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100
12	(The) Madras Women's College Magazine. Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by E. H. School. Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Arcl. Board, Arcl. 1920. (1st January 1920.) 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition.	100

No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the year of the book advertisement, edition, number of parts, periodicals, and place of publication, date sent to the printer, and price, and other notes.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
30	Progress. Vol. 10, Nos. 2 to 4. An illustrated magazine for students. Edited by Rev. A. C. Clayton, pp. 33 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society. Madras. 1919 and 1920. [4th December 1919, 1st January and 1st February 1920, one part each.] 4 th in series. Price 1 anna each.	Joseph Passmore, O.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,500 each.
31	(The) S.P.C.K. College Magazine. Vol. 6, No. 2. Edited by Rev. W. R. M. Lancelotti, pp. 42. Published by the editor. Erode. 1920. [1st March 1920.] 4 th in series. Price, 4 annas.	Joseph & Co., Erode Press, Erode.	500
32	St. Mary's Magazine. Second Half-year 1919. No. 10. Edited by Rev. Fr. Sullivan, pp. 42. Published by the editor. Madras. 1919. [15th December 1919.] 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Rev. Fr. A. R. John, Head Teacher Press, Madras.	500
33	(The) Servant. No. 6. A magazine of the Women's Christian College, Madras. Edited by Miss K. T. Burton, pp. 42. Published by George Kessath, Madras. 1919. [1st December 1919.] 4 th , 1st edition. Free.	George Kessath, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	500
34	Then and Now. Vol. 4, No. 4. The magazine of St. Peter's College, Palayamkottai. Edited by E. E. Perry, pp. 72. Published by V. L. King. Madras. 1919. [15th December 1919.] 4 th , 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	W. L. King, M. E. Press, Madras.	500
35	Wesley College Magazine. Vol. 2, Nos. 2 and 3. Edited by Rev. J. A. Smith, pp. 10 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society. Madras. 1919. [1st January and 1st February 1920 respectively.] 4 th , 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-0 each.	Joseph Passmore, O.L.S. Press, Madras.	500, each.
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
1	(The) Journal of Indian Botany. Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 3. Edited by P. K. Fyfe, pp. 24 and 24 respectively. Published by W. L. King. Madras. 1919. [1st January and 1st February 1920 respectively.] 4 th , 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	W. L. King, M.E. Press, Madras.	300 and 300 respectively.
TAMIL—LAW.			
1	சென்னை விசேஷ விவரம். [The Indian Vignette.] Vol. 4, No. 7. 'A Tamil Law Journal.' Edited by N. Subramanyam Aiyar, pp. 24. Published by S. T. Puthum. Madras. [1st February 1920.] 4 th , 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	P. G. Philip, S. M. Press, Madras.	500

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject, brief description of the book, where the same is obtainable, whether at home, postpaid and prepaid post office, where given, the date when the same is due, the name of the publisher, the price, the date when the copy, should it be sent, should be sent, and the price.	Printer and place of press	Number of copies
PERIODICALS—cont.			
TAMIL—MEDICINE.			
1	செந்திரன் என். சி. [Senthirana En. S. C.] (Vaidya Kalinai). Vol. 9, Nos. 10 to 12 (Nos. 10 and 11 in one). A monthly medical journal dealing with the Ayurvedic and other systems. Edited by M. Narasimha Ayyangar. pp. 60 each. Published by the editor: Madras, 1915. (10th October and 11th December 1915 respectively.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	Thompson & Co., Bischoffs Yarn, Madras	290 each.
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	செந்திரன் என். சி. [Senthirana En. S. C.] (Vaidya Kalinai). Vol. 9, Nos. 8 to 9. A monthly journal treating of miscellaneous subjects. Edited by N. Venkatesa Mudali. pp. 46 each. Published by the editor: Madras, 1915 and 1916. (10th December 1915, 14th January and 14th February 1916, respectively.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	N. Venkatesa Mudali, Madras, Editor Press, Madras	2,100 each.
2	செந்திரன் என். சி. [Senthirana En. S. C.] (Vaidya Kalinai). Vol. 9, Nos. 1 to 10. A miscellaneous weekly. Edited by T. K. Srinivasan, pp. 4 each. Published by the editor: Madras, 1915. (1st, 8th, 14th, 22nd and 29th May Rs. 12th, 19th and 26th June and 2nd July 1915, respectively.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum. [Last issue (Vol. 9, Nos. 1 to 10) noticed in entry No. 3, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	T. K. Srinivasan, Editor, Yarn, Madras	500 each.
3	செந்திரன் என். சி. [Senthirana En. S. C.] (Vaidya Kalinai). Vol. 11, Nos. 8 to 12. "The People's Friend." A weekly magazine devoted to public welfare and popular education. Edited by O. A. Vaidyanathan, pp. 62, 55, 47 and 46, respectively. Published by O. A. Vaidyanathan & Co.: Madras, 1915. (10th November, 10th December 1915, 10th January and 27th February 1916, respectively.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	O. A. Vaidyanathan & Co., Editor, Yarn, Madras	500 each.
4	செந்திரன் என். சி. [Senthirana En. S. C.] (Vaidya Kalinai). Vol. 4, No. 8. Edited by V. M. Sivaswami. pp. 24. Published by V. M. Sivaswami & Co.: Madras, 1915. (14 February 1915.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2. [Last issue (Vol. 4, No. 8) noticed in entry No. 3, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1915.]	V. M. Sivaswami & Co., Editor, Yarn, Madras	400
5	செந்திரன் என். சி. [Senthirana En. S. C.] (Vaidya Kalinai). Vol. 9, Nos. 11 and 12 (in one). A monthly journal devoted to literature, philosophy and religion. Edited by T. S. Sivaswami. pp. 44. Published by the editor: Palayam, 1915. (10th January 1915.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1915.]	T. S. Sivaswami, Editor, Yarn, Palayam	500
6	செந்திரன் என். சி. [Senthirana En. S. C.] (Vaidya Kalinai). Vol. 1, Nos. 91 and 12 (in one). A monthly literary journal of miscellaneous interest. Edited by S. S. Sivaswami. pp. 24 and 44, respectively. Published by the editor: Palayam, 1915 and 1916. (10th December 1915 and 14th January 1916, respectively.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]	S. S. Sivaswami, Editor, Yarn, Palayam	500 and 400 separately.

Serial number	Author and place of printing	Number of copies
PERIODICALS—cont.		
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.		
7	<p>செய்து. [Kālpataṇ. Vol. 3, Nos. 3 and 7 in each. A monthly general handling of miscellaneous subjects.] Edited by K. G. Kālpataṇ. pp. 40 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [20th December 1928 &c]. 3rd edition. Price, Rs 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 27, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	Thompson & Co., Madras. Press, Madras. 300
8	<p>செய்து. [Kālpataṇ. Vol. 3, No. 3. A monthly Journal devoted to religious, philosophical and literary subjects.] Edited by K. G. Kālpataṇ. pp. 18. Published by the editor: Tirunelveli. 1919. [20th December 1928.] 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 13, at page 19 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1919.]</p>	T. V. Rajagopal, Tirunelveli. Press, Tirunelveli. 300
9	<p>செய்து. [Kālpataṇ. Vol. 1, No. 1 to 4. A monthly Journal intended to increase the interest of the Tamil language.] Edited by T. V. Rajagopal. pp. 22 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1919 [4th September, 14th October, 25th November and 30th December 1919 respectively.] 2nd edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p>	M. G. Rajagopal, Cott. Rajagopal, Madras. Press, Madras. 300
10	<p>செய்து. [Kālpataṇ. Vol. 1, No. 1 to 12 (in each) and Vol. 14, No. 1. A monthly Journal devoted to agriculture.] Edited by M. G. Rajagopal. pp. 2 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1919 and 1920. [20th and 25th January 1920 respectively.] 2nd edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 44, at page 332 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	T. A. M. Rajagopal, Madras. Press, Madras. 300
11	<p>செய்து. [Kālpataṇ. Vol. 1, No. 1 to 5. A Tamil monthly Journal of miscellaneous interest.] Edited by M. K. Rajagopal. pp. 22 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1919 and 1920. [20th January and 25th February 1920 respectively.] 2nd edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 20, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	G. Rajagopal, Cott. Rajagopal, Madras. Press, Madras. 1,375
12	<p>செய்து. [Kālpataṇ. Vol. 1, No. 1 and 2. A Tamil monthly Journal of miscellaneous interest.] Edited by M. K. Rajagopal. pp. 22 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1919 and 1920. [20th January and 25th February 1920 respectively.] 2nd edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-6 per annum.</p>	G. A. Rajagopal, Cott. Rajagopal, Madras. Press, Madras. 300
13	<p>செய்து. [Kālpataṇ. Vol. 1, No. 1 to 7. A monthly Journal devoted to the publication of any coming series.] Edited by T. V. Rajagopal. pp. 22 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1919 and 1920. [11th and 16th February 1920 respectively.] 2nd and 3rd editions respectively.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 41, at page 312 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	A. Rajagopal, Cott. Rajagopal, Madras. Press, Madras. 1,000
14	<p>செய்து. [Kālpataṇ. Vol. 1, No. 1. A monthly Journal devoted to the promotion of fellow-feeling, etc., amongst Indians.] Edited by T. V. Rajagopal. pp. 22. Published by the editor: Madras. 1920. [16th January 1920.] 2nd edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p>	Do. 1,000

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject, including the name of the book where the name is changing, an abstract of contents, giving the author's name, place, date of publication, and price, and the number of pages.	Editor and place of print.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
15	செய்யுள் அணி. [Tiruvalluvar]. Vol. 18, No. 2. A monthly magazine devoted to religious, social and miscellaneous topics. Edited by S. G. Manojulu Sivaia. pp. 28. Published by the editor, Tiruvalluvar. 1918. [with Decem 1st 1918.] 40. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 122 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1916.]	T. Jankinades Cott. Madras. Poon, Madras.	300
16	செய்யுள் அணி. [Tiruvalluvar]. Vol. 18, No. 2. A monthly journal issued by the Theosophical Society at Madras. Edited by A. Rajagopal Ayyar. pp. 48. Published by the editor, Madras. 1918. [1st March 1918.] 40. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 122 of the catalogue for the quarter ending June 1918.]	S. Sankararama Ayyar, Tiruvalluvar. Poon, Madras.	300
17	செய்யுள் அணி. [Tiruvalluvar]. Vol. 18, No. 1. A monthly journal devoted to Tamil literature. Edited by T. N. Sankararama Ayyar. pp. 48. Published by the editor, Madras. 1918. [1st March 1918.] 40. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 122 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1916.]	T. Sankararama Ayyar, Tiruvalluvar. Poon, Madras.	300
18	செய்யுள் அணி. [Tiruvalluvar]. Vol. 18, No. 2 to 4. A monthly journal. Edited by A. Rajagopal Ayyar. pp. 48. Published by the editor, Tiruvalluvar. 1918. [1st March 1918.] 40. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 122 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1916.]	T. N. Sankararama Ayyar, Tiruvalluvar. Poon, Madras.	300
19	செய்யுள் அணி. [Tiruvalluvar]. Vol. 18, No. 2 to 4. A monthly journal. Edited by A. Rajagopal Ayyar. pp. 48. Published by the editor, Tiruvalluvar. 1918. [1st March 1918.] 40. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 122 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1916.]	T. N. Sankararama Ayyar, Tiruvalluvar. Poon, Madras.	300
20	செய்யுள் அணி. [Tiruvalluvar]. Vol. 18, No. 2 to 4. A monthly journal. Edited by A. Rajagopal Ayyar. pp. 48. Published by the editor, Tiruvalluvar. 1918. [1st March 1918.] 40. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 122 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1916.]	T. N. Sankararama Ayyar, Tiruvalluvar. Poon, Madras.	300
21	செய்யுள் அணி. [Tiruvalluvar]. Vol. 18, No. 2 to 4. A monthly journal. Edited by A. Rajagopal Ayyar. pp. 48. Published by the editor, Tiruvalluvar. 1918. [1st March 1918.] 40. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 122 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1916.]	T. N. Sankararama Ayyar, Tiruvalluvar. Poon, Madras.	300

1	2	3	4
	Author and Title, and subject including character of the work when the same is original, whether in paper or book, and price of the volume, with a note as to the date when it is first published, and the price of the book when it is first published, and the price of the book when it is first published.	Printer and Place of printing.	Number of copies.
	PERIODICALS—cont.		
	TAMIL-RELIGION.		
1	<p>Arundhayan. [Arundhayan. Vol. 37, Nos. 1 to 3. 'Church of Sweden Mission Journal.' Edited by Rev. J. Rasmussen. Pp. 30, 32 and 33 respectively. Published by Rev. T. G. L. Wilson; Tringachan. 1910. [1st December 1910 and 1st February 1911 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 4 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 71, at page 333 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]</p>	<p>Rev. T. G. L. Wilson, Church of Sweden Mission Press, Tringachan.</p>	<p>300, 300 and 300 respectively.</p>
2	<p>Children's World. [Baliyar Vidyan. Vol. 14, Nos. 23 to 25. 'The Children's World.' Edited by Rev. S. D. Sankaran. pp. 4 each. Published by the editor. Madras. 1919. [1st and 15th September and 15th December 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 1 pie each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 73, at page 333 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>D. Muthyia, Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.</p>	<p>1,800 each.</p>
3	<p>Children's World. [Baliyar Vidyan. Vol. 15, Nos. 1 and 2. 'The Children's World.' Edited by Miss Elliott. pp. 22 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society; Madras. 1920. [1st January and 1st February 1920 respectively.] 16°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 1 pie each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 73, at page 333 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>Joseph Pascucci, C.L.S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>1,400 each.</p>
4	<p>Children's World. [Baliyar Vidyan. Vol. 15, Nos. 1 and 2. 'The Children's World.' Edited by Miss Elliott. pp. 22 each. Published by the editor. Palamcottah. 1920. [January and January 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 4 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 333 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>K. D. Muthyia, Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.</p>	<p>1,400 each.</p>
5	<p>Catholic Family Instructor. Vol. 16, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Rev. Fr. J. Sankarantham. pp. 22 and 24 respectively. Published by the editor; Trichinopoly. 1918. [1st January and 1st February 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 5-6.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 75, at page 333 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.</p>	<p>1,200 each.</p>
6	<p>Children's World. [Baliyar Vidyan. Vol. 15, No. 1. 'The Organ of the National Missionary Society of India.' Edited by S. A. Das. pp. 22. Published by the editor; Madras. 1920. [15th February 1920.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 4 annas.</p> <p>[Last issue (Vol. 15, No. 2 to 4) noticed in entry No. 82, at page 333 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1924.]</p>	<p>F. O. Philip, W.A.S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>300</p>
7	<p>Children's World. [Baliyar Vidyan. December 1918 and January 1919. 'The Voice of Life.' Edited by Rev. R. V. Adavilam. pp. 12 each. Published by the editor. Palamcottah. 1918 and 1920. [January and January 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 4 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 77, at page 333 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>K. D. Muthyia, Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.</p>	<p>300 each.</p>
8	<p>Children's World. [Baliyar Vidyan. Vol. 15, Nos. 1 and 2. 'The Magazine for the Home.' Edited by Miss M. Paul. pp. 20 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society; Madras. 1920. [1st January and 1st February 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 4 pias each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 78, at page 333 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	<p>Joseph Pascucci, C.L.S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>300 each.</p>

1	2	3	4
Author	Name and title, full address, price, and date of issue, and other particulars of interest.	Price and place of sale.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.			
24	<p><i>Onparamasat geyya and unparamasat geyya.</i> [Vedavikathar Akkaya Sanga Moolinterpattirikal.] Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 3 and Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2. [Students' monthly Magazine.] Edited by Ottumaram. pp. 8 each. Published by the editor: Madras, 1919 and 1920. [15th December, 1919; 15th November, 1919; 15th December, 1919; 15th January and 15th February 1920 respectively.] 8th 1st edition. Price, 1 each each.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The following is designed for educational purposes.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.</p> <p><i>Samadhiyan.</i> [Mullidriyan. Vol. 25, Nos. 1 to 3. "The United Teacher." A monthly for teachers.] Edited by G. R. Nandakrishnan. pp. 16, each. Published by G. R. Nandakrishnan, Madras & Bombay. Madras, 1919 and 1920. [15th December 1919, 15th January and 15th March 1920 respectively.] 8th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 335 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	E. Baynes, Mission Press, Madras.	440 each.
TELUUGU—FICTION.			
1	<p><i>Krishnakatha.</i> [Nayana Katha. Vol. 1, No. 1. A monthly Telugu.] Edited by M. V. Nayana Rao. pp. 12. Published by the editor. Furrakgan. 1919. [1st March 1919.] 4th 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.</p>	P. Venkaya Rao, Law Press, Furrakgan.	400
TELUUGU—LAW.			
1	<p><i>Pravartan.</i> [Nyayabodhini. Vol. 2, Nos. 11 and 12 (in one). A monthly Law journal.] Edited by D. Subrahmanyam Rao. pp. 24. Published by the editor. Quater. 1919. [15th January 1920.] 8th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 336 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	D. Subrahmanyam Rao, Prabhakara Press, Quater.	120
TELUUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	<p><i>Chitra Sargam.</i> [Abhinava Sargam. Vol. 25, Nos. 1 to 3. A monthly journal devoted to religion and literature.] Edited by J. Parthasarathy Sastri. pp. 24, 28 and 28 respectively. Published by the editor. Jangam. 1919. [25th January, 1920, and 15th March 1920 respectively.] 8th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 316 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	K. Lakshminarayana, Gandhika Press, Quater.	100 each.
2	<p><i>Upparav.</i> [Anandya. Vol. 3, Nos. 3 to 7 (Nos. 3 and 4 in one). A monthly journal devoted to the education of Andhra women.] Edited by V. Venkateswaram. pp. 64 and 24 respectively. Published by V. V. L. Narasimha Rao. Comada. 1919 and 1920. [15th and 15th February 1920 respectively.] 8th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4. per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 27, at page 231 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	T. Venkateswaram, District Press, Comada.	400 each.

S. N.	Author and title, brief notice, including the year of date, when the work was published, number of pages, price, and place of publication. See also the notes on the reverse side of the card, which give the date of issue and the date of the last issue of the work, and the date of the last issue of the work, and the date of the last issue of the work.	Publisher and place of printing.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
3	తెలుగు పత్రిక. (Andhra Pradesha) Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 11 (Nov. 1919 and 11 in one). A fortnightly journal devoted to miscellaneous topics of interest to the Andhras. Edited by B. V. Srinivas Rao, pp. 4, 8 and 4 respectively. Published by the editor: Telugupatnam, 1919. 15th November 1919, 15th and 15th January 1920 respectively. 4°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna each. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 25, at page 221 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	T. Srinivas Rao, Telugu Law Journal Press, Madras.	300 each.
4	తెలుగు భాషా పరిశోధన. (Andhra Bhasha Parishat-patrika) Vol. 2, No. 4. The journal of the Telugu Association. Edited by K. Srinivas Rao, pp. 30. Published by the editor: Madras, 1919. (19th February 1920). 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 25, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	Andhra Pradesh Parishat, B. Co., Madras.	400
5	తెలుగు భాష. (Andhra Bhasha) Vol. 2, Nos. 4 and 5 (in one). A monthly journal devoted to Telugu, literary and miscellaneous topics. Edited by A. Mathura Sankar, pp. 70. Published by the editor: Telugupatnam, 1919. (19th December 1919). 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 26, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	H. Yandamuri, Telugupatnam, Madras, Telugupatnam.	300
6	తెలుగు భాష. (Andhra Bhasha) Vol. 1, Nos. 10 to 14 (Nos. 10 and 11 in one). A monthly journal devoted to Telugu. Edited by A. Mathura Sankar, pp. 15, 15, 15, 15 and 15 respectively. Published by A. P. Sankar & Co., Ammapet, 1919. (15th and 15th January 1920, 15th February and 15th March 1920 respectively). 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-4 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 26, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	A. Mathura Sankar, Ammapet, Ammapet.	1,000 each.
7	తెలుగు భాష. (Andhra Bhasha) Vol. 2, Nos. 12 and Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 3. A monthly journal devoted to the study of the literature of the Telugu language. Edited by V. Sankar Rao, pp. 4, 12, 12 and 4 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras, 1919. (15th December 1919, 15th January, 15th February and 15th March 1920 respectively). 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 26, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	T. Srinivas Rao, Telugu Law Journal Press, Madras.	300 each.
8	తెలుగు భాష. (Andhra Bhasha) Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 3. A monthly journal devoted to the study of the Telugu language. Edited by H. Lakshminarayana, pp. 32 and 32 respectively. Published by H. Lakshminarayana, Chennai, 1919. (15th January and 15th February 1920, respectively). 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 26, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	H. Lakshminarayana, Chennai, Chennai.	300 each.
9	తెలుగు భాష. (Andhra Bhasha) Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 3 (in one). A monthly journal devoted to topics of miscellaneous interest. Edited by H. Lakshminarayana, pp. 32. Published by the editor: Chennai, 1919. (15th February 1920). 4°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 26, at page 227 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]	H. Lakshminarayana, Chennai, Chennai.	300

Serial number	Author and title, brief abstract, fully giving the nature of the book, where it is issued, the character of the work, and the names of the publisher, the editor, the printer, the place of publication, the date of publication, the price, and the name of the publisher.	Printer and place of print	Number of pages
PERIODICALS—cont.			
TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
20	<p>Chitrak. [Hindi.] Vol. 1, No. 1. "An organ of the Mysore Sahitya Sabha" conducted in the interests of the Mysore system of the Telugu language. Edited by D. Kishore Babu. pp. 32. Published by K. M. Babu. Madras. 1919. [December 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p>	K. M. Babu, Editor, Mysore, Madras.	1,500
21	<p>Chitrak. [Hindi.] Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2. A bi-monthly periodical devoted to literary matters. Edited by T. Srinivasan. pp. 60 and 48 respectively. Published by the editor, Tiruch. [12 January and 14th March 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, 4 annas each.</p>	T. Srinivasan, Editor, Tiruch.	200
22	<p>Chitrak. [Hindi.] Vol. 1, No. 3. A monthly periodical devoted to literary matters. Edited by K. Srinivasan. pp. 60. Published by the editor, Tiruch. 1920. [10th January 1920.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p>	K. Srinivasan, Editor, Tiruch.	200
23	<p>Chitrak. [Hindi.] Vol. 1, No. 4. A monthly magazine for the home. Edited by H. A. O. Anand. pp. 12 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1920. [6th January and 14th February 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, 12 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 19, at page 128 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	Joseph Funnery, C.L.I., Madras.	1,112 and 1,200 respectively.
24	<p>Chitrak. [Hindi.] Vol. 1, No. 1. "Agastya's Friend." A monthly journal. Edited by G. Srinivasan. pp. 32. Published by H. Srinivasan. Madras. 1920. [1st January 1920.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 35, at page 128 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	H. Srinivasan, Editor, Madras.	200
TELUGU—RELIGION.			
25	<p>Chitrak. [Hindi.] Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 4. "The Children's Friend." Edited by H. M. Srinivasan. pp. 32 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1919 and 1920. [14th December 1919, 4th January, 8th February and 4th March 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, 1 anna per number.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 32, at page 128 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	Joseph Funnery, C.L.I., Madras.	4,200, 4,200, 4,200 and 4,200 respectively.
26	<p>Chitrak. [Hindi.] Vol. 1, Nos. 5 to 10. A monthly missionary journal. Edited by H. M. Srinivasan. pp. 15 each. Published by Rev. G. Parker. Madras and Singapore. 1919 and 1920. [10th November, 14th December 1919 and 10th January 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, 6 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 36, at page 128 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	Thompson & Co., Singapore, Madras.	480 each.

[illegible]

Serial number	Full name of title, author, publisher, price, and other particulars of interest to the public.	Editor and place of publication.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—contd.			
TELUGU—RELIGIOUS—contd.			
10	<p>Omāṁ అంజం. [Telugu Lāhārān. Vol. 3, No. 12 and Vol. 4, Nos. 4 and 5. A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] Edited by T. S. Choudhury. pp. 48 each. Published by the A.E.M. Conference. October 1929. [1929 December 1929, 1930 January and 1930 February 1930 respectively.] 4th 1st edition. Price, 5 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 41, at page 332 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1929.]</p>	<p>Victor McCarty, A.E.M. Press, Madras.</p>	808 each
11	<p>Omāṁ అంజం. [Telugu Lāhārān. Vol. 3, No. 12 and Vol. 4, Nos. 4 and 5. A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] Edited by T. S. Choudhury. pp. 48 each. Published by the A.E.M. Conference. October 1929. [1929 December 1929, 1930 January and 1930 February 1930 respectively.] 4th 1st edition. Price, 5 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 41, at page 332 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1929.]</p>	Do	1450 and 1,526 respectively.
12	<p>Omāṁ అంజం. [Telugu Lāhārān. Vol. 3, No. 12 and Vol. 4, Nos. 4 and 5. A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] Edited by T. S. Choudhury. pp. 48 each. Published by the A.E.M. Conference. October 1929. [1929 December 1929, 1930 January and 1930 February 1930 respectively.] 4th 1st edition. Price, 5 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 41, at page 332 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1929.]</p>	<p>M. V. Subrahmanyam, Tirupathi Press, Tirupathi.</p>	172 each.
13	<p>Omāṁ అంజం. [Telugu Lāhārān. Vol. 3, No. 12 and Vol. 4, Nos. 4 and 5. A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] Edited by T. S. Choudhury. pp. 48 each. Published by the A.E.M. Conference. October 1929. [1929 December 1929, 1930 January and 1930 February 1930 respectively.] 4th 1st edition. Price, 5 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 41, at page 332 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1929.]</p>	<p>W. L. King, M. E. Press, Madras.</p>	308 each.
TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS			
1	<p>Omāṁ అంజం. [Prasanna Vidya. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 3. A monthly journal devoted to educational topics of interest to students of Telugu.] Edited by V. Srinivasulu. pp. 32 each. Published by Sanku & Co. Madras. [1930 January, 1930 February and 1930 March 1930 respectively.] 4th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 340 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1929.]</p>	<p>E. Vaidya Rao, Sanku & Co., Madras.</p>	104 each.
2	<p>Omāṁ అంజం. [Prasanna Vidya. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 3. A monthly journal devoted to educational topics of interest to students of Telugu.] Edited by V. Srinivasulu. pp. 32 each. Published by Sanku & Co. Madras. [1930 January, 1930 February and 1930 March 1930 respectively.] 4th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 340 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1929.]</p>	<p>M. Srinivasulu, Sanku & Co., Madras.</p>	220

No.	Name of the publication, title, author, editor, publisher, number of parts, year, volume and price of each number, date of publication, and place of publication.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
MALAYALAM—HISTORY.			
1	ചരിത്രകാവ്യം. [Charithrakavya. Book Nos. 8 and 9 (cont.) A quarterly historical journal. Edited by K. O. Sivasankaran Nair. pp. 48. Published by P. Gopalan Nayar, Kottikal. 1922. [14th January 1922.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 1, at page 86 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1921.]	P. V. Krippe, Vengal, Lakshmi Patham Press, Kottikal.	100 each.
MALAYALAM—LAW.			
2	ചരതംചരതം. [Charatham Charatham. [Hasthikadi Vidhigal. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2. A Malayalam Law Journal. Edited by T. Subramani. pp. 40 each. Published by the author, Calicut. [14th January and 24th February 1922 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. (V.) Price, Rs. 3-6 per annum.	C. Krippe, Malabar Press, Wanda, Calicut.	100 each.
MALAYALAM—MEDICINE.			
3	ചരതംചരതം. [Charatham Charatham. Vol. 15, Nos. 4 to 6. A monthly medical journal. Edited by P. B. Vengal. pp. 24 each. Published by P. Gopalan Nayar, Kottikal. 1922 and 1923. [14th January and 14th February 1922 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas each. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 112 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1921.]	P. V. Krippe, Vengal, Lakshmi Patham Press, Kottikal.	100 each.
MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.			
4	ചരതംചരതം. [Charatham Charatham. Vol. 42, Nos. 7 and 8 (in one). An organ of the Malabar land. Edited by K. O. Sivasankaran Nair. pp. 50. Published by P. Gopalan Nayar, Kottikal. [14th February 1922.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 18, at page 242 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1921.]	Do.	100
5	ചരതംചരതം. [Charatham Charatham. Vol. 15, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal devoted to Science. Edited by P. V. Krippe, Vengal. pp. 48 each. Published by P. Gopalan Nayar, Kottikal. 1922 and 1923. [14th December 1922 and 14th February 1923 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas each. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 19, at page 242 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1921.]	Do.	100 each.
6	ചരതംചരതം. [Charatham Charatham. Vol. 1, No. 10 and Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal devoted to topics of interest to the Malay. Edited by C. Krippe. pp. 48, 48 and 48 respectively. Published by the author, Calicut. 1921 and 1922. [14th December 1921, 14th January and 14th February 1922.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 21, at page 242 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1921.]	C. Krippe, Malabar Press, Wanda, Calicut.	100 each.

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject including the aim of the book where the reader is advised, in case of books published from a press or organization, state given on it a title page with the name of the author, where relevant. Also the names of the publisher or publishers, and the place of publication, and edition, and of the year.	Printer and place of print	Number of copies
PERIODICALS—cont.			
Bi-Linguals.			
MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.			
1	<p>ചോദ്യം. [Chandrayan. Vol. 2, Nos. 2 to 12 (Nos. 2 and 3 and Nos. 12 to 12 in one copy). A monthly Mahatma Chandrodayan journal.] Edited by P. V. Chandrodayan. pp. 48 and 40 respectively. Published by P. Kandi Kandi. Cochin. 1949. [2nd December 1948 and 1st January 1949 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 11, at page 510, of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1948.]</p>	P. Kandi Kandi, Cochin.	100 and 500 respectively.
2	<p>ചോദ്യം. [Chandrayan. Vol. 4, Nos. 2 and 10 (Nos. 2 and 10 in one copy). A monthly Mahatma Chandrodayan journal.] Edited by P. V. Chandrodayan. pp. 48 and 40 respectively. Published by P. Kandi Kandi. Cochin. 1949. [2nd December 1948 and 1st January 1949 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 11, at page 510, of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1948.]</p>	Id.	350 each.
MALAYALAM—RELIGION.			
1	<p>ചോദ്യം. [Chandrayan. Vol. 12, No. 21 and Vol. 13, No. 1 to 2. A monthly paper specially intended for children.] Edited by G. E. Chandrayan. pp. 8 each. Published by the editor. Cochin. 1948 and 1949. [29th December 1948, 1st and 2nd January and 1st February 1949 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 241 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1948.]</p>	J. S. Chandra, Chandrodayan Press, Cochin.	250 each.
2	<p>ചോദ്യം. [Chandrayan. Vol. 2, Nos. 12 to 12 (Nos. 12 and 12 in one copy). A monthly Mahatma Chandrodayan journal.] Edited by P. V. Chandrodayan. pp. 48, 40 and 40 respectively. Published by P. Kandi Kandi. Cochin. 1949. [29th December 1948, 1st January and 1st February 1949 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 280 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1948.]</p>	T. M. Chandra, Chandrodayan Press, Cochin.	250 each.
MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.			
<i>The following is designed for educational purposes.</i>			
1	<p>ചോദ്യം. [Chandrayan. Vol. 1, Nos. 7 and 8 (in one copy). A monthly Mahatma Chandrodayan journal.] Edited by P. V. Chandrodayan. pp. 48. Published by P. Kandi Kandi. Cochin. 1949. [29th December 1948 and 1st January 1949 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 281 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1948.]</p>	P. Kandi Kandi, Cochin.	400
KANNADA—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	<p>ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಂದ್ರಯನ. [Kandrayan. Vol. 4, Nos. 2 and 10 (Nos. 2 and 10 in one copy). A monthly journal dealing with various topics.] Edited by M. Chandrayan. pp. 48. Published by the editor. Mangalore. 1948. [2nd September 1948.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-12 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 281 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1948.]</p>	V. S. Chandra, Kandi, Cochin.	250

1	2	3	4
	Author and Title, full subject including the name of the work, when the name is obscure, name of author, publisher and subject in plain words. Date of issue. For the year and the name of the publisher. When the publisher is not known, state the date of issue.	Published place and printing.	Number of copies.
	PERIODICALS—cont.		
	KANARESE—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.		
2	<p>ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. [Kannada Sahasini. Vol. 1, Nos. 8 to 11. A monthly Journal of Co-operation.] Edited by K. T. Acharya and others. pp. 44, 38, 31 and 30 respectively. Published by B. Datta Bai, Patner (S. Kanara) 1929 and 1930. [10th December 1919, 7th January, 7th February and 1st March 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 1, at page 541 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	B. Datta Bai, Sadinawadi, Co-operative Publishing Works, Patner	400, 350, 300 and 250 respectively
	KANARESE—RELIGION.		
3	<p>ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. [Dharmadharma. Vol. 2, Nos. 3 to 4. A monthly Journal devoted Hindu religion and Philosophy.] Edited by R. K. Bhattacharya. pp. 33, 44 and 31 respectively. Published by the editor: Bangalore. 1919. [28th September, 27th October and 27th November 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3-3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 1, at page 541 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1920.]</p>	V. Srinivasan, Edinboro, Street Press, Mangalore.	300 each.
	KONKANI (KANARESE)—MISCELLANEOUS.		
4	<p>ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. [Konkani Dharma. Vol. 9, Nos. 1 to 4. A monthly journal devoted to various subjects.] Edited by A. A. P. P. pp. 11, 16, 10, 11, 12 and 11 respectively. Published by the editor: Kadi (Mangalore). 1919. [1st and 10th January, 1st and 10th February and 1st and 10th March 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-6 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 544 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	J. M. Soares, Colaba, Press, Mangalore.	500 each.
	KONKANI (KANARESE)—RELIGION.		
5	<p>ವಿಜಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. [Konkani Dharma. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 3. The Konkani Magazine of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.] Edited by Rev. C. J. Almeida, S.J. pp. 24 each. Published by the editor: Mangalore. 1920. [28th December 1919, 28th January and 28th February 1920 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 544 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	Do.	1,200, 1,100 and 1,000 respectively.
	ORIYA—MISCELLANEOUS.		
6	<p>ବିଜಯ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ. [Oriya Mitra. Vol. 2, No. 2. 'The Friend of Society.' A monthly journal of miscellaneous interest.] Edited by Jagannath Mishra. pp. 15. Published by Jagannath Mishra: Acha. [10th February 1920.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 6, at page 545 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	Jagannath Mishra, Khandi, Chaudhary Press, Acha.	400
7	<p>ବିଜಯ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ. [Oriya Madhava. Vol. 2, Nos. 15 and 16. A monthly Journal with miscellaneous topics.] Edited by N. Vidyaratna. No. 15 each. Published by the editor: Bhubaneswar. [10th January and 10th February 1920.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 7, at page 545 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	N. Vidyaratna, Bhubaneswar, Madhava Press, Bhubaneswar.	300 and 250 respectively.

No. of copies	Author and title, brief synopsis including the name of the book, origin of the name or library, of several copies, price and place of publication, date of issue, and the date of the next issue, if any, and the date of publication, name, address to figures	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies
	<p align="center">PERIODICALS—continued.</p> <p align="center">Bi-Linguals—continued.</p> <p align="center">TAMIL—ENGLISH—RELIGION.</p>		
1	<p><i>Qumārācārya</i>. [Vaidika Vaidika, Nos. 122 and 123. "The Tamil Doctor's Magazine."] Edited by Rev. M. Sivan, pp. 20 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1919. [20th January and 20th February 1920 respectively.] 4". 1st edition. Price, 2 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 212 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	Joseph Ponnappa, G.L.S. Press, Madras.	225 each.
	<p align="center">TAMIL—SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.</p>		
1	<p><i>Gangādhara</i>. [Vaidika Vaidika, Vol. 10, Nos. 2 to 4. A monthly Journal of Hindu religion and philosophy.] Edited by T. T. Sengupta, pp. 48, each. Published by S. Vaidyaiah, Madras. 1919 and 1920. [10th and 20th December 1919 and 10th February 1920 respectively.] 4". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 212 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	W. K. Ponnappa, G.L.S. Press, Madras.	300 each.
	<p align="center">TELUGU—SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.</p>		
1	<p><i>Śaṅkara Śāstrī</i>. [Śaṅkaraśāstrī. Vol. 10, Nos. 4 to 12. A monthly organ of Theosophy.] pp. 32 each. Published by P. Marudamurthy, Chinnai. 1919 and 1920. [20th December 1919, 20th January, 10th February and 10th March 1920 respectively.] 4". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 214 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	H. Sankarashastri, Vaidika Vaidika Press, Chinnai.	1,200 each.
	<p align="center">Tri-Linguals.</p> <p align="center">ENGLISH—TAMIL—TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.</p>		
1	<p><i>Śrī Dharma</i>. Vol. 1, No. 2. Official organ of the Women's Indian Association. Edited by R. S. S. and others. pp. 16. Published by Margaret E. Gouna, Madras. 1920. [20th January 1920.] 4". 1st edition. Price, 2 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 1, at page 214 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>	G. V. Sankarashastri, G.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,400

Office of the Registrar of Books,
Madras, 24th May 1920.

A. C. PRASADHARAN,
Registrar of Books.



Published by Authority

No. 123.1

MAY 28. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1961

[Page, 8 of 9]

Part 33.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONCLUSIONS

[illegible]

References

Passages—H. R. Wy. Cheyyar Sikkala Nayaka, from Jales Sub-Regiment, Marathipatan, to Jales Sub-Regiment I. Masulipatan, with effect from the 1st June 1929.

Mr. R. S. Hajjagopala Pillai, from Joint Sub-Nagars II, Tenpore, to be Joint Sub-Nagars of Ramesw.

[illegible]

at 10 km. Major Jovanovic Mandakovic, an officer from Sarajevo, to Arad (North West District)

Madden, Ned June 1990.

G. M. SCHMIDT,
Instructor, School of Respiratory

Investigations

no 48. *Footings*.—The following footings at District House No. 1 have been ordered by the High Court:

M.R. Dr. Kadamchi Sankaranarayanan Ramaswami Sankari Aiyar, an artist as well as a scholar, is posted to Mysore.

M.N. Dr. C. Asha Venkatasubramanyam Rajasawari Ayer Aravali, on relief as acting J. & J. Judge, Palghat, is posted to Ongole.

NE R₁, UllaDud-Gurindan Sapar Arungal, on relief of sitting Sub-Judge, Tuluwma, in part of
in Pagoda.

Promotions and Announcements.—The list of promotions and recessions of District Messrs published at page 124, Part I. of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated the 20th March 1822, before the promissory notice with effect from the 1st September 1824, insert the following:—

[With alloted from the same date, i.e., 1st September 1948, promotion of M.K. Ar. Kumbharwar District Ayer Kishan became Ayer Aengul, as previously S. Chandra Judge, third grade, and M.D. Ry. Lalit Mohan became Kumbharwar Ayer Anandaram, third grade, as previously Subordinate Judge, third grade.]

at R.R. Kadambi Santhoshan Samasthanti Street, Arundel, to be District Masjid, South

10.8. By *Paragururamu Ramaswami Aiyangar*, to be Dattin himself, second grade.

M. D. Dr. Ravi Gopalakrishnan Ayys Aravind, in the District Manual, third grade

Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, to be Doctor Munsif, fourth grade.

12 July. Qubadliyah Fort: Aygar Nisepastancom Aygar Arangel, to be District Head.

From graduate, sales price data.

M. R. By. Panchamandir Sandhanu Appa Sahasrabharya Appa Anargal, to be District Muzaff.

costs 4 pence, plus postage.

2. For the correction notified with effect from the 16th September 1969 on page 285 owing to errors from those of M. D. P. Tugay Chomov. Strike down, for "third grade, acting", read "third grade, as b. and det".

The following promotions and reversions of District Messiahs have been advised by the High Court:-

[With effect from the 30th September 1953, promotions of M.E. Hy. Walter, Suburban Ayer Arangel, as temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade, establishment of Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Chittore].

U.S. By Tanshinum Medicum Vachaspathana Acharya Ayurved, to be District Munsiff,
San gradd, sub. pro. 300.

M. H. Ry. Third-class Ticket Marquette Peninsula, to be District Agent, second grade, July 1904 to 1905.

M. B. Ry. Anantpalli Postoffice: Rao Aravind, to be District Munsif, third grade, sub. pro tem.
M. B. Ry. Puvvurani Pilla: Kamaswami Pillai Aravind, to be District Munsif, third grade.

1950b. *Back from the Ice*. October 1949, written from house of M.H. & Helen.

(With effect from the 1st October 1949, return from leave of M.K.B. Taylor
Nursing Schoolmaster Award, third grade.)

M. R. S. Nallayya Annamama Vaidyanatha Ayyar Emerged, to revert as District Munsif, South Arcot.

(With effect from the same date, return from leave of M.H.Ny. Until Hanscom House
America, owned reader.)

U.S. By. Nellverset Anesthetist Pan Anesthet. to report as District Member, third grade.

М. И. М. Шибиряков (Сибирский) Назаров, в реверте из Дистрикта Мусул, third grade.

(With effect from the 3rd October 2018: return from leave of H.E. Mr. Basduan Andimanyan
Barotsi Dam, second grade, again.)

M.B. By. Earingmanen Malated Erithea Euph. Arrogat, to serve as District Marshal,
third grade

At St. Hy. Madhubai Krishnama Sahasravar Annapal, to report as District Magist. South circle.

(Bath effect from the 10th October 1919, from M.H.Ky. Sharnai Gauraja Das Ayargal,
East grade, astag.)

M. N. S. Basavar Varaha Krishna, Arjun Avenue), to act as District Member. See page 1.

M. R. B. Karagomashov, Makhil Kyzasov, Krasn. Avangard, to act as District Council, from grade.

M. M. Sy. Kadeesh Krishnaiah Aravindar Aravind, to act as District Mynist, third grade.

(With effect from the 15th October 1992, revision of R 8 Sp. Polimasti Stavrosas has
Nayda Gazi, as District Manager, has grade.)

M.H.Sy, *Basipus Yonathu Erikasa Agayac Anagad*, to revert as *Duchet Mucik*, second grade.

K. P. S. Karigananna Malathi Krishna Karap Arangal, to invest as District Muzil, third grade.

M.R.D., Madhavji Krishnadas Acharyer Anargal, to revert as District Magistrate, fourth grade.

[With effect from the 1st October 2012, names from learn of E.C. Sp. Lakshman Ayyar
Narayan Ayyar Arangel, second grade.]

M.R. Sp. Tokmurt Venkoleshta Tso Avargel, to revert as District Munsiff, third grade.
M.R. sp. Tokmurt Venkoleshta Tso Avargel, to revert as District Munsiff, third grade.

Dr. A. G. J. VAN DER KAMPEL, with Dr. J. H. M. J. VAN DER KAMPEL, as revert as Doctor Kiesel, *Spontanea*.

(With effect from the 14th October 1918, promotion of M.R. Ry. Somasulu Nishatan
Pattala Gura as Temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade.)

M.R. Ry. Srikrishnan Kameswami Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate,
first grade, sub. pro tem.

M.R. Ry. Krishnakrishnan Anandakrishnan Krishna Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, second
grade, sub. pro tem.

M.R. Ry. Chelamparamba Raghunatha Krishna Rao Aravali, to be District Magistrate, third grade,
sub. pro tem.

M.R. Ry. Kankajula Venkatesa Pal Aravali, to be District Magistrate, fourth grade, sub.
pro tem.

(With effect from the same date, promotion of M.R. Ry. Pillayappa Narayana Rao Sanyal
Gura as acting District Judge.)

M.R. Ry. Sanyal Venkatesa Krishna Appayya Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, first grade.

M.R. Ry. Venkatesa Venkatesa Rao Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, second grade.

M.R. Ry. Yakkappa Venkatesa Krishna Appayya Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, third grade.

[With effect from the 13th October 1918, promotion of M.R. Ry. Udaya Venkatesa Appayya
Aravali (District Magistrate, first grade), as Acting Subordinate Judge (M.R. Ry. Kankajula
Venkatesa Appayya Aravali's leave).]

M.R. Ry. Srikrishnan Raghunatha Appayya Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, first grade.

M.R. Ry. Karimparamba Melakkal Krishna Appayya Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, second
grade.

M.R. Ry. Madhava Krishna Appayya Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, third grade.

[With effect from the 14th October 1918, promotion of M.R. Ry. Pathanappan Narayana
Appayya Aravali (District Magistrate, second grade) as Temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade, and M.R. Ry.
Kameswami Appayya Aravali (District Magistrate, first grade) as Temporary Subordinate
Judge, third grade (death of M.R. Ry. Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali).]

M.R. Ry. Chelamparamba Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, first
grade.

M.R. Ry. Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, second grade.

M.R. Ry. Udaya Venkatesa Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, third grade.

M.R. Ry. Appayya Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, fourth grade, as pro-
tem under Provisional District Judge.

M.R. Ry. Chelamparamba Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, first grade, sub. pro
tem.

M.R. Ry. Sanyal Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, second grade, sub.
pro tem.

M.R. Ry. Karimparamba Melakkal Krishna Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, third grade, sub.
pro tem.

(With effect from 18th October 1918, retirement of M.R. Ry. Tolamparamba Anand Venkatesa
Appayya Aravali, District Magistrate, first grade, and Temporary Subordinate Judge, third
grade.)

M.R. Ry. Udaya Venkatesa Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, first grade.

M.R. Ry. Kameswami Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, second grade.

M.R. Ry. Karimparamba Melakkal Krishna Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, third
grade.

M.R. Ry. Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, fourth grade.

(With effect from the 14th October 1918, promotion of M.R. Ry. Somasulu Nishatan
Pattala Gura, as Temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade (retirement of M.R. Ry.
Tolamparamba Anand Venkatesa Appayya Aravali).]

M.R. Ry. A. Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, first grade,
sub. pro tem.

M.R. Ry. Krishnakrishnan Anandakrishnan Krishna Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, second
grade, sub. pro tem.

M.R. Ry. Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, third
grade, sub. pro tem.

M.R. Ry. Chelamparamba Venkatesa Narayana Appayya Aravali, to be District Magistrate, fourth grade, sub. pro tem.

(With effect from the 1st November 1918, leave from leave of M.R. Ry. Krishnakrishnan Anandakrishnan
Krishna Appayya Aravali, second grade, sub. pro tem.)

M.R. Ry. Karimparamba Melakkal Krishna Appayya Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, third
grade.

M.R. Ry. Madhava Krishna Appayya Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, fourth grade.

(With effect from the 1st November 1918, leave of M.R. Ry. Pathanappan Narayana
Appayya Aravali, second grade.)

M.R. Ry. Karimparamba Melakkal Krishna Appayya Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, second
grade.

M.R. Ry. Madhava Krishna Appayya Aravali, to act as District Magistrate, third grade.

(With effect from the 15th November 1919, promotion of M.R.Py. Kadum's Basavarasa Ramaswami Sastri Avargal, first grade, to acting Subcollector Judge.)

M.R.Py. Pancha Subbarasa Moosa Avargal, to act as District Munsif, first grade.

M.R.Py. Mahabareswari Ananthagiri Rao Avargal, to act as District Munsif, second grade.

M.R.Py. Minamagham Subbarasa Ramaswami Acharyar Avargal, to act as District Munsif, third grade.

(With effect from the 15th November 1919, leave of M.R.Py. Mallikarjuna Ananthagiri Rao Avargal, second grade, acting.)

M.R.Py. Talar Rama Rao Avargal, to act as District Munsif, second grade.

M.R.Py. Mallikarjuna Ananthagiri Rao Avargal, to act as District Munsif, third grade.

(With effect from the same date, leave of M.R.Py. Thattai Ananta Acharyar Avargal, third grade.)

M.R.Py. Narasa Appa Subbaramaya Appa Avargal, to act as District Munsif, third grade.

(With effect from the 15th November 1919, revocation of M.R.Py. Chakragada Ramaswami Appa Subbaramaya Appa Avargal, as District Munsif, first grade.)

M.R.Py. Purkath - Krishnai Moosa Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, second grade.

M.R.Py. Mallikarjuna Ananthagiri Rao Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, third grade.

M.R.Py. Talar Rama Rao Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, third grade.

M.R.Py. Narasa Appa Subbaramaya Appa Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, fourth grade.

(With effect from the 15th November 1919, revocation of M.R.Py. Manjun Subbaramaya Ananta Pottar Avargal, as District Munsif, first grade.)

M.R.Py. Subbarasa Ramaswami Appayya Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, second grade.

M.R.Py. Karigamanna Mohalal Krishna Kurup Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, third grade.

M.R.Py. Subbaraya Anantharama Valliyannala Appa Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, fourth grade.

(With effect from 1st December 1919, return from leave of M.R.Py. Palakapalayam Vaangopala Nayudu Sarda, second grade.)

M.R.Py. Talavara Venkatasubba Rao Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, third grade.

M.R.Py. Minamagham Subbarasa Ramaswami Acharyar Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, fourth grade.

(With effect from the 15th December 1919, return from leave of M.R.Py. Thattai Ananta Acharyar Avargal, third grade.)

M.R.Py. Mahabadi Krishnaswami Acharyar Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, fourth grade.

(With effect from the 15th December 1919, leave of M.R.Py. Govardana Ramaswami Appa Subbaramaya Appa Avargal, first grade, sub. pro tem.)

M.R.Py. Subbarasa Ramaswami Appayya Avargal, to act as District Munsif, first grade.

M.R.Py. Talavara Venkatasubba Rao Avargal, to act as District Munsif, second grade.

M.R.Py. Mahabadi Krishnaswami Acharyar Avargal, to act as District Munsif, third grade.

(With effect from the 15th December 1919, leave of M.R.Py. Subbaramaya Govinda Appa Avargal, third grade, sub. pro tem.)

M.R.Py. Minamagham Subbarasa Ramaswami Acharyar Avargal, to act as District Munsif, third grade.

(With effect from the 15th December 1919, return from leave of M.R.Py. Govardana Ramaswami Appa Subbaramaya Appa Avargal, first grade, sub. pro tem.)

M.R.Py. Subbarasa Ramaswami Appayya Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, second grade.

M.R.Py. Talavara Venkatasubba Rao Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, third grade.

M.R.Py. Minamagham Subbarasa Ramaswami Acharyar Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, fourth grade.

(With effect from the same date, return from leave of M.R.Py. Bhavani Chinnappa Rao Avargal, first grade, acting.)

M.R.Py. Subbarasa Venkatasubba Krishna Appa Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, second grade.

M.R.Py. Panchala Govinda Subbarasa Acharyar Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, third grade.

M.R.Py. Mahabadi Krishnaswami Acharyar Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, fourth grade.

(With effect from the 15th December 1919, leave of M.R.Py. End Govilakrishna Avargal, third grade.)

M.R.Py. Kothandi Krishnaswami Acharyar Avargal, to act as District Munsif, third grade.

(With effect from the 15th December 1919, leave of M.R.Py. Annapala Subbarao Rao Avargal, third grade, sub. pro tem.)

M.R.Py. Minamagham Subbarasa Ramaswami Acharyar Avargal, to act as District Munsif, third grade.

(With effect from the 15th December 1919, return from leave of M.R.Py. Annapala Subbarao Rao Avargal, third grade, sub. pro tem.)

M.R.Py. Minamagham Subbarasa Ramaswami Acharyar Avargal, to revert as District Munsif, fourth grade.

(With effect from the same date, return from leave of M.R. By. Kithayalil
Jagathgiri Rao Ayyar, third grade.)

M.R. By. Madhavan Krishnaiah Acharyar Ayyar, to return as District Muzari, fourth grade.
With effect from the same date.

Reversion of M.R. By. Chelva Venkataswamy's Krishnaswami Ayyar Ayyar, to District
Muzari, first grade.

M.R. By. Chelva Gopaladas Naray Ayyar, to return as District Muzari, second grade.

M.R. By. Thiruvalluvar Narayana Krishnaswami Vajrapayar Ayyar, to District Muzari, third
grade.

M.R. By. Takkarar Vaid Krishnan Nayar Ayyar, to District Muzari, fourth grade.

The following District Muzari will be considered to be *sub. pro. tem.* in the fourth grade in the
order named below:—

M.R. By. Ananthaswamy Ayyar Narayana Naray Ayyar.

M.R. By. Rathakrishnan Arayamari Ayyar Ayyar.

M.R. By. Periyasami Pili Sankaraswami Pili Ayyar.

M.R. By. Narayana Venkatesa Per Ayyar.

M.R. By. Mangalath Narayana Narayana Ayyar.

M.R. By. Gnanesh Mahapatra here.

High Court, Madras,
31st May 1920.

MIR AMER-UD-DEEN,
Saddar Assistant Registrar, Criminal Side.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

(LAST MEETING.)

Privileges Leave.—Under article 266 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted
privileges leave for fifteen days from the 1st June 1920 to M.R. By. V. K. Ananthakrishnan Ayyar
Ayyar, Treasury Deputy Collector, Vinnarthy District.

Madras, 6th June 1920.

J. A. THORNE,
Acting Secretary.

SALES, AUCTIONS AND SEVERATE BUSINESS.

Privileges.—M.R. By. Jakkappa Sankaranthi Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, first grade, *sub. pro. tem.*
from the 1st June to the charge of the first grade, see M.R. By. Malyambalabai Rajaratnam Malhotra,
Inspector, second grade. To join at term.

Madras, 31st May 1920.

M.R. By. Kalpathi Ramaswami Ayyar Chidambaram Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, first grade,
from the 1st June, to the charge of the third grade, see M.R. By. Periyasami Arayamari
Madhava Ayyar Ayyar, Inspector, as other duty. To join back with without waiting for relief.

2nd June 1920.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under article 222, 249 and 250, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. S. Perambhara Rao, Supervisor,
second grade, temporary work, office of the Chief Engineer for Engraving, is granted
with effect from the 14th April 1920, combined leave for six weeks, viz., privileges leave for six
weeks and leave on medical certificate for remaining period.

Privileges.—With effect from the 14th May 1920, the M.R. By. S. Perambhara Rao, Supervisor,
second grade, temporary work, on leave on medical certificate:—

(1) M.R. By. P. Dhanasekharai Nayudu, Overseer, first grade, temporary work, to be Supervisor,
second grade, temporary work.

(2) M.R. By. M. Subramanyam Chetti, Overseer, second grade, to be Overseer, first grade,
temporary work.

(3) M.R. By. P. Dhanasekharai Ayyar, Overseer, third grade, temporary work, to be Overseer,
second grade, temporary work.

(4) M.R. By. K. Venkatasubramani Ayyar, Sub-Overseer, third grade, to be Overseer, third
grade, temporary work.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 222, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. M. L. Ramasubramani
Rao, Supervisor, first grade, Office of the Chief Engineer for Engraving, is granted leave on medical
certificate for three months, in extension of the leave sanctioned in the resolution published in
Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 20th March 1920.

Madras, 28th May 1920.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Extension of Leave.—The two months' privileges leave granted to M.R. By. M. V. Chalapathi
Overseer, first grade, provisionally sanctioned, Vajrapayar District, with effect from the 4th April
1920, is hereby extended by one month.

Madras, 28th May 1920.

Transfer—(1) M.R. Ry. G. V. Babla Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Hyderabad Observatory division, via M.R. Ry. P. Departmental Appointment order. To proceed exp-die.

(2) M.R. Ry. K. Venkatesam, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 65, from the Ganjam Division to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, as a temporary nature.

The transfers of items (1) and (2) carry with them sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Madras, 1st June 1925.

Re-appoint—M.R. Ry. V. Thevaraswami Ayyar, Overman, second grade, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's notification No. 257-D, dated 24th May 1924, is requested to Reddym Division.

L. H. GREEN,

Off. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Madras, 1st June 1925.

Extension of Leave—Under articles 202 (a) and 203 of the Civil Service Regulations and R.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1923, Mr. W. D. Leffmann, Assistant Superintendent, Dist. Panchayat, Kolar District, is granted an extension of privilege leave up to 15th June in continuation of the leave already sanctioned in this office No. 22-61, dated 10th April 1923.

Madras, 1st June 1925.

Leave—Under article 202 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. S. A. Sankaran Ayyar, Overman, first grade, permanent, and Registrar, first grade, temporary, Kishore Warden division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 3rd June 1925 or date of relief.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,

Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Madras, 4th June 1925.

Leave—Under article 202, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. M. V. Panchabala Sastri is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from 15th to 30th April 1925, both days inclusive.

Madras, 3rd May 1925.

Leave—M.R. Ry. E. R. Subrahmanyam Ayyar, Overman, second grade, Railway division, is granted under article 202, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for twenty-seven days from 1st March 1925 to 28th April 1925 afternoon.

J. M. M. PARKER,

Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Madras, 3rd June 1925.

Transfer—M.R. Ry. K. K. Rangaswami, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 65, from Tank Subdivision returns division, IV Circle, to the Salem division for work in Salem subdivision.

The transfer carries with it sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

H. S. ANANTARAWAMI MUDALIYAR,

Off. Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 3rd June 1925.

Leave—Under article 202 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three weeks from 1st to 3rd April 1925 or date of relief is granted to M.R. Ry. A. Rajan Ayyar Asst. Sub-Engineer, second grade, and Temporary Assistant Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 1st June 1925.

1. *Re-appoint*—Inspector T. Sanku, Sub-Engineer, posted to the V Circle in the Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1412 E, dated 29th May 1925, is requested to the Chingleput division in the charge of the Tumbalur subdivision.

2. *Transfer*—Mr. H. G. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, from the Chingleput division to the North Pondicherry division in the charge of No. II subdivision. To proceed on relief by sea.

3. M.R. Ry. S. Venkateswara Sanyal, Overman, 6th grade, from the North Pondicherry division, to the Madras division in the charge of the Kandikur subdivision.

4. M.R. Ry. A. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Madras division to the Rajahmundry division in the charge of the Chinnai subdivision.

The re-appoint and transfer of Mr. Sanku T. Sanku and Mr. F. V. Subrahmanyam Ayyar respectively ordered in this office Subordinate No. 445-3, dated 28th May 1925, is hereby recorded.

Madras, 6th June 1925.

H. EDWARDS,

Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Leave—M.R. Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 65, Madras Division, is granted under article 202, Civil Service Regulations, and R.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1923, privilege leave for four months with effect from date of relief.

Chingleput, 5th May 1925.

G. S. RAMA AYYAR,

Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Leave and Re-appoint—(1) M.R. Ry. C. Krishna Ayyar, Registrar, second grade, temporary, Tanjore division, is granted, under article 202, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months from the date of relief by sea.

(2) Mr. A. D. King, Overman, first grade, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's notification No. 248 D, dated 28th May 1924, is requested to Tanjore division, Tanjore.

Madras, 12th May 1925.

Posting.—M.R. No. T. K. Vinnethala, Santhi, Coimbatore, second grade, provisionally permanent when posted to this district, as per Chief Engineer's memorandum No. 12000, dated 17th February 1923, was engaged in No. 13414, dated 1st March 1923, to be held over until his designation to Kumbakonam municipality is fulfilled, as reported to North district division, Tanjavur, on return.

Madras, 4th June 1923.

A. V. RAVALINGA AYYAR,
Deputy Chief Engineer, P.W. Dept.

FOREST.

Leave, Posting and Extension.—M.R. No. T. R. Krishna Ayyar, ranger, fourth grade, in charge of Vengalpet range, North Coimbatore district, is granted privilege leave for two months from 1st June 1923.

(2) M.R. No. S. Ramachandra Ayyar, ranger, third grade, sub. pro tem, in an relief as Junior Inspector, Vengalpet Range, North Coimbatore district, posted by charge of Vengalpet range, North Coimbatore district, to relieve No. (1).

(3) M.R. No. S. + Chinnappa Pillai, ranger, second grade, in an relief as Senior Inspectors, Vengalpet Range, North Coimbatore district, posted to charge of Chinnappa range, Chinnappa district.

(4) M.R. No. T. R. Narayana Ayyar, ranger, temporary ranger, second grade, holding charge of Chinnappa range will on arrival by No. (3), revert to his permanent appointment as Ranger, first grade, in North Coimbatore district.

Madras, 25th May 1923.

H. G. HENNETT,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Coimbatore.

Leave.—In modification of this Office Forests Order No. 80 of 1922, dated 18th April 1922, M.R. No. G. H. Devaraj, Ranger, first grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and two days from 1st March 1923, i.e., privilege leave for four months and twenty three days and leave on medical certificate on half pay for the remaining period.

Condition of leave.—The three months privilege leave granted in this Office Forests Order No. 58, dated 10th February 1922, to M.R. No. R. Narayana Ayyar, ranger, fifth grade, North Coimbatore district, is cancelled.

Madras, 2nd June 1923.

H. F. HIGGOLD,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Coimbatore.

Posting and Transfer.—In modification of this Office S.O. No. 100 of 1922, dated 21st May 1922, the following posting and transfer are ordered:—
(1) Sri Ramalinga Ayyar, Ranger, fourth grade, Chinnappa range, is on relief, posted for charge of Perambalur range, North Coimbatore district.

(2) M.R. No. T. Chinnappa Pillai, Ranger, sixth grade, Perambalur range, North Coimbatore, is transferred to the Nilgiris as Assistant Ranger, Coimbatore.

Chinnappa, 25th May 1923.

Leave.—Mr. J. A. Aravinda, ranger, first grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief.

Chinnappa, 25th May 1923.

C. E. U. FISHER,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Coimbatore.

AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.R. No. T. R. Narayana Ayyar, Santhi, Farm Manager, Anakkottai, is granted privilege leave for two months from 1st July 1923.

Madras, 5th June 1923.

Extension of leave.—M.R. No. K. Gopalakrishna Raja, Teaching Assistant, is granted an extension of privilege leave till the 15th June 1923, in continuation of the privilege leave already granted to him.

Madras, 22nd May 1923.

Extension of leave.—M.R. No. T. R. Narayana Ayyar, Assistant in Myology, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate from 25th February 1923 to 25th April 1923.

Madras, 25th May 1923.

L. D. SWAMIKANATHAN PILLAI,
Director of Agriculture.

DISCIPLINE.

Leave.—M.R. No. N. M. Rameshvaran, Working Assistant, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of availing himself of the leave.

Madras, 31st May 1923.

A. Y. B. CAMPBELL,
Director of Industries.

MEDICAL.

Appointment.—M.R. No. P. V. Ramaswami, B.A., subaltern, as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the Department on Rs. 140 per mensem (his allowance started in the appointment, is appointed to act as temporary Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjavur.

Madras, 2nd June 1923.

Surgeon—Civil Assistant Surgeon T. Seibson, B.A., M.B., D.M., Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore, to be Resident Medical Officer, Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore, Assistant Superintendent and Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore.

Civil Assistant Surgeon—M. Annapa, B.A., M.B., D.M., Assistant Superintendent and Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore, to be Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore.

Civil Assistant Surgeon—D. Kalyappa, M.A., D.M., Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore, to be Lecturer, Medical School, Tanjore.

Madras, 1st June 1926.

Surgeon—*Medical Officer*—M. R. E. O. Rogers, B.A., M.B., D.M. (Bristol), transferred as a Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 126 per mensem plus allowances attached to the appointment, is placed at the disposal of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the charge of the Provincial Cholera Party, and Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Mayagadai, M.A., M.B., Madras, 3rd June 1926.

Surgeon—Mr. J. F. Joseph, L.R.S., on return from military duty, is re-entrusted as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 126 per mensem and posted to Government Military Hospital, Madras, on return duty until further orders.

Appointment—Mr. J. V. Thilly, M.A., B.S., mentioned as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 126 per mensem plus allowances attached to his appointment, is appointed to act as Temporary Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, Tanjore.

(By order)

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,

Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 4th June 1926.

POLICE.

Letter—M. R. R. Kanyana Arayappa Arayal, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bangalore Subdivision, Greater Calicut, privileges leave for one month from 1st May 1926, under section 268, Civil Service Regulations.

P. R. THOMAS,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 3rd June 1926.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following pointed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 8 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1900, have been published and are to be imported (in the shape of charges at the Madras Patent Office, Egmore). Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Connel House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1900 (vide 15 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1902 (vide 3 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

5010. H. Kordal. Improvements in or relating to hole-board fasteners.

5011. C. H. Gordon. Improvements in or relating to apparatus for cutting tapered elliptical tubes.

5012. F. G. Polke. Process of and apparatus for coagulating granular substances in fluids or other suspensions.

5128. A. G. Ayres. Improvements in the method of extracting pitch from pitch-bearing materials and the manufacture of the medical products of such method of treatment in its use.

5202. S. Bora. Improvements relating to the production of steel wheels for rolling stock.

5224. Anonima and Main, Ltd., and T. Bennett. Improvements in lifting means.

5225. W. I. Ferris. Portable reinforced concrete piling-in composed of separate members suitable for use.

5312. F. C. Griffin. Improvements in feeding feeding apparatus.

5338. Bessie Paper Co., Ltd. Apparatus for preparing booklets and kindred material for pulp vibration.

5351. Blue Bird Manufacturing Co. Improvements in connection for outfitting washing machine tubs.

5352. Blue Bird Manufacturing Co. Mechanism for loading washing machine tubs.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Calcutta, 26th June 1926.

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.

Myers showing the MORTAL and CAUSES registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PROVINCE for the week ending 1st May 1920.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	MORTAL.						CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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			Spontaneous.	Typhoid.	Malaria.	Other.		Cholera.	Typhoid.	Malaria.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Typhoid.	Fevers.	Diarrhoea.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Other.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Bangalore	Mysore's	17,202	8	1	1	1	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

* Not recorded.

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JOINT ST. OFFICE BANGALORE

Page 11.

Barren showing the Scarus and Dascys registered in the Museum of the Marine Fisheries for the week ending 1st May 1919—cont.

District.	Municipal towns.	Population under 2 to the Census of 1911.	BOUTHS.										DEATHS.										
			Cases.					Totals.					Cases.					Totals.					
			Cases.	Deaths.	Males under 15.	Other persons.	M.	F.	Total.	Cases.	Deaths.	Males under 15.	Other persons.	M.	F.	Total.	Cases.	Deaths.	Males under 15.	Other persons.	M.	F.	Total.
Barnard ..	Schönbach ..	28,736	2	10	1	1	18	20	38	11	11	1	1	22	2	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Vörsbach ..	28,255	1	12	1	1	3	11	15	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tinnervall ..	14,806	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tinnervall ..	Pöhlbach ..	18,808	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tinnervall ..	18,808	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Tinnervall ..	18,808	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kornell ..	Kornell ..	38,640	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Kornell ..	38,640	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Kornell ..	38,640	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Caldorff ..	Caldorff ..	17,811	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Caldorff ..	17,811	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Caldorff ..	17,811	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bollary ..	Bollary ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Bollary ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Bollary ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ausselberg ..	Ausselberg ..	8,413	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ausselberg ..	8,413	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Ausselberg ..	8,413	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Aroli ..	North Aroli ..	46,216	2	20	2	2	22	22	44	2	2	2	2	4	4	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	North Aroli ..	46,216	2	20	2	2	22	22	44	2	2	2	2	4	4	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	North Aroli ..	46,216	2	20	2	2	22	22	44	2	2	2	2	4	4	22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chittor ..	Chittor ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chittor ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chittor ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bahr ..	Bahr ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Bahr ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Bahr ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colombore ..	Colombore ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Colombore ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Colombore ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nijalis, The Panch ..	Nijalis, The Panch ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Nijalis, The Panch ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Nijalis, The Panch ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kannur ..	Kannur ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Kannur ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Kannur ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malabar ..	Malabar ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Malabar ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Malabar ..	18,706	1	10	1	1	12	11	22	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	Total ..	5,000,000	112	1,000	200	11	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

* *See Legend on p. 2*

Madras, 4th May 1880

H. NISHIJI D.D.,
for Essay, Comm., in the Inst. of Medicine

Statement showing PLANE, BARBERS AND DRUGS in each infected plane in the Madras Presidency for week ending 14th June 1938 as compared with two previous weeks.

[illegible]

H. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Secy. Comd. to the Comd. of Madras (in charge)

Madras, 24th June 1899

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS

[illegible]

High Court, Andree,
21st May 1934.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1920, as amended by the Decree-Modifications Act IV of 1931, and with reference to the High Court Gazette, dated the 10th February 1931, published at pages 141 and 142, Part II of the Part 2 & 3 Gazette, dated the 13th February 1931, the High Court hereby directs and orders that the Commission, Subordinate Judge, Bellary, mentioned in G.O. No. 1312, Home (General), dated the 26th May 1930, shall continue to act as before the prohibition of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1908.

High Coast, Madras,
1st June 1932.[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSLATED FILMS.

- The wages noted in the annexed statement due to Japanese are outstanding for more than three months in the accounts of this division.

If they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, the amount will be credited to Government.

Amount of water due to seepage for account requires to T. C. road for 1810-1890.

Zephania, No. 47,543 for March 1933.

[illegible]

Month and period to which account refers.	Period (days)	Name.	Factor's name.	Amount due.
IX Success—cont.				
1st to 31st Dec. 1919	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	4 10 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	4 2 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	2 10 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	3 10 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	5 0 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	5 10 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	5 2 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	5 10 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	5 2 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	5 2 0
Total				45 0 0
X Success				
1st to 31st May 1920	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	1 0 0
1st to 31st Aug. 1919	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	0 10 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	0 0 0
1st to 31st Dec. 1919	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	0 0 0
1st to 31st Feb. 1920	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	0 10 0
Do.	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	0 0 0
1st to 31st Aug. 1919	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	0 10 0
1st to 31st Dec. 1919	31	E. Kucharski	Quintan	0 0 0
Total				2 0 0
IX Success				
1st to 31st May 1920	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 10 0
1st to 31st Aug. 1919	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 10 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 10 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 10 0
1st to 31st Dec. 1919	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 10 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 10 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
1st to 31st May 1920	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
1st to 31st July 1920	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
Do.	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
1st to 31st Aug. 1919	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
1st to 31st Dec. 1919	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
1st to 31st Dec. 1919	31	A. Pytko	Quintan	0 0 0
Total				41 10 0

Colony, 25th May 1920.

F. P. THORN,
Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division, and that they will be credited to the Government if not cleared within three months by the persons concerned on their legal heirs, in the same way as—

- (1) Amount due to E. Kucharski account for work done on Republic
Landscape of Kucharski as per final bill Rs. 4 2 0
- (2) Amount due to G. Kucharski account for work done on "Fencing"
a road from Kucharski to Upper as per final bill 4 0 0

Dated at Port St. George, 14th May 1920.

F. H. WAINWRIGHT,
Executive Engineer, Eastern Southern Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

MINING CERTIFICATE.

The person named below has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules—

Name and address.

Date of order.

Area over which the

Magnesian Sydnite (Limited), Kucharski, 1st June 1920

person proposes to

Mines Division,
Port St. Georgeprospect in mine.
Executive Engineer.J. A. THORNE,
Mining Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In compliance of the power delegated under sub-section (1) in section 17 of the Mexican Survey and Boundary Act, IV of 1915, as amended by the Mexican (amendment) Act, VIII of 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the agency under section 17 (1) (a) of the said Act of 1915, of the estate lands situated in Tanculahuac with the three haciendas—

(1) San Mateo de las Flores.

(2) San Mateo de las Flores.

in the Tanculahuac division of the State of Mexico.

Board, Revenue Department,

2nd June 1920.

T. NARAYANA MENON,

Secretary.

It is hereby notified that on the 4th May 1920 fourteen ten-cupons notes, eight five-cupons notes and seven ten-cupons notes were found tied in a handkerchief on the floor of the third class passenger shed in the Mexican Railway.

The owner of the above notes, etc., should claim them without delay.

Custom House, Mexico,

14th May 1920.

H. H. MOORE,

Collector of Customs.

NOTICE.

ANALYSIS OF THE OCEANIC OCEANOGRAPHY.

On the 20th May 1920, the Inspector, Marine Department, found on board S.S. 'Elys' a half sack of opium in one of the stowage rooms. The parcel has been sent to me to be dealt with under section 15 of the Opium Act I of 1919. I hereby give notice that all persons claiming any right or interest in the opium discovered should appear before me at my office, North Beach Road, Mexico, on or before the 2nd June 1920 with satisfactory evidence in support of their claim. If there should be no claimant or if the claims advanced should be found inadmissible the property will be sequestered to Government after the above date.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,

Collector.

Mexico, 1st June 1920.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from 7th Battalion, Mexican Gas Corps, dated Tampico, this 15th day of May 1920.

Number, rank and name, 48108, Driver, John Jones; age, 34 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; father's name, John; village, Tampico; date of enlistment, 1st June 1918; place of enlistment, not known; date of discharge or absence, 15th May 1920; place of desertion or absence, Tampico; marks, postmarked note on left upper lip, mole on right side of face.

W. L. COOPER, Lieut. and Adj.,
1st Battalion, Mexican Gas Corps.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from 2nd Battalion, the South Wales Borderers, dated at El Paso, U. S., this 1st day of June 1920.

Number, rank and name, 81077, Private David Cox; age, 32 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; nose, straight; date of enlistment, 1st June 1918; place of enlistment, Northey; marks and scars on which face, scar on nose, scar on cheek; date of discharge or absence, 15th April 1920; place of desertion or absence, El Paso, U. S.; marks, all under four years' service.

W. FRANKS, Lt.-Colonel,
Commanding, 2nd South Wales Borderers.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 17th Battalion, Mexican Gas Corps of Infantry, dated at Jalisco, this 20th day of May 1920.

Number, rank and name, 33185, Sergeant Henderson John; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; nose, straight; date of enlistment, 1st June 1918; place of enlistment, Quantico; marks and scars on which face, scar on nose, scar on cheek; date of discharge or absence, 15th April 1920; place of desertion or absence, Jalisco; marks, all under four years' service.

G. H. KENDRICK, Major,
Commanding 17th Battalion, Mexican Gas Corps.

Report of a deserter, or absconter without leave from the 12th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps of Infantry, dated at Johannesburg, the 31st day of May 1920.

Number, rank and name, 184708, L. Berghart North Thomas; age, 25 years 2 months; height, 5 feet 6 inches, very broad chested; colour of complexion, ruddy; hair, dark; eyes, brown; teeth, strong and good; date of enlistment, 26th August 1918; place of enlistment, Whitehall, London, S.W.; parish and county in which born, Claydon, London, Surrey; date of desertion or absconter, 20th May 1920; place of desertion or absconter, Durban, High Street, Durban, Natal; marks, tattooed right forearm, tattooed in white ink with white ink and Royal Warrant, with sword; underwent year's service.

J. H. H. HOLLAND, Capt. for Major,
Commanding 12th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 20th May to the 26th June 1920.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Builder.	Master.	From or to.	Notes completed.
1920							
May 20	Arrived.	S.S. "Karpala"	2200	E. A. S. Potts	..	England	No. 8
" 20	Do.	S.S. "Angela"	2000	E. J. Younger	..	Do.	No. 4 and 5.
June 1	Do.	S.S. "Eugenia"	1070	E. A. J. Watkins	..	Do.	South quay and No. 1.
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Diana"	2170	E. A. J. Younger	..	Colombo	West quay
" 2	Do.	S.S. "Tania"	2400	E. A. M. Jones	..	Singapore	South quay and No. 1.
" 3	Do.	S.S. "Ega"	2000	E. J. H. Wright	..	England	South quay and No. 1 and 2.
" 4	Do.	S.S. "Alma"	1600	E. G. Hamilton	..	London	No. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tonn.	Builder.	Master.	From or to.	Notes completed.
1920							
May 20	Sailed	S.S. "Gemma"	2121	E. A. H. Stephens	..	Colombo	No. 2.
June 3	Do.	S.S. "Alma"	1700	E. G. Hamilton	..	Do.	South quay and No. 1.
" 4	Do.	S.S. "Karpala"	2200	E. J. Younger	..	Colombo	No. 4
" 5	Do.	S.S. "Angela"	2000	E. J. Younger	..	Singapore	No. 4 and 5.
" 6	Do.	S.S. "Eugenia"	1070	E. A. J. Watkins	..	Do.	South quay and No. 1.
" 8	Do.	S.S. "Diana"	2170	E. J. H. Wright	..	Colombo	No. 2.
" 9	Do.	S.S. "Tania"	2400	E. A. M. Jones	..	Singapore	South quay and No. 1.
" 10	Do.	S.S. "Ega"	2000	E. G. Hamilton	..	Colombo	No. 2.

For British.

For French.

Harbour Office, Madras,
26th June 1920.

G. H. FINNIS, Commander, R.N.M.,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECOVERY OF TREASURES.

Notice is hereby given, under section 74 of the Bill of 1919, that the undersigned property has been assigned within the limits of the port of Madras, and demands itself within their claim with a week's time from the date of the circular and returns the articles claimed within the time set forth in payment of the customs charges. Should any fail, the articles will be sold in the ordinary course by the Chief Registrar, Port Trust, Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 144 ROBERT ROAD, MADRAS, S.D.,
AND AT AGENTS.

(A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis
from the Government Press, Mount Road, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.)

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

- LIST OF QUARTERLY RETURNS OF THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, extended up to 1st May 1928. Royal Bro. Paper cover. Rs. 4/3 p.
- CLASSIFICATION LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH COUNTY), extended up to 1st May 1929. Imperial Bro. Paper cover. Rs. 1/2 p.
- MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL, Vols I and II. One hundred and second list of corrections. Rs. 1-6 (1 p.)
- LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS AND SUBDIVISIONS IN THE MOUNTAIN TRACTS OF PALNAT AND DISTRICT extended up to 31st January 1928. Foolcap folio. Cloth. Each. Rs. 4. (1 p.)
- FOREIGN WORKS GRANTING AGRICULTURAL SERVICES FOR 1911-12. Part II, Irrigation. Foolcap folio. Rs. 4-6-0. (6 p.)
- MADRAS MOVEMENTS OF CIVIL SERVANTS REGULATIONS. Address and Classification No. 18 and No. 24. Rs. 1-8. (2 p.)
- MADRAS GOVERNMENT DUES LIST. Extended up to 1st April 1928. Royal Bro. Paper cover. Rs. 1-4. (4 p.)
- LOCAL BOARD REPORT as per G.O. No. 121 L, dated 10th February 1928. Imperial Bro. Cloth. Rs. 5-6 (4 p.)
- REPORT ON THE SALARIES COMMISSION, 1928. Foolcap folio. Paper cover. Rs. 1-12 (4 p.)
- REVENUE FRAMES OF VILLAGES ACCOUNTS FOR THE MADRAS DISTRICTS. Twelfth list of corrections. Part 2 (2 p.)
- REVENUE FRAMES OF VILLAGES ACCOUNTS FOR THE MADRAS DISTRICT. Fifteenth list of corrections. Part 2 (2 p.)
- REVENUE-CAN MANUAL, 1928. Tenth list of corrections. Sheet 1 (1 p.)
- REVENUE CAN, A, B, C and D, for 1928. Rs. 5 (2 p.)
- FOREIGN SERVICE REGULATIONS, extended up to 31st March 1928. Foolcap folio. Rs. 2-8 (4 p.)
- FOREIGN TOWN AND VILLAGES, extended up to 31st March 1928. Foolcap folio. Rs. 1-6 (2 p.)
- FOREIGN TOWN AND VILLAGES ACCOUNTS (GENERAL). Twelfth list of corrections. Part 2 (2 p.)
- REVENUE FRAMES OF VILLAGES ACCOUNTS FOR THE MADRAS DISTRICT. Fourteenth list of corrections. Part 2 (2 p.)
- THE VILLAGES OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT FOR 1928-29. Royal Bro. Paper cover. English, Tamil and Telugu. Each. A. 1 (1 p.)
- MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, extended up to 1st May 1928. Royal Bro. Paper cover. Rs. 2 (1 p.)
- GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, CHENNAI, CALCULUS FOR 1928-29. Royal Bro. Paper cover. Rs. 14 (2 p.)
- MADRAS GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE LIST, extended up to 31st March 1928. Royal Bro. Paper cover. Rs. 1-8 (2 p.)
- LOCAL BOARD TOWN AND VILLAGES, FOR 1928. Imperial Bro. Cloth. Rs. 3. (5 p.)
- MADRAS TOWN AND VILLAGES, 1924 EDITION. Twelfth list of corrections. Part 2 (2 p.)
- STATISTICAL RETURNS OF THE LARGEST TOWNS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1928. Foolcap folio. Paper cover. Rs. 1 (1 p.)
- INDIA ACT 1 of 1928. Indian Citizenship (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 11 of 1928. Indian Army (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 14 of 1928. Indian Customs. Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 15 of 1928. Provincial Government. Foolcap folio.
- INDIA ACT 17 of 1928. Indian Ocean Vessels (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 18 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 19 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannada. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 20 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 21 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 22 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 23 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 24 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 25 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 26 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 27 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 28 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 29 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 30 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 31 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 32 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 33 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 34 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 35 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 36 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 37 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 38 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 39 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 40 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 41 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 42 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 43 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 44 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 45 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 46 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 47 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 48 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 49 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 50 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 51 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 52 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 53 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 54 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 55 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 56 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 57 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 58 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 59 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 60 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 61 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 62 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 63 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 64 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 65 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 66 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 67 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 68 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 69 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 70 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 71 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 72 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 73 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 74 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 75 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 76 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 77 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 78 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 79 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 80 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 81 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 82 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 83 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 84 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 85 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 86 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 87 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 88 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 89 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 90 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 91 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 92 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 93 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 94 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 95 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 96 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 97 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 98 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 99 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)
- INDIA ACT 100 of 1928. Indian Railways (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil and Telugu. Each. Rs. 3 (2 p.)

INDIA ACT XX OF 1922. Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Bill. English. Part 3 (3 p.).
 INDIA ACT XXI OF 1922 Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Bill. English. Part 3 (3 p.).
 ORDINANCE I OF 1923. Treaty of Peace. Part 3 (3 p.).
 MADRAS ACT II OF 1923. Madras Village Boards (Amendment) Bill. Kannada, Tamil, English, Hindustani and Telugu. Part 3 (3 p.).
 MADRAS ACT III OF 1923. Validity of the Marriage between William Joseph Preston and Catherine Charlotte Ingham. Part 3 (3 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
 8 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

TABLE SHOWING SYSTEM OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. 1918. Revised. No. 1-2 (1 p.).
 ADDRESS BY GOVERNMENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (KINGDOM OF INDIA). Part No. 1. 1918. 10th June 1918. No. 1-2 (1 p.).
 THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. 1918. 10th June 1918. No. 1-2 (1 p.).

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for public service for acting and permanent vacancies in Tahsil and District offices on Rs. 20 plus an allowance of Rs. 10. A knowledge of Telugu or Kannada is essential.

Sahay Collector's Office,
 10th May 1923.

A. F. G. MURKADU,
 Collector.

Wanted a duly qualified Lady Applicant for the Ellore Municipality. Salary Rs. 100 with house-rent allowance of Rs. 20 per month. (Private pension allowed). Preference will be given to the candidate who knows Telugu. Applications should reach the undersigned before 10th June 1923.

Municipal Office, Ellore,
 10th May 1923.

B. VENKATARAMAIAH,
 Municipal Officer.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for the post of temporary Scribe on Rs. 40 per month which includes travelling allowance for ordinary duty within a range. The applicant is being mentioned year after year and will last for a number of years.

10th May 1923.

A. RAJU NAYAKAR,
 District Forest Officer, District Ellore.

Applications are invited for the post of a Typist and Clerk on Rs. 30-40 (Government contract) in the office of the District Collector, Ellore. Applicants who must have passed at least the Elementary Type-writing test will receive the highest grade of educational qualification necessary for any post in the superior service.

Preference will be given to candidates who have experience of former office work. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 10th June 1923.

Collector, 10th May 1923.

K. B. VENKATARAMAIAH,
 District Collector.

One Probationary Revenue Inspector is available. Applications to be sent in by the 10th June 1923 in a form to be obtained from the Collector's office.

B.A.'s with licenses preferred.

Collector, 10th May 1923.

B. L. WOOD,
 Collector of Ellore.

Appointments are invited from duly qualified candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test, College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of Junior Irrigation Sub-Engineer in Pondicherry (this is the lowest in No. 35-65-35 per annum).

1. Candidates must be well acquainted with Telugu.

2. Applications should reach the Collector on or before 1st July 1930.

Coimbatore, 21st May 1930.

G. T. H. BRAUKEN,
Deputy Collector.

Appointments from Telugu candidates holding at least a combined Secondary School Leaving Certificate are invited by the 15th June next at the latest for the following posts in the office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool:—

- (1) One Inspector on Rs. 40-75 (senior)-50 grade & the most special allowance of Rs. 4.
- (2) One Inspector on Rs. 30-50 (senior)-40 grade & Rs. 4.
- (3) One clerk on Rs. 25 & Rs. 4.
- (4) One clerk on Rs. 15 & Rs. 4.

For No. (1) only clerks holding some permanent appointments in any public office need apply. Persons who have passed at least the Typewriting examination in the elementary grade will be preferred for appointments Nos. (3) and (4).

Applicants are advised to appear before the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool District, Kurnool, for selection.

K. VEDASWAMI AYYA,
Special Deputy Collector.

Kurnool, 21st May 1930.

Appointments are invited for three posts of reporters for the Legislative Council of the Government of Port St. George on a pay of Rs. 400-12-300 each. The qualifications necessary for applicants for these posts are—

- (1) ability accurately to report debates at a speed of at least 150 words a minute and to type-write the matter as reported, intelligibly and correctly;
- (2) the possession of a fair general education; and
- (3) satisfactory testimonials of respectability.

Approved candidates will in the first instance be appointed on probation for six months and at the close of this period will be eligible, if their work is satisfactory, for appointment to permanent posts. During the period when the Council is not in session the services of the reporter would be utilized in other directions.

The applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1930 stating the age and qualifications of the candidate with copies of their testimonials which will not be returned.

Octomoot, 20th May 1930.

Appointments are invited for the global acting Assistant to the Executive Treasurer, Government Translators' Department, on Rs. 100-8-100, per mensem. The vacancy will last for two years and may become permanent. Applications should be in the following form and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. They should reach the undersigned before the 15th June 1930:—

- (1) Name in full; (2) Father's name; (3) Cast; (4) District in which born; (5) Age; (6) College in which educated; (7) Examinations passed, with year, class and rank; (8) Present profession as appointment, if any, with pay; (9) Literary work, if any, produced; (10) References to educational institutions.

F. J. ROCHANDA,
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal (Legislation) Dept.

Octomoot, 21st May 1930.

Appointments are invited from persons duly qualified for the posts of a supervisor draughtsman and assistant draughtsman on Rs. 40 plus local allowances and Rs. 30 plus local allowances respectively in the District Forest Office, Central Orissa.

The above posts are at present on the temporary establishment and continue year after year, but they are liable to be eventually brought on to the permanent strength.

Only persons who are holding the certificate granted by the College of Engineering, Madras, or the Draughtsman's group certificate need apply. Those having experience of forest work will be preferred. The applicants must be not less than 18 years of age.

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June 1930.

K. V. PADMANABHA PILLAI,
District Forest Officer, Central Orissa.

28th May 1930

Advertisements are invited from postal candidates for the post of (1) temporary censor as Rs. 20 + 10 and (2) temporary sub-censor on Rs. 40 per month, to work under the Deputy Telegraph Officer, Goidale Agency.

The qualifications required for the post are as follows:—

(1) The censor should have had experience in the alignment of roads, should be an energetic worker and surveyor and should be able to prepare estimates. (2) The sub-censor should be able to draw plans, estimated as estimate, be able to set out works around and around, records of measurements in surveying accounts. Preference will be given to a man who has been engaged on road works. Applicants from those who are already in Government service should be submitted through the proper channel with information as to their qualifications and antecedents. Applicants should reach the Special Assistant Agent, Barrampettam, before the 15th July 1930.

Vinayapattam, 25th May 1930.

J. R. HUGHES,
Agent to the Government.

Advertisements are invited for the post of a Typist in the Revenue Settlement Party No. 111, Bellary. A candidate who has passed the Intermediate examination regarding work mentioned will be preferred. Pay Rs. 15-1-30, with allowance that may be sanctioned by Government from time to time.

Advertisements are invited for appointments in the Revenue Settlement Party No. 111, Bellary, as clerks, classifiers, surveyors and draftsmen on an ad-hoc basis from Rs. 20 to 35 with the usual allowances that may be sanctioned by Government from time to time. Experienced and qualified hands will be preferred. Knowledge of English is essential. Applicants giving full details of address, age, qualifications, past service and testimonials, if any, should be made to the Special Settlement Officer, Bellary.

Bellary, 26th May 1930.

J. VENKATARAMAYANA,
Special Settlement Officer.

Advertisements are invited on or before 30th June 1930 from candidates qualified under the examination rules for the post of head clerk on Rs. 4000 (annual)—60 per month in the Office of the Forest Research Officer, Coimbatore.

Preference will be given to men having Forest Office experience and a knowledge of Typewriting. Applicants should be addressed to the undersigned.

E. R. VENKATRAMANA AYYAR,
Forest Research Officer.

Coimbatore, 30th May 1930.

Advertisements are invited from duly qualified and experienced men for the post of a Surveyor on Rs. 40 per month. The pay of Rs. 40 includes travelling allowance. The candidate must have passed his surveyor's test and must know how to use compass and circumferential, etc. He must be able to estimate Forest produce. Preference will be given to men who have already been Surveyors in Forest Department. Applications should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 15th June 1930. The appointment is likely to be up to end of February 1931. The selected candidate will have to work about continuously in camp and his principal work will be demarcation of ranges, and verification of ranges, etc., etc.

Bellary, 26th May 1930.

F. B. KADAN,
Deputy Forest Officer.

Wanted applications for the post of a temporary draughtsman in this office on Rs. 50 per month. The appointment is a long-standing one.

26th May 1930.

T. V. MANIYAR,
Executive Engineer, T.E.S. Division, Bellary.

Advertisements are invited from duly qualified men for the post of respondents in this district. Persons with some experience will be preferred. Applicants stating age, date of passing, past service with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th July 1930. Selected candidates shall be proposed to join forthwith.

Bellary, 1st June 1930.

F. B. KADAN,
Deputy District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Advertisements are invited from postal candidates for the temporary Typist's post on Rs. 20-1-30 plus Rs. 6 the usual head allowance in the office of the Special Assistant Agent, Kanyakumari. Applicants from those who are already in Government service should be submitted through the proper channel with information as to their qualifications and antecedents.

Applicants should reach the Special Assistant Agent, Kanyakumari, not later than the 15th July 1930.

Vinayapattam, 1st June 1930.

J. R. HUGHES,
Agent to the Government.

Advertisements from posted Lower Subordinate of the College of Engineering for the posts of acting draughtsmen on p. 26 please also enclosed local signatures in the office of the Executive Engineer, Civil Works Division, Civil Works, and Tank Construction Division, IV Circle, Madras.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th June 1920.

M. N. ADIGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Off. Engineering Engineer, IV Circle.

Cum gratia, 20 June 1920.

1. Warrant of rank on Assistant Engineer for the Coimbatore District. Rank but N.E.'s with previous experience must apply. Pay and grade according to qualifications and service. Applications should reach the office before the 15th instant.

2. Sub-agent, 2nd June 1920.

M. VENKATARAMAIAH MUDALIYAR,
Principal, District Road.

Advertisements are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for second class posts in this section on p. 26 plus Rs. 5000. The post is now temporarily vacant but will be open personally vacant in August next. Only those who have previous office experience in the Judicial Department and good knowledge of Telugu and Kannada need apply. Preference will be given to persons knowing short-hand. Applications should reach the undersigned before 20th June 1920.

Justice Mandla's Court, Hospet,
20th June 1920.

T. BHUJANBA SAH,
District Magistrate.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Hydrabad, 11th May 1920. D. RAKASWAMI.

On or after the 14th August, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Trichinopoly, 20th May 1920. K. G. SRINIVASAN.

On or after the 26th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 14th May 1920. N. K. GOVINDACHARI.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 10th May 1920. A. P. C. ALDUNUNQUE, B.A., M.A.

On or after the 20th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 17th May 1920. AKUR SUNDARACHARI.

On or after the 27th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Trichinopoly, 10th May 1920. P. S. VENKATACHARI ACHARYA.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 20th May 1920. K. S. SUBRAMANIAM.

On or after the 20th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Arumangalam, 20th May 1920. S. RAMASUBRAMANIAM.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Coimbatore, 21st May 1920. K. KRISHNASWAMI.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 21st May 1920. T. R. SUDHAKAR SHASTRI, B.A., M.A.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Saidapet, 20th May 1920. M. SABU RAO.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 20th May 1920. G. SRINIVASAN.

On or after the 6th August, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Chennai, 20th May 1920. A. VANDANA KESAVAN.

On or after the 10th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Puducherry, 20th May 1920. T. SUNDARARAM.

On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Barnet, 21st May 1920. K. RAMASUBRAMANIAM.

On or after the 2nd August, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Rameswari Bridge, 20th May 1920. P. V. KRISHNASWAMI.

On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to attend me as a Vakil thereof.
 Dargachalam, 27th May 1920. C. S. YESKATACHALAM, M.A., B.L.
 On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to attend me as a Vakil thereof.
 Madras, 26th May 1920. S. CHINNASWAMI.
 On or after the 8th August, I intend moving the High Court to attend me as a Vakil thereof.
 Palghat, 18th May 1920. C. S. SWAMINATHAN.
 On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to attend me as a Vakil thereof.
 Koodli, 26th May 1920. K. V. RAJAGOPALAN.
 On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to attend me as a Vakil thereof.
 Madras, 1st May 1920. A. KADIYALA MENON.
 On or after the 17th July, I intend moving the High Court to attend me as a Vakil thereof.
 Madras, 2nd June 1920. P. V. SENVIRASAMUHAM.
 On or after the 18th July, I intend moving the High Court to attend me as a Vakil thereof.
 Srivilliputhur, 7th June 1920. M. MUTHUGOPALAN.
 On or after the 14th July, I intend moving the High Court to attend me as a Vakil thereof.
 Byston, 2nd June 1920. B. SIVASANKU MOLLA, M.A., B.L.
 I, John Christopher Sebastian Joseph, shall hereafter be known as John Christopher Judge.
 Madras, 26th May 1920. J. D. JOSEPH,
Judge of the Court.
 I, the undersigned, K. Sureshaya Mudaliyar, son of M. Kandaswami Mudaliyar of Pottichikottam,
 Madras, after taking solemn oaths, will hereafter sign and execute documents as K. S. Purnama
 Mudaliyar.
 26th April 1920. K. SUPPIRATA MUDALIYAR.

IN THE MATTER OF THE MYSON GUARDIAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 267 (2) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

WHEREAS from the facts that communications addressed to the Mysore Guardian Company, Limited, at its registered office either remain uncollected or are returned undelivered through the Post Office and that at the time of inspection on the 12th March 1920 there was no trace of the company at its registered office it appears that the said Company is not carrying on business or is operating within its locality given, pursuant to section 267 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said Company will be dissolved.

Madras, 2nd June 1920.

T. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

(As the case may be.)

Ten upper half of Government Treasury Note No. 169974 of the 54 per cent issue of 1920 for Rs. 1,500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras, and last endorsed to Mr. Henry Woodell, the proprietor, by whom it was never cashed to any other party, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note, and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of England, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of signatory—HENRY WOODSELL.
 Resident—Singapore.

ESTATE OF M. EMMERAJIAN (DECEASED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, the Executive with Privilege of the Last Will and Testament of M. Emmarajan, late of Madras but now deceased, has, by an instrument in writing under his hand bearing date the 26th day of May 1920 and made under the provisions of section 31 of the Administration-General's Act (III of 1912), transferred to the Administrator-General of Madras the whole of the undivided portion of the estate and the property and the credits belonging to the said deceased and vested in the undersigned by virtue of the said Privilege which was granted to him by the High Court of Madras on the 24th day of October 1919.

J. MILTON.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 26th day of May 1920 the undivided portion of the estate of M. Emmarajan, late of Madras but now deceased, under a deed of transfer executed on 26th May 1920 under the provisions of section 31 of the Administration-General's Act, 1912, and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, indebted to, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever, should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 26th day of July 1920, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the estate and will recognize as such distribution any such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

D. CHAMBER,
Acting Administrator-General of Madras.

Madras, 2nd June 1920.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday the 19th instant on account of "Rama Navami," being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 10th instant until payment of the half-yearly dividend.

(By order of the Directors.)

W. E. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 7th June 1913.

MAURAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 4 of 1913-14, HELD ON THE 11th MAY 1913.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. E. H. G. MURPHY, M.A., M.L.C., Chairman.

Mr. E. H. Hoar.
Capt. C. H. Hoar, R.N.M.
Jank. Col. C. L. Mappin, M.A., M.L.C.
Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Simpson.

Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Mr. T. M. Hoar.
M.R.H. M. Vengalappa Nayudu Gao.
Mr. A. M. McDowell.
Mr. K. J. C. Maheswari.

38. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting held on Friday the 7th May 1913.

39. Read again Resolution No. 119, dated 14th July 1911 and subsequent correspondence with Government ending with G.O. No. 339, Madras, dated 23rd July 1914.

Read also Government memorandum No. 212-17/20-3, dated 13th February 1913, enquiring whether it was not possible to reduce the scale of assessing fees now in force at this port and substitute the same by the Government.

Resolved that Government be informed that a reduction of the existing scale of assessing fees is undesirable and that they be urged to continue to make over to the Port Trust, as heretofore, the Port Trust yearly surplus.

40. Read letter from Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., asking for a lease of one acre of ground in the Port Trust premises on which to erect a tank for the storage of oil overhauled export and the necessary pumping plant for delivering the oil on board tanker vessels. Read also note thereon by the Chairman.

Resolved that the Board are prepared to lease one acre to Messrs. Tata on a 10 years lease at a rental of Rs. 100 per annum in such a position as may be found most convenient to both parties and that the other conditions of the lease be the same as the conditions of the existing leases with the oil companies.

41. Read a note by the Chairman giving particulars of discussions that had taken place between the Director of Industries and Messrs. on the question of the attitude the port authorities would take up should a proposal be put forward to erect an oil factory on the south western side of the present harbour premises.

Resolved that the Trustees would oppose the erection of factories on the south western side in the only direction in which the harbour can expand, and they are strongly of opinion that this area should be reserved for harbour purposes.

42. Read again Resolution No. 55, dated 7th June 1917. Read also letter from Messrs. Alexander & Co., applying for a renewal of their present lease, which expires on the 31st May 1920, of the 100 acre of land, near the timber pond, for a further period of three years. Read a note by the Chairman recommending the application and regarding that a rental of the 100 acre per annum, at Rs. 50 per acre, be charged for the fresh lease and that the lease should provide for its termination by either party at twelve months' notice.

Resolved that a fresh lease of the plot for a period of three years from 1st June 1920 be granted to Messrs. Alexander & Co., on the terms suggested by the Chairman, which have been agreed to by the Company.

43. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Chairman, to sanction the payment of a bill amounting to Rs. 14, from Messrs. King & Partridge, Solicitors, for legal advice given.

44. Read again Resolution No. 272, dated 21st November 1910. Read a note by the Chairman recommending sanction for the payment made by him of a bill amounting to Rs. 204, received from Messrs. King & Partridge, Solicitors, for obtaining counsel's opinion on the question of the constitution of a survey party and making changes.

Resolved that the payment of the bill be sanctioned.

45. Resolved on the recommendation of the Chairman to appoint a Committee of the following Trustees to consider and report on the question of the levy of quay dues and the constitution thereof with the levying charges.

The Chairman,
The Collector of Customs,
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Simpson,
Mr. A. M. McDowell,
M.R.H. M. Vengalappa Nayudu Gao.

46. Resolved, on the recommendation of the Chairman, to approve of the arrangements proposed by the Trust's Traffic Manager for the actual supply of shipping to the Trust's Directorate, Accounts and Traffic Staff for the year 1913-14, at a cost of Rs. 4,411-0-0.

25. Read again Resolutions Nos. 496, dated the 7th March 1918, and 497, dated 19th March 1919 granting to Mr. S. P. Congdon, Harbour Master, with effect from 1st November 1918, three months' privilege leave and, on the expiration thereof, general leave until the date, viz., 13th December 1919, on which he joined his permanent appointment as Third Harbour master to which post he was promoted with effect from the 22nd July 1917 in Board's Resolution No. 126, dated 26th August 1917, as well as permission to go on military duty, while on leave, of which he availed of, from 1st to 11th, Feb'y (Marine), dated the 24th April 1918, authorising a nominal scale of pay for the Harbour Master, the pay of the Third Harbour Master being No. 501—10—450.

Read application from Mr. S. P. Congdon and seen thereon by the Chairman recommending that Mr. Congdon be allowed to draw No. 475 on the 15th December 1918, the date of his return to duty, and to draw the next increment of his grade with effect from the 4th April 1920.

Resolved that, subject to sanction of Government, the Chairman's recommendation be approved.

26. Resolved that Mr. J. S. Lock, the Trust's First Assistant Traffic Manager, styled himself, with effect from the 14th May 1920, of the six months' combined leave mentioned in him in Board's Resolution No. 345, dated 15th December 1916.

27. Resolved as the recommendation of the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, to sanction the following acting arrangements during the absence, with effect from the 14th May 1920, on six months' combined leave, of Mr. J. S. Lock, First Assistant Traffic Manager:—

(1) Mr. T. W. Simms, Second Assistant Traffic Manager, to act as First Assistant Traffic Manager and to draw the usual acting allowance.

(2) Mr. J. Thomas, Senior Wharf Superintendent, to act as Second Assistant Traffic Manager and to draw the usual acting allowance.

28. The following statement comparing dues received in the month of April 1920 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years as well as of the year 1912 was referred to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of April 1920.

	1919.			1918.			1917.			1916.		
	Rs.	S.	P.	Rs.	S.	P.	Rs.	S.	P.	Rs.	S.	P.
I. Marine receipts—												
(1) Dues on imports ..	22,982	22	4	22,022	8	6	41,202	13	0	1,46,973	39	8
(2) Dues on exports ..	22,228	1	8	22,228	3	8	22,417	9	8	15,552	18	0
(3) Transit dues, imports ..	1,339	8	3	18,413	8	3	60,551	0	0	17,123	0	0
(4) Storage dues ..	174	0	0	3,496	28	9	413	0	0	81	0	0
(5) Dues for storage space ..	2,880	12	0	3,617	0	0	3,552	0	0	3,380	15	0
(6) Harbour dues ..	183	33	31	4,803	4	3	518	7	4	11,879	12	0
(7) Crutche ..	18,946	18	11	8,577	8	0	14,790	0	0	15,906	8	0
(8) Fuelage, special ..	186	0	0	154	35	3	30	0	11	925	18	0
(9) Dues on cargo ..	186	20	0	304	0	0	1,568	7	0	385	7	0
(10) Dues on landward cargoes ..	1,000	0	0	856	0	0	2,325	0	0	1,610	0	0
(11) Quay dues ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
II. Dues, fees and penalties—												
(1) Dues of passengers ..	1,812	8	1	2,798	0	0	1,596	8	8	11,380	7	8
(2) Overtonage fees ..	8,878	8	8	1,289	0	0	4,014	0	0	6,759	0	0
(3) Passenger tolls ..	5,560	1	0	109	28	0	5,435	8	8	—	—	—
(4) Piers and penalties ..	8	7	0	268	4	0	74	0	0	148	4	0
(5) Railway tolls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Sales—												
(1) Water sold to boats ..	1,595	1	10	718	6	0	3,391	1	8	3,888	8	0
(2) Do. to works ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	261	8	8
(3) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,487	5	0	—	—	—
(4) Other sales ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Contributions to revenue—												
(1) From Port House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) From Government ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Interest—												
Interest on investments ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,079	7	8
VI. Receipts on account—												
(1) Trade on Lymington ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Collections on Cargoes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less transfer to Marine dues ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Dues carrying sub-total ..												
	40	0	0	66	11	0	—	—	—	18	0	8
	1,69,126	8	6	1,69,898	13	8	2,18,418	8	8	2,86,583	50	1

Month.	Average of 1913-14.			Average of 1915-16.			Average of 1917-18.			Average of 1919-20.		
	Rs.	S.	P.	Rs.	S.	P.	Rs.	S.	P.	Rs.	S.	P.
April ..	1,18,126	8	6	1,26,584	13	8	2,18,418	8	8	2,14,721	29	1

29. Resolved a nil statement of collections mentioned since the 7th May 1920.

30. Resolved S.O. No. 185, Harbour (Special) (Marine), dated 1st April 1920, directing the publication in the Port St. George Press of a notification regarding certain amendments to the rules regulating the appointment, etc., of the Harbour master of the port of Madras—vide Resolution No. 416, dated the 15th March 1920.

71. Recorded G.O. Mts. No. 143, dated 4th May 1925, forwarding the Assistant-Comptroller, Madras, list of persons of Rs. 4,000 per annum, has been sanctioned to Sir Francis J. R. Spring, B.A., as a special non-official Resolution No. 805, dated 7th November 1916.

72. Recorded G.O. Mts. No. 14, dated 7th May 1925, regarding the extension of leave from 1st January to 31-3-25 certain days of the assigned to Mr. Var Maheshwar Jeeva Subramanian Resolution No. 79, dated 23rd April 1924.

73. Recorded G.O. Mts. No. 197, dated 9th May 1925, directing the payment of the pension of Rs. 4 granted to the family of the deceased Subramanian M. Narayanaswami Naidu to the mother of the deceased, vide Resolution No. 443, dated 20th February 1920.

74. Recorded Revenue (Special) (Warren) Enforcement No. 250-IV 20-1, dated 7th May 1925, communicating the proceedings of the Financial Department, No. 618, dated 28th April 1925, regarding the estimate of Imperial loans and advances to local bodies during 1925-26—vide Resolution No. 437, dated 23rd January 1925.

75. Receipts and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 29th May 1925 were ordered to be recorded as follows—

	Government Securities		Cash balances	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	P.
Revenue Account	6,47,015	10 30
Port Trust Fund Account	5,558	5 0
Deposit Account	19,160	2,431 4 1
India Office House Chetty Account	47,308	8 12 4
Madras Port Trust's Fund Account	49,460	2,256 8 11
Passage Fund Account	79,400	18,706 0 0
Madras Port Trust's Fund Account	18,345 12 5
Madras Port Trust's Fund Account	24,881 11 1
Capital Account	1,28,888	0 7

Port Trust Office, Madras.
1st June 1925.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REPORTS.

1901.	Remarks reduced to 1901.	Temperature.				Winds.	Rain.	Cloudy sky.	Height of clouds.	General remarks.	
		Observed daily mean.		General average.							
		Sup.	Wet.	Max.	Min.	Direction.	Quantity.				
Exp. 1st Jan.	10-20	82.0	90.0	89.0	80.0	140-0	12	S.E. by E.	120	..	Fin.
1st Jan.	..	77.0	80.1	78.4	62.2	140-0	75	S.E. by E.	105	..	0-6
2nd Feb.	..	77.0	80.7	79.7	61.2	70-0	75	S.E. by E.	41	..	Dis. with passing clouds.
1st Mar.	..	79.0	80.7	79.8	60.0	140-0	75	S.E. by E.	80	..	Fin.
15 Mar.	..	79.0	80.0	78.8	57.7	140-0	50	S.E. by E.	105	..	12-3
1st Apr.	..	80.0	80.0	79.7	58.0	140-0	40	S.E. by E.	110	..	Dis.
15 Apr.	..	81.0	81.0	79.1	57.0	140-0	30	S.W. by E.	120	..	Dis.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from hourly pressure observations. The velocity of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the number of the siphon-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current 24 hours—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since 1st January 1925 is 8.67 inches, the average for the same period being 9.18 inches.

Madras Observatory.
7th June 1925.

O. CHENNAIYARAYA NUDALIYAR,
Off. Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

We also

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1920

1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

SEASON REPORT FOR APRIL 1920.

^a Figures of the preceding year and with the averages for seven years ending 1949.

[illegible]

* Karlsson, Torsell.

† Replication Not Followed

Hawthorne and Office, Madison.

20th May 1910

11-00000-1

P. B. CHIDAMPARA ATTAR

 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

Statement (I) - Statements showing the extent of expenditure (Government and other loans) for the month of April 1932

Details.	In rupees.				In rupees.				In rupees.				In rupees.				In rupees.			
	First exp.		Second exp.		First exp.		Second exp.		First exp.		Second exp.		First exp.		Second exp.		First exp.		Second exp.	
	Dep.	Wtd.	Dep.	Wtd.	Dep.	Wtd.	Dep.	Wtd.	Dep.	Wtd.	Dep.	Wtd.	Dep.	Wtd.	Dep.	Wtd.	Dep.	Wtd.	Dep.	Wtd.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Salaries ..	447	447	12	12	447	447	12	12	447	447	12	12	447	447	12	12	447	447	12	12
Grants ..	28	28	..	..	28	28	..	..	28	28	..	..	28	28	..	..	28	28	..	..
Transport ..	112	112	..	..	112	112	..	..	112	112	..	..	112	112	..	..	112	112	..	..
General ..	145	145	..	..	145	145	..	..	145	145	..	..	145	145	..	..	145	145	..	..
Other ..	155	155	..	..	155	155	..	..	155	155	..	..	155	155	..	..	155	155	..	..
Total ..	1,187	1,187	24	24	1,187	1,187	24	24	1,187	1,187	24	24	1,187	1,187	24	24	1,187	1,187	24	24
Revenue ..	48	48	..	..	48	48	..	..	48	48	..	..	48	48	..	..	48	48	..	..
Grants ..	146	146	..	..	146	146	..	..	146	146	..	..	146	146	..	..	146	146	..	..
Other ..	91	91	..	..	91	91	..	..	91	91	..	..	91	91	..	..	91	91	..	..
Capital ..	202	202	..	..	202	202	..	..	202	202	..	..	202	202	..	..	202	202	..	..
Total ..	347	347	..	..	347	347	..	..	347	347	..	..	347	347	..	..	347	347	..	..
Revenue ..	34	34	..	..	34	34	..	..	34	34	..	..	34	34	..	..	34	34	..	..
Grants ..	109	109	..	..	109	109	..	..	109	109	..	..	109	109	..	..	109	109	..	..
Capital ..	1,118	1,118	..	..	1,118	1,118	..	..	1,118	1,118	..	..	1,118	1,118	..	..	1,118	1,118	..	..
Total ..	1,261	1,261	..	..	1,261	1,261	..	..	1,261	1,261	..	..	1,261	1,261	..	..	1,261	1,261	..	..
Revenue ..	12	12	..	..	12	12	..	..	12	12	..	..	12	12	..	..	12	12	..	..
Grants ..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..
Capital ..	1,139	1,139	..	..	1,139	1,139	..	..	1,139	1,139	..	..	1,139	1,139	..	..	1,139	1,139	..	..
Total ..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..
Revenue ..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..
Grants ..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..
Capital ..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..
Total ..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..
Revenue ..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..
Grants ..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..
Capital ..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..
Total ..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..
Revenue ..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..
Grants ..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	10	10	..	..
Capital ..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..	1,141	1,141	..	..
Total ..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..	2,261	2,261	..	..

* Noted figure

TABLE III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and millets for the month of April 1924.

Grain.	Variety.	PRICES OF INDIAN RUPEES PER 100 TONS FOR 1924.						
		Key, mixed sort.			Mugl.			
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
1. Oryza	1. Gopjan	..	5.5	4.4	6.0	5.7	4.8	58.8
	2. Vengayyan	..	4.2	4.7	5.4	5.0	4.3	58.0
	3. Gofanari	..	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.7	46.0
	4. Kulan	..	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.3	46.0
2. Eleusine	5. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	6. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	7. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	8. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
3. Eleusine	9. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	10. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	11. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	12. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
4. Eleusine	13. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	14. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	15. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	16. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
5. Eleusine	17. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	18. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	19. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	20. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
6. Eleusine	21. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	22. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	23. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	24. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
7. Eleusine	25. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	26. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	27. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..
	28. Kulan	..	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	..

Prices of Indian Rupees per 100 Tons for 1924-25.

Grain.	Variety.	Prices of Indian Rupees per 100 Tons for 1924-25.					
		Gulab.			Mugl.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Oryza	1. Gopjan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Vengayyan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Gofanari	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Eleusine	5. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Eleusine	9. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Eleusine	13. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Eleusine	17. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Eleusine	21. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Eleusine	25. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28. Kulan	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Of the three years ending 1914-15. † Of the three years ending 1914-15. ‡ Average of white and yellow strains [a] Reddish grain.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in two districts, was in two and fell in one; and was stationary in two, rose in one and fell in twenty; wheat was stationary in one, rose in one and fell in twenty; kharif was stationary in four, rose in three and fell in one; and was stationary in three, rose in one and fell in thirteen.

Issued (Horticultural Stationery),
Madras, 21st May 1924.

D. NAMAYANA MENON,
Secretary



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 23.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1920.

[PART II.]

* ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE 1920.

SEASON JOURNAL TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Work ending 5th June 1920.—Rainfall very heavy Transvaal, Coblen; heavy Malabar moderate South Kanara, the 1919; low parts Coimbatore light or all elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally. Harvested paddy and dry crops, mature generally fair, sowings of paddy and dry crops progressing. Water and pasture sufficient in parts. Fodder available. Prices generally steady. Prospects fair.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S. Rao, L. Rao, & Asstt).
MADRAS, 5th June 1920.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Some lands over 50 to 60 feet. Some 10 to 25 feet. Sowings of paddy, gingelly, ragi and groundnut and transplantation of sugarcane and paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and paddy; others not reported. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair but rice needed in parts.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowings of sorghum, gingelly, groundnut, ragi, jute, cotton and planting of sugarcane and transplantation of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, gingelly and ragi; others fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

ODDAPALLE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Godavari 5 to 6 feet above crest. Flooding, sowing and planting of sugarcane and transplantation of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, others poor to fair; chillies and a-lavina normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNA.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Krishna 5 to 6 feet below crest. Sowing, preparing seed-beds and sowings of gingelly and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; others poor. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but not enough available in one taluk. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply not required for irrigators except in one taluk. Ploughing; mowing and weeding of such lands in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy—entire year to fair. Pasture season in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but best districts prevail in parts of one taluk. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Employment available except in one taluk where scarcity of employment makes the outlook less favorable.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Irrigation 2-3 feet below creek. Conditions average throughout. Ploughing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—entire fair. Pasture season; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and mowing; sowing of cotton, wheat and sugarcane in progress and weeding of sugarcane and beet in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—entire fair. Pasture all; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient under tanks and rains in parts of four taluks and one division. Ploughing for sowing of ragi, wheat, beans, cotton, jowar and sugarcane; planting of sugarcane; translocation of sugarcane and weeding of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—entire poor to fair, cotton—fair. Pasture spreading; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevail in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHODDAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except under a few tanks. Ploughing; mowing; sowing of beans and wheat and translocation of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy—entire poor to normal; wheat, jowar and sugarcane—entire fair to normal. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but best and worst districts prevail in two villages of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. No flow over the Bellary and Bangan rivers. Supply at the Bangan controls and Bangan delta adequate. Ploughing and mowing progressing in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy—entire fair to bumper; wheat, fair to normal and season, normal. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of two taluks and one division; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread prevail in one village and another in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHINDELUPET.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, jowar, groundnut and wheat; normal. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good but some (unprovided) prevail in two villages of one taluk; and widespread in one village of one taluk. Six villages of another taluk and one village of yet another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient, but ragi not available in one taluk. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in five taluks and in parts of another. Ploughing; mowing; sowing of cotton, ragi, jowar, groundnut and sugarcane and planting of sugarcane and weeding groundnut in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, jowar and sugarcane; cotton not reported; ragi and wheat, entire fair. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good but widespread prevail in one village of one taluk and in a few villages of another taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in five taluks. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi and wheat proceeding in parts; planting of sugarcane ascending; weeding of wheat commencing. Standing crops generally fair except in one division where badly is affected by blast. Harvested paddy, ragi, wheat, sugarcane, jowar and wheat—entire poor to normal. Pasture available except in two divisions and one taluk. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good except in one division and one taluk where widespread prevail and black-quarter also in the latter. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts of one division. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing paddy, jowar, wheat and sugarcane; translocation and weeding of ragi and paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi—entire fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder fair. Condition of cattle generally fair except in parts where widespread prevail. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except under Cherry channels. Ploughing; sowing of gingerly and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton and gingerly—satisfactory. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of one tank where water-poor prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COCHINATUR.

Water-supply sufficient except under some wells and tanks. First part of water in the Cherry at Kodu. Ploughing (sowing of paddy, gingerly and ragi); weeding of sunbha and cotton proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, sugarcane and paddy—satisfactory. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINGOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge over the extent 8.5 feet. Ploughing; sowing of sunbha, paddy, cotton and ragi and transplanting of sugarcane, ragi and paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, cotton, sugarcane and gingerly—satisfactory. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Discharge over the Great Arjuna—report not received. Discharge over the Lower Arjuna into the Coleroon northern and southern branches in the last day of the work was 1.6 and 1.3 feet respectively. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, gingerly and cotton—satisfactory. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one tank. Prospects fair.

NADUR.

Water-supply (sufficient except in these tanks and in parts of another and in one division. Ploughing; sowing of dry crops and transplanting of sugarcane, ragi and paddy proceeding in parts. Harvested cotton—satisfactory. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

NAENAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in these divisions and one tank and in parts of another. Ploughing; sowing of sunbha and planting of plantains and transplanting of ragi and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops poor to good. Harvested paddy, cotton; cotton poor to fair; sunbha, cotton and gingerly—fair. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but water-poor prevails in parts of one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally insufficient. Prospects fair.

TENNETTLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in one tank. No flow over Srirangam canal. Discharge through some adequate. Ploughing, sowing of cotton, ragi, paddy and transplanting of ragi and cotton proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton poor in one tank; gingerly and cotton—satisfactory but reported. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one tank. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of hot deep paddy proceeding. Standing crops all. Harvested dry crop—satisfactory. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing; preparing of sunbha for first crop paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient except in two tanks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

IRAVANCUR.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Ploughing extensive. Condition of cattle good.

*COCHIN.

*Water-supply insufficient in parts. Cultivation in progress. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea—satisfactory. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but milk-poor some tanks prevail in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.



ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III-30 മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഗസറ്റ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

JUNE 8, 1929.

നമ്പർ 1 (30.)

മുദ്രിതം: ഫ്രൈഡേ ഫെബ്രുവരി, 1929 മുൻ 8-ാം.

[പുറം, 8-ാം]

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആക്ട്

ACT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആക്ട് അനുബന്ധ സഭയുടെ സർവ്വീസ് ആക്ട് നിയമനിയമം
സംഗ്രഹം ആക്ട്.

ഇന്ത്യൻ സർവ്വീസ് ആക്ട് നിയമനിയമം പാർലമെന്റ് ആക്ട് 1929 നമ്പർ 20 - 30-ാം നമ്പർ അനുബന്ധ സഭയുടെ സർവ്വീസ് ആക്ട് നിയമനിയമം അനുബന്ധ സഭയുടെ സർവ്വീസ് ആക്ട് നിയമനിയമം

ACT No XIX of 1929.
1929 ജൂൺ 19 - 30 നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO SUPERSTAX.
സൂപ്പർസ്റ്റാക്ട് (അധികരിച്ച പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള) സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള
നിയമം വേർതിരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട്.

അധികരിച്ച പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള നിയമം വേർതിരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട്
അധികരിച്ച പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള നിയമം വേർതിരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട്

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ട് 1929 ജൂൺ നമ്പർ 20-ാം (അധികരിച്ച പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള) സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള ആക്ട് നിയമനിയമം പാർലമെന്റ് ആക്ട് 1929 ജൂൺ 19 - 30 നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

(2) അധികരിച്ച പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള നിയമം വേർതിരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട് നിയമനിയമം പാർലമെന്റ് ആക്ട് 1929 ജൂൺ 19 - 30 നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

(3) അധികരിച്ച പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള നിയമം വേർതിരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട് നിയമനിയമം പാർലമെന്റ് ആക്ട് 1929 ജൂൺ 19 - 30 നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

2. (1) ഈ ആക്ട് അധികരിച്ച പട്ടികയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള സംരക്ഷണത്തിനുള്ള നിയമം വേർതിരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ആക്ട് നിയമനിയമം പാർലമെന്റ് ആക്ട് 1929 ജൂൺ 19 - 30 നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

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[illegible][illegible]

4. டிசம்பர் 14-15 விகிதமுறைப் புரணாணித்த நினைவை புரணாணித்த
 1998 ஏப்ரல் 1-ல், நினைவி தரல் கிணறு கையாணிப்பு
 டிசம்பர் 14-15 விகிதமுறைப் புரணாணித்த நினைவை புரணாணித்த
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 1998 ஏப்ரல் 1-ல், நினைவி தரல் கிணறு கையாணிப்பு

[illegible]

(9) തിരക്കി പുറത്തായവരെ സാക്ഷ്യ 56,566 രൂപയിലായി ക്രൈസ്തവ കമ്മീഷണറി
അനുവാദം കൂടെ സാക്ഷ്യമെടുക്കി പൂർണ്ണ കരാറിലൂടെ തൃപ്പൂലിക്കര സെനോവീകപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു
സ്വർണ്ണകലാപ്രദം
അടയ്ക്കൽക്കാരം അ.ക.ന.

5. இப்பாடல்கள் 26-ல், 27-ல், 28-ல் வரும்படியான, வழு களானதில், அத்துமீறலாகக் கருதிக் கண்டு தடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அறியுமா?

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

എം.പി.കെ. ദേശായി നിരന്തരമുള്ള സഹായധനീകരണത്തിൽ നിന്നു വിരമിച്ചത് 1996-ൽ. വാക്കു 4-നു അനുബന്ധമായി ഭരണാഭിപ്രായം ചൂണ്ടിക്കാട്ടിയ പ്രകാരം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് 20 ലക്ഷത്തോളം ചെലവഴിച്ചു. അതിൽ നിന്നു വിരമിച്ചതോടെ അതിലധികമൊന്നും എ.സി. വി.കെ. ദേശായിയുടെ അക്കൗണ്ടിൽനിന്നു നിയമസഭയിലേക്കോ കേന്ദ്രസഭയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട, കൂടാതെ, സഹായധനീകരണത്തിനോ അല്ലാത്തതും എം.പി. വി.കെ. ദേശായിയുടെ അക്കൗണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ചെലവഴിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല.

[illegible]

എന്നിടത്താണ് ആ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ കീഴിലുള്ള പ്രമുഖരായ - സഞ്ജയചന്ദ്രശെഖർ
ജിട്ട് ചുരുക്കം മേന്മാന്മാർ അധികാര ഏറ്റെടുക്കാനുള്ളതായി അറിയും.

[illegible][illegible]

1998-1999 年

[illegible]

2007-08-08 10:00:00

പരിക.

(44) $\{ \text{d} \text{d} \text{d} \text{d} \}$ *derivative*

(1) ബിസിനസ്സ് പ്രൊമോഷൻ വകുപ്പ് നിയമങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള അധികാരിമാരുടെ സഹായത്തിൽ.

(4) ལཱ་ ས་ཡི་ཆ་མ་ཡི་ཀྱུ་ རྒྱ་ལྷ་ས་མི་ལོ་ལྔ་ གསལ་བྱེད་པའི་ལོ་ལྔ་—

17. അതികൂടുതൽ ചെലവുകൾ വരുത്തിയതിനാൽ 2000-01-ൽ 75,000 കറുപ്പു കപ്പലിൽ.

(ii) നികുതി ചുമത്തലും വരുമാന ഖിനോ ദുർബ്ബീകരണത്തെയും
ബന്ധിച്ച് 2018-19 കേന്ദ്രഭരണത്തിൽ, .

(2) தனிக் கட்டாய சம்பந்தம் இல்லை—

ii) அதிகரிப்பு அல்லது குறைப்பு வாய்ப்புள்ள திட்டமிடல் முறைகள் குறித்து
60,013 கருத்துகள் கிடைத்தன.

(ஆ) நிகதி புரையும வாயிசு பிறருடனா ஔக்கா நனா.
- 10.113 கடியை கருங்கித.

(3) என வகைப் படுத்திக் கொள்ளி அப்படிப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற நிலைகளில் அங்குள்ள அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது.

(3) விவகார அலுவலரின் பரிந்துரை மீது 50,000 ரூபாய் கட்டப்படும்.

(4) തിരുനി ചുണ്ടാപ്പുറ പട്ടണത്തെ 50,000 രൂ. ലിസ്റ്റിങ്ങ് ചെയ്യാനും, യുദ്ധ കാലാചരിത്രം.

(5) ஈரகர விதம் கவிஞனாகத் திகழி புரணா அழைக்கல் 3 ஈர.
புரண அழைக்கல் கவிஞனாகத் திகழி புரணா அழைக்கல் 3 ஈர.

—**அ. பி. சீனிவாசன்**,
 உறுப்பினர், கருத்து,
 தி.நா. அமைப்பு, அ.பி. சீனிவாசன்

(1A time translation)

M. KRISHNAN,
Asstt. Malgoland Translator to Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING,

1890.

[Price, 2s. 6d.]

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 4 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council reassembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday the 10th day of March 1890.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILLIAMSON of RATTON, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.O.B., Governor of Madras—President.
The Hon'ble Deputy Secretary Sir P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAN Ayyangar, I.C.S., G.O.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TOSCHER, C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. STUART, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. GILCHRIST.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HENLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. LEITCH-JONES.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. LLOYD.
The Hon'ble Deputy Secretary L. D. SWANIKANTH Pillay Ayyangar, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KRISHNIA AYYANGAR (Deputy-Recorder).
The Hon'ble Deputy Registrar P. THIRUMALA CHETTIAR, I.C.S.
The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHERSON, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA Iyer.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PANTUR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. RAO NAYUDU Iyer.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. VENKATACHARI MURUGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. MAHARAJA Iyer, Raja Nambal of Kelloggoda.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. N. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Sri Devalingam T. N. SIVAKANTHAN Pillay Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VENKATACHARI KURUMANNATHA SETHU RAO Bahadur, Raja of Palakuram.

(*Mr. Eua Rao; Sir Rajagopala Aiyar; Mr. Marshall; the Advocate-General; Mr. Venkatasaji Raja; Mr. Karanth Raja.*)

[15th MARCH 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAU.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble YASUJI HIRABAI NARAYAN.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajagopal A. T. O. M. ANAND TANGI, ADVOCATE-GENERAL.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. SEYMOUR.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THOMPSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ANANDASWAMI PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajagopal T. DEVIKA ACHARYAN AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. DEVANAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. G. MURUGAN, M.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Subb M. C. MOORTHY CHRISTIAN AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir Subb T. NAMASWAMI CHETTIAR.
The Hon'ble Sir Subb N. SETHU RAM AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir Subb MOHAMMAD HANIF—SARFAT KHAN.

Clause 94.

The following amendment stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU:—
"In clause 94 (1) for the words 'investments or money-lending' substitute 'any other source except that derived from loans or houses' and make corresponding alterations in Schedule IV."

The Hon'ble Sir Rajagopal Sir P. RAMANUJAM ACHARYAN:—"The word amendment in the name of the Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MARSHALL will be moved with leave and it will be considered if the Hon'ble Mr. SIVA RAU withdraws his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU:—"I withdraw my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MARSHALL moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 94 (1) add the words 'or any source other than loans and lands inside the municipal limits' after the word 'money-lending'."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, I do not want to take up much time of the Council. I propose the amendment in the interest of the rate-payers. It is quite clear now that the provision is really a local income-tax. It seems to me therefore that any person who has an income derived from any source other than loans and lands inside the municipal limits should pay professional tax. That is the basis of my amendment. Perhaps I ought not to make an assertion of income, but in view of the general feeling I have done so. This will have the effect of removing the difficulty which Mr. Devanum raised the other day, for it will give the gentlemen coming from the country who live in a town an opportunity of becoming voters in a municipality because they will be liable to pay professional-tax."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU:—"I have got very great pleasure in recording the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAU:—"My difficulty is this. I wish the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall had suggested that houses and lands which are already taxed otherwise should be excluded. My difficulty is that income from lands outside the municipal limits will be included. The Maharaja of Vizianagaram gets an income of 54 lakhs and he resides in the Vizianagaram municipality and he might be taxed for 48 lakhs. The persons who own lands outside the municipal limits are paying land-tax. I think it would be hard if they are to pay professional-tax for City also. They should be excluded."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MARSHALL:—"I merely want to point out that the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall seems to forget that this is a local tax. What he is referring to is a national tax. Rightly or wrongly in India income-tax is not paid by landed proprietors. But that is no reason why they should be exempt from a local income-tax."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. R. SANKARAN:—"In section 94 the words 'within the municipality' are, I understood, introduced there with the express object that the income earned outside the municipal limits ought to be excluded."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MARSHALL:—"So. It should be included."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MARSHALL moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 94 (2) strike the word 'and' before the word 'provision', add and the words 'investments and money-lending or any source other than loans and lands inside the municipal limits'."

In doing so, he said:—"It is only a consequential amendment. I propose that the words 'investments and money-lending or any source other than loans and lands inside the municipal limits' should be added."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasaji Raja seconded the amendment.

1918 MARCH 1920.]

(The Advocate-General; Mr. Morphyll;
Mr. Narayana Raja; Mr. Parthasarathi Raja;
Mr. Rajah Chelva; Mr. Siva Rao.)

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“ May I suggest formally the following amendment to sub-clause (2)?—

“ Omit all the words after the word ‘and’ and substitute the words ‘the sources specified in sub-clause (1)’. This will satisfy the whole provision instead of repeating the whole thing.”

The Hon'ble the Rev. F. M. Macartney:—“ I withdraw my amendment in favour of that.”

The Advocate-General's amendment was formally accepted by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammad Hakeem Sahib Bahadur.

The amendment as moved by the Advocate-General was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narayana Raja moved the following amendment:—

“ Add the following illustration:—“(c) A, Sub-Collector, is transferred in the middle of a half-year from the municipality X where the rate of profession-tax is lower to a municipality Y where the rate is higher. If A before leaving X paid the tax for the half-year, he is liable to

pay an extra amount of profession-tax in Y.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narayana Raja:—“ My amendment is intended to show that the meaning whether, when that officer should be liable to pay of profession-tax proceeding in one municipality and that appears to be so, illustration 2 only provides one officer is transferred from one to the other, amendment. Take, for instance, the case of a Sub-Collector. Now as we read the section the intention looked at 5 per cent and an officer from that municipality being transferred to another the intention where the rate is 10 per cent. Then it is to be made clear whether this is provided by my bill to pay the extra amount to the other municipality when he is transferred.—and is subject of my bringing this amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Varadarayan Raja:—“ I second it.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“ I do not think this is necessary at all. Multiplication of illustrations will add to confusion. An illustration could not take away or enlarge the scope of the section as a matter of fact.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narayana Raja withdrew his amendment.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 91 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 92.

Clause 92 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 93.

The Hon'ble the Rev. F. M. Macartney moved the following amendment:—

“ Amend the words ‘or any person other than houses and lands inside the municipal limits’ after the word ‘occupying’.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammad Hakeem Sahib Bahadur:—“ I second it.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“ I accept it. It is a consequential change.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Varadarayan Raja:—“ I do not press the following amendment as it is provided in rule 18 of Schedule IV:—

“ Add the following proviso at the end of the section: ‘provided a person is deemed to prosecute the profession whether he is personally present or not, if the work is carried on in his office within the municipal limits.’”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 93 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 94.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Varadarayan Raja moved the following amendment:—

“ At the end of clause 94 add the words ‘and the days be stopped’.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Varadarayan Raja:—“ I suggest this because they want to put information regarding the nature of process occupying such building or land and specifying the profession, not, trade, calling or appointment of every such person. It is very important because if he stops for 40 days he is liable to pay profession-tax to the municipality. This information is required in order that he may be taxed.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Siva Rao:—“ I second the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mohammad Hakeem Sahib Bahadur:—“ I suggest that the words ‘and the period of such occupation’ may be substituted for the words ‘and the days be stopped’ in the amendment.”

The amendment as moved was put to vote and carried.

Clause 94 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 95 to 100.

Clause 95 to 100 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

[15th MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Venkataswami Raju; Mr. Venkataswami Pandita; Mr. Mahabub-ullah; Mr. Rajagopal Acharya; Mr. Mahabub-ullah; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Clause 100.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 101 (4) after the word 'person' add the following:—
"If the municipality charge, as respects any person, for an allowance by the respective authorities before deposited and municipality."
In doing so, he said:—"With reference to the exemption I find some difficulty. Of course those police officers that are on duty must be exempted. But should every police officer be exempted from tax for keeping his carriage and two animals? If the municipality charge are exempted from an allowance by Government, I too very well understand it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI PANDITA:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARYA:—"If the Honourable Member will kindly withdraw his amendment, I shall propose to delete 101 (4) altogether."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkataswami Raju withdrew his amendment.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was proposed.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARYA:—"The Hon'ble Member who moved the amendment proposed to delete 101 (4) is deleted and the subject of sub-clause is in the hands of the Government."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARYA:—"I second it."

The proposition was agreed to. Clause 102 to 104.
Clause 102 to 104 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 105.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"That the proviso in clause 105 (1) (4)."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, it is only for the convenience of rendering municipal loans that I suggest the omission of this proviso. With reference to kind earnings it is suggested that an additional member should be given by the municipality if they carry another member under the provisions of any special Act. Whenever the municipality gives a member it also gives a date and they will be entered in their books in order to find out for what earnings loans were given and on what date. I am understood that from municipalities and municipalities additional members should be avoided. It does not concern itself to be given and to be given. For all business earnings loans are required, when the number is entered in the municipal book. Otherwise you do not know whether they have paid the tax due to the municipality. That is the reason why I suggest the omission of the proviso."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI PANDITA:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARYA:—"I hardly see the necessity for the deletion of sub-clause (1) (4) of clause 105. This will as doubt be considered rather a hardship with individuals to get duplicated members put on their conveyances. The only purpose which this sub-clause was intended to serve was in case their conveyance, when they pass toll-gates rather than paid pass, refused to stop or do not stop. It was only for the officer in charge of the toll-gate to see whether such conveyances possessed a number or not. As a matter of procedure we know some conveyances which are registered either under the Indian Vehicles Act, 1914, or the Indian Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, so as to be necessarily registrable by the municipal authorities as well. It is only when the municipal authorities issue place that these conveyances are registered under the respective enactments. I see there is probably a great amount of expense in the last few words that find a place in the sub-clause. If it is intended to make it absolutely clear, I should certainly have no objection in the specification of these special enactments, the number of which will assist the numbering of vehicles under the District Municipalities Act. Having that consideration, if the Honourable Member wants it I certainly see no object in the deletion of this proviso."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU:—"With the improvement suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Mahabub-ullah, I do not press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.
Clause 105 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 106 to 110.

Clause 106 to 110 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 111.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"In 111, proviso, delete the words 'military stores' for the word 'store'."
In doing so, he said:—"I don't know why Government want to exempt all their stores from 111. I submit that military stores only may be exempted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second it."

15th MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Habib-ur-Rai; Mr. Venkayappa Pantulu;
Mr. Venkayappa Raja; Mr. Narayana Raja;
Mr. Arumathala Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Khar Bahadur MURAHAN HAYAT-U-SAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“It is quite desirable to use ‘military stores.’ I propose to insert the word ‘military’ unless the word ‘store.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKAYAPPA PANTULU seconded the amendment.

The amendment as moved was put to vote and carried.

Clause 111 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 112.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI SAHIB moved the following amendment:—

“To clause 112 (1) add the following:—

“(4) Neither the council nor the owner of tolls should construct obstructions (as toll bars) of such flimsy character which could not be perceived at a distance by those using such passing vehicles.”

In doing so, he said:—“It is rather a small matter which sometimes causes much trouble. The tolls are given to some contractors and they sometimes put flimsy toll bars that are not seen from a distance. I think that strong toll bars which can be perceived from a distance should be used. We find that sometimes accidents happen and there is danger to passengers. Some accidents have actually come in my notice.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PANTULU:—“I second it.”

The Hon'ble Khar Bahadur MURAHAN HAYAT-U-SAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I can hardly see the necessity for the inclusion of such minute details in legislation. It is merely a matter which a municipal council is expected to enforce. Whenever it issues the tolls to some contractors, it could do so by inserting a clause in the agreement with the contractors. I am aware that some councils do so at present and prohibit that such flimsy toll bars as the Honorable Member refers to should not be used. But I should certainly not be prepared to agree to the view that a council will be so negligent in its duties as to put up very flimsy toll bars and be prepared to face the consequences which may come in the shape of suits for damages. It is not necessary to insert such minute details in legislation.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI SAHIB:—“As the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ur-Rai has pointed out that we can introduce clause 14-A, I do not press the amendment.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 112 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 113.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA SAHIB:—“I beg permission to offer certain remarks on clause 113. Clause 113 provides for the formation and management of tolls. Section 113 only says that persons appointed to collect tolls ‘may issue and detain such portion of the appearance or load of such vehicle or animal as will, in his opinion suffice to deliver the annual due.’ But section 113 provides for the collection of tolls by the municipality as well as by a farmer. The word ‘appointed’ presumably includes both the cases. Is it the intention?”

The Hon'ble Khar Bahadur MURAHAN HAYAT-U-SAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Obviously it would.”

Clause 113 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 114 to 115 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 116.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMATHALA PILLAI:—“As the following are only consequential amendments to previous ones, I beg to withdraw them:—

“Add the following new clause as clause 116:—

“116. (1) The tax on timber brought within the municipal limits for sale shall be levied at such rates and in such manner as may be determined by the council.

Provided that such rates do not exceed rupees five per ton.

(2) No timber shall be brought within the municipal limits unless the tax due thereon shall be paid.

(3) The municipal council may make by-laws for the seizure and sale of timber in respect of which the tax is not paid.”

“Add the following new clause as clause 117:—

“License fee on places where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are sold.

“117. (1) The license fee on places where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are sold

shall be levied as an addition to the license fee payable under the Madras Alcoholic Act I of 1893 in respect of all places where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are sold within the municipality.

(2) The fee for the license under sub-section (1) shall be fixed annually by the municipal council on a percentage of the abkari license fee payable at a rate not exceeding twenty-five per cent.

(3) The license fee under clause (1) of this section shall be recovered as if it formed an integral part of the license fee due from the licensee under the Madras Act I of 1893 and by the authorities entitled to collect the license fee under that Act.”

(*Mr. Arumukulu Pillai* ? *Mr. Venkatasubbi Raja* ;
the Advocate-General ; *Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar* ;
Mr. Devaji Acharyar ; *Mr. Siva Rao* ;
Mr. Sathia Rao ; *Mr. Venkatasubba Pandita*.)

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(C) The amount of the license fee so collected for the purposes of this Act shall be paid to the municipal council subject to such deduction for expenses incurred in collection as the Governor in Council may determine."

¹ *Remember clause 116 as 118 and onwards."*

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendments were withdrawn. Clause 116 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 117.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAU:—"I beg to withdraw the following amendments as we have already dealt with liquidation tax:—

¹ After the head rate to clause 117 as follows:—

² "Liquor tax and emigration or immigration tax."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendments were withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I want to put in the words 'or having' after the word 'entering' in clause 117, and cut at the end of that clause 'or from any such railway station to any such place.'"

The Hon'ble Siras Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkatasubbi Raja withdrew the following amendment:—

³ "In clause 117 (4) substitute the words 'Taxes leviable under sections 50 and 51' for the word 'tax' in the fourth line."

Clause 117 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 118.

The Hon'ble Siras Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI AGASTHYAN:—"I propose that clause 118 be omitted. The clause says 'with the sanction of the Governor in Council, the municipal council may exempt any person or class of persons wholly or in part from the payment of any tax or toll.' This is a mischievous provision, I submit. The exemption of an individual will open a wide door to fraud and favoritism, and the exemption of a class will promote class hatred. I therefore propose that this clause be omitted."

The Hon'ble Siras Bahadur T. DEVIKA AGASTHYAN:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAU:—"In this the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar is afraid that the sanction of the Governor in Council would be given without proper consideration. There may be instances where the Governor in Council will sanction the exemption of the municipality. I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar that the Governor in Council will not allow a municipality to exempt any person or class unless there are sufficient grounds for doing the same. Why should we omit the safeguard provided?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I also oppose the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar thinks that a municipal council should not be loaded with any discretion in a matter like this. Why should he think that a municipality discharges its duty not the purpose of the Act would give away or sell away any portion of their resources without valid reasons. And there is this safeguard at the previous session of the Governor in Council. That is a very effective safeguard at the municipal council meetings. There may be cases in which these powers can suitably be exercised by a municipal council. This is a very salutary provision."

The Hon'ble Siras Bahadur S. SIVA RAO:—"I have also given notice of a similar amendment. A number of exemptions have already been provided for by the Act and we have also added some provisions to the list of exemptions and I don't see why we should instead make exemptions to any individual or class of persons. Indeed the Governor in Council has got the power to veto any resolution that may be passed by a council. Again the Governor in Council will have to consult the Collector and the council may say that the Collector's report is wrong. If the Governor in Council accepts the Collector's remarks, the Council will say that the Collector should not be given any power direct or indirect in the matter. There would be conflict of opinion in the municipal council while considering these exemptions. Hence some sort of amendment might want to give empowers to certain class of persons and others would not like it. It would give room for the municipal council to divide unnecessarily on this question. Therefore I submit, Your Excellency, that this as has been very well characterized by the honorable member, is a mischievous provision and I support it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPATI PANDITA:—"You will find such a mischievous provision in section 51 of the present Act which runs thus:—

"The municipal council may exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of any tax under this Act, any person who is, in their opinion, unable, by reason of poverty, to pay the same, and they may, in the former exempt with the approval of the Governor in Council any class of persons."

15th March, 1926.]

(Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu; the President;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Raja;
Mr. Siva Rao.)

"There is no intention to protect certain individuals in this case and with the sanction of the Governor in Council. There is no danger of this power being abused and it has never been pointed out that there has been such abuse. There are amongst us some who are municipal officers and they have not pointed out any cases where such power was abused. It is a saving clause and it is sometimes very useful. Therefore I oppose the amendment."

His Excellency the Governor:—"It would clear the situation if I explain the position of Government. This involves no question of principle and as there is some difference of opinion in the council among non-officials, the vote in this case may be confined to non-officials only. The officials will not vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"General of us think that it is not good to take away that power and we think it necessary that the council should be trusted."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar demanded a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Sivasu Bahadur T. Desika	The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkataswamy Pantulu.
" " " " " " " "	" Mr. P. Siva Rao.
" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami	" Mr. K. Venkataswami Raja.
" " " " " " " "	" Rao Bahadur M. C. Muttayya
" Mr. H. G. Davidson.	" Chetti.
" the Hon. E. M. Marshall, C.M.S.	" Rao Bahadur T. Nuthakuram
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.	" Chetti.
" Mr. J. F. Simpson.	" Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao.
	" Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mahalingam.
	" Mr. V. Madhava Raja.
	" Mr. G. V. S. Narasimha Raja.
	" Sivasu Bahadur P. Thyagaraja
	" Chetti.
	" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmed Yousuf
	" Marudharan Subbi Redden.
	" Mr. T. R. Sankaralingam Ayyar.
	" Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar.
	" Sri Bahadur T. N. Srinivasan
	" Pillai.
	" the Raja of Pithapuram.

The amendment was lost, 6 voting for and 15 against.

Clause 118 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 119 and 120.

Clause 119 and 120 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 121.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rao moved the following amendment:—

"After the words 'for the maintenance of the working balance' add the words 'and the words' of five per cent of the general receipts of the council'."

In doing so, he said:—"Clause 121 provides that a working balance should be maintained. The object of my amendment is that the working balance should be fixed. I propose that 5 per cent in the working balance. There are other amendments which deal with the question of fixing the working balance. I think it is necessary that the working balance should be fixed either at 5 per cent as proposed by me or as proposed by others should be prescribed by Government. With these words I move my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I second the amendment. I have a similar amendment in my name which is as follows: 'After the words 'for the maintenance of working balance' add the words 'which the Government may by a general order prescribe'."

"I would invite attention of the Honourable Members to the resolution of the Government of India in which they say that the only check required should be in their opinion the maintenance of a minimum standing balance which should be prescribed by the Local Government. Five per cent was the balance agreed upon by the committee for the service of Local Fund and Municipal Amount Code. The Desamatisation Commission have said that whatever be the balance it should be prescribed by the Local Government. The municipal councils should have a fixed fund in financing their budgets. The only check required is that each municipality should maintain a minimum standing balance to be prescribed by the Local Government. If this is not the case, in one year they will have one standing balance and in other year they will have another standing balance. It is open to Government to fix any standing balance they like in case of particular municipalities. If they do not or maintain it is open to Government to amend the budget. It is better to prescribe say 5 per cent or so; so that, if the municipalities have shown this minimum balance the Government might pass it off. If the balance is not

15th March 1920.] (*Mr. Holliwell; Mr. Devda Chari; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Vemalaparra Pantulu; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Venkataraj Raju.*)

Government have been passing all such budget because they know that the expenditure provided for is on the right lines and they do not therefore knock out anything from the expenditure side. The budgets are passed out correctly. It was of these matters I mention that it is unnecessary to incorporate in the body of the Act itself any provision doing anything like a delicate promissory.

The Hon'ble Hon. Minister T. DIKKA ACHARYAAR AVARU:—"This matter was discussed at great length in the Select Committee. In their opinion it was thought better to fix in each case what was considered to be an adequate working balance. This may be fixed for each municipality under the rules period under clause 205. There shall be some prescribed balance for each municipality or set of municipalities. A reference to the administrative reports of the municipalities will show that very many municipalities show a working balance of 2 per cent or 1 per cent or 4 per cent only, notwithstanding the 5 per cent required by the rules. This may be provided for under this rule."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Holliwell has not understood the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataraj Raju. It would be an advantage for Government to fix the working balance for each municipality to suit its needs. But what he wants is to fix a beforehand amount suitable the same policy to know how to manage the budget. The proposed addition seems to be harmless. It gives a certain advantage to the municipalities in dealing with the budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPATTI PANTULU:—"I may draw the attention of the Government and of the Council to the fact that even in the City Municipal Act, provision is made with reference to the working balance with all any regard to the working financial conditions from year to year. It is not left to be provided for by the rules. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Raju, the provision of the working balance was not to be allowed to prevent the financial conditions in such a manner as not to be controlled from time to time by the restrictions really imposed upon them by the Government. It is always advantageous to know beforehand what amount should be set apart for working balance so that the other resources may be utilized for other heads of expenditure. I therefore support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Minister T. DIKKA ACHARYAAR AVARU:—"I oppose the amendment. I was a member of the Select Committee and this being an important matter was very much discussed at the time and we thought that discretion should be given to the municipal councils to fix the expenditure as they liked, the only condition being that there should be a working balance and the working balance was considered to provide certain facilities as far as they have been granted in force by the Government and for other heads of expenditure which are absolutely necessary for the beginning of the financial year in the months of April and May, so that we might pay for the ordinary expenses including the pay of the establishment in those months. The committee was divided at great length and we came to the conclusion that the municipalities would be given discretion to fix more than one budget, the only condition being that a certain working balance has to be provided for. Some of my Hon'ble colleagues have been telling us that the working balance should be one for all fixed thereby. And we are taking away the discretion from the municipal council if we are going to have a hard and fast rule that it should be only two or ten per cent. It would be lowering the discretion of the municipal council, because it would be making them to lay by 5 or 10 per cent every year although the municipality may require more money to spend than by providing 5 or 10 per cent."

"Your Excellency will also observe that the following section 122 provides for a refund or supplementary budget. If the working balance is found to be too large at the end of six months or at any time the council has got the power to send a revised budget and make any provision for expenditure. So a discretion is given to the municipal council. It would simply fetter the discretion if we are to have a hard and fast rule. The fixing of a percentage could also be provided in the Account Code, because it will depend upon the revenue of each municipality. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The provision as it stands requires that the budget shall contain provision adequate in the opinion of the Governor in Council for the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of items contemplated by the account and for the maintenance of a working balance. What I submit is we do not know what the idea of the Government would be with reference to the working balance. I know there are some advantages in not doing the percentage. But my difficulty is that the Government might fix a percentage and then might reserve power to amend any municipality so that every municipality might know beforehand what balance is expected to be kept by it. In any case of emergency any municipality might apply to Government to permit it to reduce its working balance. Of course there will be difficulty with regard to financing municipalities which could not depend on the decision of the Governor in Council. Such an application can remove 5 per cent and spend the rest."

"I am not very particular as to the working, but I submit that something must be done to keep municipalities informed of the working balance expected to be kept by them in order that they might keep up to the ideal obtaining exemption when necessary."

(Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Hahli-tilak; [18th March 1923.
The Advocate-General; Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar;
Mr. Venkatasail Raja; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu].)

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. KARAYANNA SAHAY:—"The provision as it stands requires a working balance, but the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Sahay says that in some cases municipalities are allowed to send their budgets with reserve balance. In the face of the working of the provision I do not understand how a municipality could send a budget with a reserve balance."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HANIF-UL-LAH KHAN Bahadur:—"I did not refer to reserve balance. I only said that the municipalities are not always required to keep the five per cent balance."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. KARAYANNA SAHAY:—"It has already been expressed by the Hon'ble Members who spoke in favour of the amendment that reserve balance should be fixed and that otherwise Government will have opportunities to interfere with the budgets of the municipalities. If it is really the intention of Government not to interfere in such matters I earnestly pray that Government would fix by statute or by rules a minimum working balance for each municipality."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao withdrew the following amendment:—

"After the word 'by the Government of working balance' add the words 'which the Government may by general order prescribe.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasail Raja withdrew the following amendment:—

"After the words 'working balance' add the words 'of a certain prescribed percentage on the collection.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 121 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 122 to 124

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasail Raja withdrew the following amendment:—

"Insert the word 'prescribed' between the words 'the' and 'working' in the last line."

Clause 122 to 124 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 125

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I move for the adoption of this clause."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMY SAHAY:—"I can very well understand the Hon'ble Advocate-General was to make this clause, but there is no other clause anywhere."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"It has been suggested as G already."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 125 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 126.

Clause 126 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 127.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMY SAHAY moved the following amendment:—

"At the end of clause 127 (b), add the following:—

"after consulting the municipal council and giving due regard for its objection if any," is done so, be said. "Your Honourship, this difficulty would only arise in with reference to a few cases just like the Coimbatore Municipality, where water-supply has to be supplied from the Government Guduvarti Longueira Channel. But what I say is, that the municipality who have something to be beforehand might be consulted and then the Government might take steps of the work instead of Government propose taking it without consulting the municipality. I think that previous consultation is better than not consulting them at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMY SAHAY:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HANIF-UL-LAH KHAN Bahadur:—"We are prepared to accept that with only slight verbal alterations. Instead of 'due regard for its objection, if any' I will read 'in its objection, if any.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMY SAHAY:—"I am prepared to move with these words."

The amendment as revised was put to vote and carried.

Clause 127 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 128 to 132.

Clause 128 to 132 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

15th MARCH 1923.] *Mr. Arumudatha Pillai; Venkappagaya Pandita,
Mr. Mohd-ul-Jah; Mr. Venkateshi Bapu;
Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; Mr. Ramesha Acharyar.*

Clause 132.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUDATHA PILLAI, with leave the following amendment:—

"In clause 132 (3) (d), insert the word 'chairs' between the words 'benches' and 'and'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 133 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 134 and 135.

Clause 134 and 135 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 136.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUDATHA PILLAI moved the following amendment:—

"At the end of clause 136 (1) (a) add the words 'for more than two months.'"

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, I want to add the words 'for more than two months' to clause (a) of section 136. The difficulty is one of ascertaining as to whether houses are actually unoccupied or not. Even if a house is shut up for a few days say, 10 or 15 days, under this section the chairman has got power to cut off the water-supply. There is a difficulty of getting water-supply back again and I submit that it would be very much necessary to see that no water-supply is cut off for a certain period the house remains unoccupied. Some definite period has to be fixed and therefore I thought two months would be quite enough. If the house is unoccupied for more than two months, then we might take it for granted that it may not be necessary to have water-supply for that house. If a man leaves his house for more than two months he will have to go to the chairman and ask for the supply. But as it is, suppose even for a day or two a person leaves his house, then the chairman may cut off the water-supply. The Government after all think it might be a direct emergency. But putting these words in a statute I submit we ought to provide for all contingencies, the details need be definite and it must be for a definite period. Unless we omit these words, we will make two clauses very vague. For these reasons I propose my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. VENKATACHARYA PANDITA:—"I second it. I think it is a very necessary amendment otherwise as time will be fixed and it will lead to difficulties."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURUGAIYAN RAMANUJAM SASTRI Bahadur:—"I am not prepared to accept the amendment. That clause obviously prevents all waste of water which may valuably be the material. We prefer to leave that water entirely to the discretion of the local authority, namely, the municipal chairman. If he considers that it should be cut off he will do so. If he considers that it should be left for a week or so he would retain it. It is purely a local matter which could be adjusted by him. We are not prepared to agree to the change demanded."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUDATHA PILLAI:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Mohd-ul-Jah's only argument is waste of water. But if the house is unoccupied I don't see any waste of supply unless the Government is going to put it that the water-supply will be let off purposely and then there will be running water. Even taking that case I would submit if there is a drainage you can very well see the unoccupied house water running off and being wasted. Then you can easily find out the water wasted. But simply for the reason that there might be water waste and therefore it is necessary to fix a period, to advance that argument I submit it does not meet all the argument that I have advanced."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATACHARYA SASTRI moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 136 (1), sub-section (c) and (d), add the words 'any person specially authorized by him' after the word 'chairman' in both the clauses."

In doing so, he said: "Evidently the Government did not mean that the chairman should go about and do things for himself. I therefore suggest whenever we use the word 'chairman' add any person specially authorized by him."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is quite obvious."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURUGAIYAN RAMANUJAM SASTRI Bahadur:—"I am sorry I did not see the necessity to insert as clause 13, sub-section (3), is sufficiently explicit on the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATACHARYA SASTRI:—"Section 136 gives complete power of entry and inspection to any person authorized by the chairman. Therefore it is unnecessary to add those words."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATACHARYA SASTRI:—"I do not press, Your Excellency."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 136 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 137 & 138.

Clause 137 to 140 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Venkatasubramanian; [15th March 1920.
Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkatasubramanian; the President;
Mr. Madhava Rao; Mr. Balakrishna; Mr. Arumugam Pillai;
Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Venkatasubramanian;]
Class 141.

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna Acharyar moved the following amendment:—
"In clause 141 (2), delete proviso (a) and insert after the word 'and' at the beginning of proviso (b):—

"In doing so, he shall:—(a) I propose to omit proviso (a) from section 141."

"This section makes provision for the disposal of drainage in several ways and the proviso exempts public buildings. This will mean that in several small places the sewage will accumulate and render the whole town unsanitary. There is no harm in asking upon the owner to make arrangements for the disposal of the sewage. He will not be required to pay more than five times the house rent and the amount need not be paid in one lump sum. It may be paid in instalments extending over three years. The amount can never be large. There are houses having a rental value which will amount to Rs. 15. Therefore the expense will not be large."

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna Acharyar:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I oppose this amendment. In clause 141 (b) a connection is made in favour of poor persons in connection with constructing drains in houses to connect with public street drains and this is a necessary and a sanitary power to be given. I am very much opposed to the omission of this proviso."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasubramanian:—"I regret very much to differ from this proposal but on what you are exempting a man from taxes when it was originally proposed that he should not be asked to pay any taxes then in most cases you will not be able to recover because he is poor."

His Excellency the PRESIDENCY:—"There seems to be some difference of opinion among the members, and the Government will be quite prepared to leave it to the members."

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna Acharyar:—"I will not put Your Excellency to the trouble of putting the amendment to the Council. I will withdraw it. If my honorable colleagues want to have public drains all over the town, it is not my concern."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasubramanian moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 141 (3), proviso (3), substitute the words 'there shall' in the place where 'the house' appears."

In doing so, he said: "It is a small matter but when I consider it, it seems to work hardship. We know what the property tax is. It is 10 times in about two months rental, it is rather high figure. I suggest less than that will do. Otherwise for a small matter it will give me to pay it will work hardship on most of these owners. If they oppose it, of course, I don't press it."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Madhava Rao:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna Acharyar:—"I am not prepared to accept it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Class 142 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Class 143 to 148.

Class 149 to 149 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Class 150.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumugam Pillai moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 150 and 'or' in the third line; and after the word 'and' add the following: 'drainage, electric, railway station, dock, wharf or other place of public resort'."

In doing so, he said: "I want to introduce these words only to bring this section in connection with section 118 of the City Municipal Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna Acharyar:—"I accept this amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Class 150 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Class 151.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatasubramanian moved the following amendment:—

Insert the words 'and the crime' after the word 'case'."

In doing so, he said: "The present clause lays down that it should be so construed that a person accused in a petty case may not be liable. If the present method of construing the clause leaves the lower part of a petty case which is the light is vulnerable."

"I therefore propose this amendment."

15th MARCH 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatasami Raju; Mr. Hobbu-ul-Jah;
the Advocate-General, Mr. Narayana Ayyar;
Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—“I find it is difficult because most of the points suggested to the municipalities provide for this opening and therefore we have to revise the plan.”

The Hon'ble Khos Bahadur MOHAMMAD HANFUD-D-DIN BAKIR Bahadur:—“I am prepared to accept the sense of the amendment though not the words. I would prefer the word ‘high’ instead of ‘public.’”

The amendment as revised was put to vote and carried.

Clause 151 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 152 and 153.

Clause 152 and 153 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 154.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

“Omit the clause and re-enact the succeeding clause accordingly.”

In doing so, he said:—“I mean for the deletion of this clause because on consideration it was found that subject provision in respect of this matter was made in the Indian Railways Act, wherein power is given to the Act in the railway companies subject to certain sanction. If you retain this clause how there may be conflict between the power conferred by the act and the power conferred by the Indian Railways Act. Provision of the Indian Railways Act being quite sufficient we think it is unnecessary to retain this clause there.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“I second it.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 154 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 155 to 157.

Clause 155 to 157 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 158.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJAN ACHARYAN moved the following amendment:—

“Omit the proviso at the end of clause 158 (2).”

In doing so, he said:—“This is one more case of exemption. In this case I propose to omit the proviso in sub-section (2). The town might escape liability under this clause by contracting with the municipality for the removal of filth or refuse under section 157. There would be no hardship. I therefore put this amendment before the council.”

The amendment was lost for want of a majority.

Clause 158 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 159 to 163.

Clause 159 to 163 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 164 to 171.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

“Substitute the following for this clause:—

164. The council may—

(a) provide for any public street a building line or a street-alignment or both;

(b) from time to time define a front line in substitution for any line so defined or for any part thereof;

Provided that in either case—

(1) at least one month before the meeting of the council at which the matter is decided, public notice of the proposal has been given and special notice thereof has also been put up in the street or part of the street for which such line is proposed to be defined; and

(2) the council consider all objections to the said proposal made in writing and delivered at the municipal office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.”

In doing so, he said:—“Your Excellence, clause 164 to 171 which relate to building regulations have been re-drafted after consideration of the several amendments which have been proposed to these clauses as they existed when the Bill left the hands of the Select Committee. I believe the clauses as re-drafted will satisfy the Hon'ble the Members here. If therefore do not propose to make any amendment but to substitute for the existing clause 164 another clause as re-drafted by me now.”

The Hon'ble Khos Bahadur MOHAMMAD HANFUD-D-DIN BAKIR Bahadur:—“I second it.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—“I similarly move amendment to clause 170—

“Substitute the following for this clause:—

“170. (1) No person shall construct any portion of any building within a street-alignment defined under section 169.

(2) No person shall erect or add to any building between a street-alignment and a building line defined under section 169 except with the permission of the chairman, who may when granting permission impose such conditions as the council may lay down for such case.”

(*Mr. Habbal-lah : the Advocate-General; the President*). [15TH MARCH 1920,

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HANIF-U-LAH SARIN Bahadur :—"I second it." The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I similarly move amendment to clause 171—"

Substitute the following for the clause—

"171. When any building or part thereof abutting on a public street is within a street-alignment defined under section 168, the chairman may, whenever it is proposed,

(a) to rebuild such building or take it down to its extent exceeding one-half thereof above the ground level, such half to be measured in cubic feet; or

(b) to remove, reconstruct or make any addition to any portion of such building which is within the street-alignment."

Is any order which he means concerning the rebuilding, alteration or repair of such building, require such building to be set back to the street alignment?

"(1) When any building or any part thereof with the street-alignment falls down or is burnt down or is, whether by order of the chairman or otherwise, taken down, or when any person takes possession of any building thereon lies within the street-alignment the chairman may lawfully take possession on behalf of the council of the portion of such building within the street-alignment and, if necessary, close it.

(2) Land acquired under this section shall be deemed a part of the public street and shall vest in the municipal council.

(3) When any building is set back in pursuance of any regulations made under subsection (1), or when the chairman takes possession of any land under subsection (2), the council shall forthwith make full compensation to the owner for any direct damage which he may sustain thereby.

Explanation.—The expression 'direct damage' as used in subsection (4) with reference to land means the market value of the land taken and the depreciation, if any, in the ordinary market value of the rest of the land resulting from the area being reduced in size, but does not include damage due to the prospective loss of any particular use to which the owner may allege that he is entitled to put the land, although such use may be injuriously affected by the reduction of the site."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HANIF-U-LAH SARIN Bahadur :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn :—

"In clause 168 (3), for the words 'the regular lines of a street' substitute the word 'street-alignment'."

"In clause 170, for the words 'regular lines defined under section 168' substitute the word 'street-alignment'."

"In clause 171 (1), for the words 'regular lines of such street' substitute the word 'street-alignment'."

"In clause 171 (1), for the words 'regular lines of the street' in sub-clause (b) substitute the word 'street-alignment'."

"In clause 171 (1), for the words 'regular line of the street' at the end substitute the word 'street-alignment'."

"In clause 171 (2), for the words 'regular lines of a public street' substitute the word 'street-alignment'."

"In clause 171 (2), for the words 'regular lines of the street' substitute the word 'street-alignment'."

His Excellency the President :—"I move that clauses 168 to 171 be amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Clauses 168 to 171 as amended were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2 again.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkayagudi Raju withdrew the following amendment which was moved for a consideration at this stage :—

"In clause 2 (26), after the words 'of a street' the words 'or the regular lines defined under section 168'."

Clause 172.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"I move the following amendment to clause 172 :—"

Substitute the following for the clause—

"172. The council may, upon such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the purpose of improving the line of a public street and may, by notice, require any building to be set forward in the case of reconstruction thereof as of a new construction."

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section a wall separating any premises from a public street shall be deemed to be a building; and it shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with permission or requisition to set forward a building in the street-alignment if a wall of such material and dimensions as are approved by the chairman is erected along the said line."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HANIF-U-LAH SARIN Bahadur :—"I second the amendment."

15th MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Advocate-General,
the President; Mr. Balha Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;
Mr. Rangayyala Acharyapur; Mr. Venkataswami Raju.)

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. N. NARASIMHA RAO:—"I wish to know whether it is the intention of Government to give power to the municipality only to set forward any building and not to set back the buildings between the street and the building line. There is no provision made to set back the buildings."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I wish to draw Your Excellency's attention to clause 171, which deals with the point in question."

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the President:—"I move that clause 172 be amended word part of the Bill."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Clause 172 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 173.

Clause 173 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 174.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahadev N. SUNDARA RAO moved the following amendment:—

"For 'shall' substitute 'may'."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, section 174 provides that the municipal council shall cause the streets to be widened and for that purpose may provide such water carts and engines as they consider necessary. Now the clause proposed, Your Excellency, is the 'council shall be for as it considers it requisite for the public convenience cause the chief public streets to be widened and for that purpose may provide water carts, animals and appliances as it thinks necessary'. This entails a statutory obligation upon all municipal councils. If they do not perform this portion of their duty, any rate-payer has got the liberty to litigate and to get widening the streets done in any municipality. Wherever there are water-supply schemes, I do not think there would be much difficulty. But in places where there are no water-supply schemes, I am afraid Your Excellency, if this be made a statutory obligation, the municipal councils will be under great difficulty and put to great expense. I for one do not want to say in three or four days that widening the streets is not good or not necessary. I wish that all municipalities do widen the streets at least in the evenings. But I would however leave the matter to the discretion of the council to have streets widened. With these observations I wish to move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second the amendment. If you are going to introduce the word 'shall' then it may cause great inconvenience to municipalities. There may be no funds. There may be doubt even imaginarily, but it is better that the widening of the streets is suitably allowed, instead of putting an obligation. The words 'as far as funds permit' may be inserted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahadev N. SUNDARA RAO:—"There were that amendment formally."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I move that the words 'and so far as funds permit' be inserted after the words 'convenience' and 'cause'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mahadev N. SUNDARA RAO:—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment as revised was put to vote and carried.

Clause 174 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 175 and 176.

Clause 175 and 176 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 177.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I move clause 177."

"I shall not move this amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 177 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 178.

Clause 178 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 179.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR moved the following amendment:—

"Omit clause 179 (2)."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, here is some difficulty and requires some explanation. This clause comes under the heading private streets owned by private persons and constructed in their own compounds. You want to add the building regulations, the provisions of this Act and of any rules or by-laws made under this Act as to the level and width of public streets and height of public buildings abutting thereon shall apply also in the case of streets referred to in sub-section (2). In this connection I may state the other clause also 179 (1) (b). If the proposed street does not conform to the provisions of the Act, rules and by-laws

(Mr. Venkatesapillai Raja; Mr. Venkatesappaya Pantulu; [15th March 1920.
Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Mr. Rishi-nalab;]
Mr. Narayana Naya; Mr. Madhava Raja.)

referred to in sub-section (1). . . . Now my difficulty is, is it possible for any private party to build a house on the ground, or on the municipality premises, leaving out sanitary conditions. The building is constructed for his own use. In the case of public streets there are certain rules which require the observance of certain building regulations. I am quite satisfied that these buildings are in Bombay or Calcutta where persons take up big sites and build a number of houses for other persons to live. But when it is one's private property in his own compound if these people provide streets in their own compounds I think it will be rather difficult if these provisions are intended to apply to them. With these words I move my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPILLAI PANTULU :—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. S. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—"I oppose the amendment. These private streets are likely to become public streets. Under section 182 the council may require the municipality to declare these public streets. So it ought not to be left to any man to make the street narrow."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HABIB-UD-DIN SAMI Bahadur :—"The great apprehension which seems to have prompted the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatesapillai Raja to bring forward the amendment is the fear that every little path in one's own compound will also come under the purview of this section, and as such will work great hardship on the owner of the private property. I may call the attention of the Honourable Member to the definition of the word 'private street' as contained in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPILLAI RAU :—"The difficulty in the definition of the 'private street' is that it includes roads, squares, courts or riding paths in a compound straddling the pathway."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 179 (4) (b), omit the words 'on which' and in the opinion of the council likely to be made."

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, sub-section 4 of clause 179 gives power to the municipal council to refuse permission under two conditions. The first condition is 'if the proposed street would conflict with any arrangement which have been made', the second condition is 'which are in the opinion of the council likely to be made.' I think the second condition will work hardship. It gives discretion to the municipal council to refuse sanction on the ground that they are likely to make some arrangement at a future time. That is too wide a power to the municipal council and I submit it is not necessary to give to the council such a wide power which will work real hardship."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MARRAIA RAU :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HABIB-UD-DIN SAMI Bahadur :—"I am not prepared to accept the amendment, inasmuch as that power is absolutely necessary for the municipal council to deal with cases of which they have some knowledge. The municipal council may have a scheme on which expert advice may be necessary and below it is obvious no prohibition could be made of that scheme. Without this power if they gave permission, they will probably have to spend a larger sum of money for remedying the street, while they might have avoided it entirely."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU :—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPILLAI RAU :—"I beg to withdraw the following amend-

ment :—

"Omit clause 179 (4) (b)."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 179 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 180 to 185.

Clause 180 to 182 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 183.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPILLAI RAU moved the following amendment :—

"In clause 183 (2), second proviso, insert the word 'temporarily' between the word 'satisfaction' and 'retreat'."

In doing so, he said :—"Under clause 183 (2) the Government propose to restrict the powers that can be exercised by the municipality under certain conditions. 'The chairman may grant a licence subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may think fit for any temporary occupation in a street for a period of not more than 30 days on occurrence of festivals and occasions, provided that a licence under this section shall in no case be granted if the prohibition or restrictions, as the case may be, is likely to cause public inconvenience.'"

"Provided further that the Governor or Council may by notification restrict and place under such control, as he thinks fit, the exercise in any municipality of powers under sub-section (1), or withdraw the said powers from the municipal authority and entrust them to such officer of Government."

15TH MARCH 1920.] (Mr. Pundarikrishna Raju; Mr. Pundarikrishna Pantulu;
Mr. Mahabubullah; the Advocate-General;
Mr. Kamanga Acharyar.)

"What the Government propose to do is to derive a particular municipality from the exercise of the right. What I would suggest is that the word 'temporary' may be used because we find as particular difficulty of management. If the Government propose to interfere they may do so temporarily; to make a permanent settlement that a municipality is declared from something that power given to it is not acceptable."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPANTU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble K. R. BHADUR MURTHU:—"I cannot accept the amendment, because the word 'temporary' will defeat the effect of the whole clause. These two provisions are applicable to both the sub-clauses of clause 188. It is only sub-clause (2) of clause 188 which refers to temporary construction, whereas sub-clause (1) refers to permanent construction. These permanent or temporary constructions are subject to two sets of powers and the first power the Hon'ble Member does not object to, but only the second. If these two powers are sub-divided into two parts, the Governor in Council either allows the municipal council to exercise the powers conferred by clause 188 (1) and (2), subject to such conditions as it may prescribe or it withdraws the powers from the municipal council and asks other officers to exercise that power. It is necessary that the Governor in Council should have such power and there should be no restriction against the exercise of that discretion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPANTU:—"That does not answer my difficulty. My difficulty is that the Government may have the power, but let it not be a permanent order but only for a temporary period. The temporary order may be withdrawn when the necessity for it ceases."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Clause 186 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 187 to 193.

Clauses 187 to 193 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 194.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 194 (2) (a), for the words 'house refuse' substitute the word 'filth'."

"I propose the substitution of the word 'filth' for 'house refuse' in clause 194 (2) (a), between the word 'filth' is defined in the Act and not the words 'house refuse'."

The Hon'ble K. R. BHADUR MURTHU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 194 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 195 to 199.

Clauses 195 to 199 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 200.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPANTU:—"I second the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"In clause 200 (1) insert the words 'a boundary wall not exceeding eight feet in height' after the word 'enclosures'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPANTU:—"I second the following amendment:—

"In clause 200 (1) insert the words 'other than a hall' after the word 'building'."

He said:—"It is a mere verbal amendment. Simply an addition has to be made."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble K. R. BHADUR MURTHU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 200 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 201 to 205.

Clauses 201 to 205 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 206.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. BHADUR V. K. RAO:—"I second the following amendment:—

"Add as sub-clause (5) the following: 'that streets or roads have not been made as required by section 178'."

In doing so he said:—"Year after year, this section empowers the grounds on which permission to construct may be refused. One of these reasons should be that streets or roads have not been made as required by section 178. That section prescribes that streets should be made. This should be added." I therefore move this amendment."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General supported the amendment.

(*Mr. Siva Rao; the Advocate-General; Mr. Mayhew; [15th March 1920.
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Raghupathi Achariyar;
Mr. Ramasubrahma Ayyar; Mr. Subba Achariyar;
Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.]*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"We were told that section 173 relates to private streets, but this provision does not relate to roads which are formed in each corporation and the effect of having this clause would be to interfere with the formation of roads even in one's own road. There should be no such provision in the Municipal Act. That means an encroachment upon the private right of individuals. I only point out this difficulty."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"Under section 173 what is provided for is the laying out of a large plot of land as building sites and that section requires a person who develops his land as building sites to provide the necessary convenience of access to public roads. It has no reference to roads which a gentleman wants to make on his own compound. That is necessary. We want to have the power to refuse to that person who purchases one or more sites as a building speculation may know that they would not be allowed to build unless roads are formed. The Council will be then they will take care that the roads are formed and assist upon the owner making these roads."

The Hon'ble the Hon. E. N. Narasimham:—"To avoid confusion I suggest that the definition of private street should be altered. The definition of private street is not satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimham Ayyar:—"Many people have criticised the same difficulty. As far as this provision is concerned the Advocate-General is quite right."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Private streets should be defined better."

The Hon'ble the Hon. Subbarao S. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"So far as this matter is concerned we are all agreed. It is a question whether the drafting is sufficient. The Advocate-General will bear that in mind and rephrase it. If he thinks that it is logical, I assume we can all accept his view."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao moved the following amendment:—

"Add as clause 244 (3) the following:—
'or that the proposed building would be an encroachment upon a municipal, a Government or a public land.'

In doing so he said:—"My amendment relates to clause 244. The only grounds on which permission to construct a building may be refused are—they are all stated in clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4). I wish to add this provision also. The municipality should have power to refuse permission whenever the proposed building would be an encroachment upon a municipal, Government or public land. The public may own land, say, a public playground. Suppose the municipality made it that there is an encroachment, then there is no power under the present Bill for them to refuse permission. Hence there should be power for municipal council to do so. In the case of Government land also the municipality should have power to refuse permission. It is not better for the municipal council itself to exercise this power to prevent construction of encroachment rather than to exercise it after the construction is made? In fact any of the objects specified in each clause is to guard against encroachments being made. If they find that encroachments are made and if they have no power to refuse permission they will be helpless. With these words I move my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkataswamy Postals accepted the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramasubrahma Ayyar:—"The last portion of the amendment 'Government or public land' seems to be objectionable. The public or Government will take care of its own lands. I do not think it is right that the municipality should have a right to find out whether the public or Government land is encroached upon."

The Hon'ble the Hon. Subbarao S. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"These are matters which are decided under sub-clause (4) of clause 244 which says that 'any information or documents required by the chairman under rules or by-laws has or have not been duly furnished.' If the information is furnished, the municipal council decides whether the permission should be granted or not. The procedure may be settled by rules. It may be difficult to provide for the municipality to enter into the investigation of title between Government and private individuals or between the municipality and private individuals, the municipality dealing in the latter case for itself."

The Hon'ble the Hon. Subbarao S. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I oppose the amendment. If encroachments be made, the land must be situated on the streets as I encroachments on streets dealt with under section 143. No one should make an encroachment in or over any street and there will be no case of encroachment upon municipal property which is not included in a street. Therefore the amendment is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Venkataswami Raju:—"I agree with Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Ramasubrahma Ayyar that it should not include the Government or public land, because the definition of public land is rather difficult. The difficulty is when we give permission to a private man to build upon the municipal property. The municipality prohibits it and again prohibits it and then later on a suggestion is made that he had better be a bit. You allow him to construct a building and then ask him to do a bit. If he cannot construct they might not be given permission."

15th MARCH 1920.] *(Mr. Narayana Ayyar; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Rangappa Acharyer; Mr. Muphal;
Mr. Venkateswari Raja; the Advocate-General.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. H. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“I think the Hon'ble Mr. Devisia Acharyer and the Hon'ble Mr. Rangappa Acharyer have not mentioned the point raised by the motion. The Hon'ble Mr. Devisia Acharyer says that under 183 it is open to the chairman to get information. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Rangappa Acharyer suggests that under 183 he ought not to build. * There is a penalty. You can fine him. Is it a solution? It is really a difficult point. Is it not necessary for the municipality to have power to say to a man who applies for a license to build? I think on the whole, considering the balance of advantages, the advantages in favour of the municipality are more. I differ from both the Hon'ble Mr. Rangappa Acharyer and the Hon'ble Mr. Rangappa Acharyer. As regards the municipal land at any rate there will be a clear advantage. Municipal votes are also interested in saving Government land and public land. The proposal of Mr. Siva Rao may be accepted and the amendment passed.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“The Hon'ble Mr. Rangappa Acharyer says that section 183 amply covers the ground. It says ‘no one shall build a wall or erect any fence or other obstruction or projection or make any encroachment in or over any street except as herein provided.’ Suppose he does not do so, there is only a prohibition under the Act. If he puts in an application, permission has to be granted. It comes in then. The council have no power to refuse. Though I feel that the law has been infringed I have to give permission. How is it possible to go to a civil court and have it removed? As regards the Hon'ble Mr. Devisia Acharyer he refers to clause (4) which says that any information or documents required by the council of applications will call for information. Suppose information is furnished according to clause (1) and the municipal council comes to the conclusion that it is an encroachment. What is the council to do? I think it is a very necessary thing that the council must have the option to refuse permission in those cases, and if the council refuses permission, it is open to the applicant to go to a civil court and establish his title to his property. The municipality puts him in the position of *defendant* and then if permission is given under clause 204, he shall lose all rights of contesting thereafter.”

The Hon'ble SRIWASU BHADRAI SRI P. BHADRAPATI ACHARYAN:—“The words ‘public land’ have been given up. That definition has since been omitted. And in regard to Government land, I would also suggest, if you are going to put in a provision like that, it would be better to maintain the words ‘Government land.’ Honorable Members will be well advised to accept the amendment; if the amendment could be accepted as amended, it would probably meet the general wish.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO accepted the proposed amendment.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACRAE:—“I suggest a verbal amendment. God's a’ the amendment will read thus—

“or that the proposed building would be an encroachment upon Government or municipal land.”

The amendment as revised above was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. VENKATAPATI RAO moved the following amendment:—

“In clause 226 add a new sub-clause (5) to the following effect:—

“That proposals for the acquisition of the site or building sites by Government or the council have been formulated and are under consideration of the Government. The council should forward the application to the Government reminding them of the necessity for early orders.”

In doing so he said:—“It so happens that in cases where acquisition in municipalities has to be effected, Government motions proposals for acquisition of certain lands and the plans and estimates are sent to Government for approval. They are under their consideration for some time. In the meantime taking account of these proceedings most people begin to build houses. The other difficulty would be that if the Government do not pass orders in time people will be put to pecuniary inconvenience. I feel the same difficulty with reference to acquisition of sites. Suppose the Government want to build a public school. A site is selected. Plans and estimates are sent to Government. But when the Collector is addressed he says he has not received any orders of Government. The municipalities are also suffering from the same difficulty. I am not satisfied to leave it as such, but some provision has to be made, because, when it has been notified by Government to apply for Government or for municipal purposes certain waste lands, then the additional cost for demolition of buildings will have to be paid and it would be a hardship. I shall leave the matter to the consideration of Government. I do not pass my amendment.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 226 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 227.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—“I beg special permission to move the deletion of this clause because the amendment of Mr. Rangappa Acharyer has been accepted whereby power is given to the chairman to decline to give permission to build on the ground that there

(*The Advocate-General; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; (15th March 1920.)*
Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Venkataratna Saja;
Mr. Halibablu; Mr. Dandekar.)

or could have not been made as required by section 178. In consequence of a similar amendment to be moved by him with regard to clause 207, this becomes unnecessary, as this clause practically covers the same ground. I propose the deletion of clause 207 and the renumbering of the subsequent clauses."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 207 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 208.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"Substitute the words 'one year or any longer period' for the words 'the period' between the words 'completed within' and the words 'specified' the provision."

In doing so he said:—"Your Hon'ship, the section as it stands says that a building is to be completed within a period specified in the license. It says where no period is mentioned in the license the applicant will have any amount of time for erecting the building. This is an disadvantage. In some cases the specified period may be a short one, that is the reason why I propose as my amendment that a minimum period of one year may be fixed so that in all cases an applicant may have sufficient time. If the building is of such a nature that it will not be finished within one year, then the license holder may by doing a period longer than one year. From the standpoint of the municipality the applicant should not have an indefinite period to build a house. For these reasons I propose my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARATNA RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Kharu Bahadur MURTHUKAN HANUMANTHAN RAJU:—"I am not prepared to accept the amendment. Firstly because it suggests 'any longer period' which may mean anything. In the next place, I wish to point out that the words in the section were deliberately added by the Select Committee. The Select Committee in their report say 'we have altered clause 208 (now clause 207) that the permission to construct or reconstruct a building shall lapse if the work is not completed within the period specified.' Secondly in clause 210 which deals with bye laws, certain amount of duration is given to municipalities as regards the specification of the period. Some buildings require a longer period for completion than others and it should thus be left to the municipal council to specify such period as they consider necessary, regard being had to the nature of the building. We want to leave it absolutely to their discretion to fix the minimum and the maximum period as they choose."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I withdraw my amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. DANDAKAR moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 208 omit the words 'completed within' . . . is continued'; and insert after the words 'is not' the words 'commenced within one year after the date on which permission was given to execute the work, the work shall not be commenced until a fresh application has been made and a fresh permission granted under this chapter.'"

In doing so he said:—"Under clause 208 a building has to be completed within a specified period and if not a fresh application should be made. In all cases it will not be possible to build it one year. Suppose a man wants to put up two stories and the year expires. Should he put in a fresh application? If it is going to be automatically granted what is the use of making any fresh application. Meanwhile while the application is pending he will have to stop work."

Moreover I find that this provision is not embodied in any other Act as far as I am aware. In the Madras City Act it is provided in that the work should be commenced within one year after the date on which permission is given to execute the work. I find a similar provision in section 279 of the Cochin Municipality Act and also in the Bengal Act. The only thing is that the work should be begun within the time. There may be other supervening causes which might prevent the building being completed in a year. It may be that a man falls ill and becomes unable to continue the work; it may be also that a man who is constructing a three-storied house applies for permission after the expiry of the year and the chairman refuses it, and he will probably be obliged to go to the court. It is not right to expect a man to apply for fresh permission more than once. Therefore I strongly urge that the amendment should be within one year after the date on which permission is given to execute the work. Of course the provision is different with regard to rights. If it is a road or a bridge that can be completed within a few weeks or months. But this provision applies to all buildings, the building may be a tower, a hall or any other large building and it may not be possible to have it built within a specified time for various reasons. I strongly urge that the words of the City Act be used and be covered all cases."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATARATNA RAJU:—"I second this amendment. I would invite the attention of the Council to the wording of section 208 in the original bill before it was amended by the Select Committee. Nobody can be sure how long it will take to finish a big building. Most of the Government buildings take six or seven years even. Under these circumstances it will be necessary to apply for permission every year. I think that the word 'commenced' be introduced for the word 'completed'. As it is it will be a great hardship in many cases."

15th MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Hahib-ul-lah; Mr. Narasimha Raju;
Mr. Nandamurali Chelli; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;
Mr. Zoggera Chetti; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar;
Mr. Deodasa; the President.)

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MURAHMAN HANUM-ULLAH Sahib Bahadur:—“I am sorry I am not able to accept this amendment. I am aware of the provision which exist in the City Municipal Act. I may state that at the time of drafting the District Municipalities Bill we carefully examined the working in the City Act and, with due deference to those who framed it, we lay emphasis on the fact of the condition rather than of commencement. A licence is entirely obtained from the municipality before a building is commenced, and merely for the purpose of securing revenue but for the purpose of information to the municipal authorities so that they can, from time to time, inspect the building while under construction and detect any deviation from the sanctioned plan. Now if we are to allow an indefinite period, it will be necessary for the municipal authorities to keep, as it were, indefinite observation over a building which might be under construction for years together. It is to be noted that the Government that the Select Committee preferred to adopt this working, and if there are any bona-fide owners who are not able to complete the building within one year, there is nothing which prevents him from going up to the municipal authorities for renewal of the licence. Renewal of licence is an automatic process and unless there are deviations in the plan, renewal is an absolutely simple procedure.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. K. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“I am, therefore, on a previous occasion the Hon'ble Mr. Hahib-ul-lah told us that it would be impossible if we deviate from the City Act. To day I say that he has purposely deviated from the provision of the City Act and the reasons which he gave for so doing are not at all satisfactory. With these words I support the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. NARASIMHAM CHETTI:—“There is a general feeling that people are not able to build houses as fast as they can. Further if any obstruction by way of withdrawing licence is thrown in their way it would work as a hardship and therefore the provision in the City Municipal Act should be embodied in this Bill also.”

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. K. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“May I point out that there are hardships in respect of both the cases if the amendment is introduced? The danger to people is much more if you leave the rule according to the City Act. What is the good of signing a small check by way of commencement in which, according to the City Act the provision lasts until actually. I think we should get rid of the City Act with all due deference to its framers. I think the present provision may be accepted.”

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur P. THEVARAYA CHETTI:—“Another consideration comes to my mind when the matter is being discussed. Building a house takes a considerable amount of money. It is not a matter of jobs to get money to build a house within one year. It is not very easy or people to find money within a short time. When the City Act was passed I remember to have said to prepare some comments on this. When a man once begins construction within one year it was thought sufficient. I think it is not right that in reference to this matter we should give him time and it would be a great hardship to ask him to finish within one year.”

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur Y. K. NARASIMHA ACHARYAR:—“Section 326 says that if within the period specified a building is not completed and the period expires, the builder should apply for fresh permission.”

“The local licence will be automatically given. I don't think therefore the amendment is necessary.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVANUM:—“Your Excellency, the revenue given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hahib-ul-lah are in my favour. What he said was, the fresh application may enable the municipal authorities to inspect whether the building is according to the plan or not.”

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MURAHMAN HANUM-ULLAH Sahib Bahadur:—“What I said was that municipal servants should inspect buildings in the course of construction.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVANUM:—“I don't know whether the renewal of licence would make them build. If the building is not according to the specified plan, power is given to the municipal authorities to pull down the building. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said that a man may dig a trench; I don't think digging a trench could mean the beginning of construction. It is a word construction of law. I am getting the case of a man who is not able to build an account of certain circumstances beyond his control. It may be due to strikes or it may be due to want of the supply of water or the soil in certain cases may be loose and it will take time to build. In that case the man must be allowed more time.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“Is the Honourable Member speaking of the unfortunate man who is not able to get water, etc.? I think the Honourable Member, if he builds a house, will not have such difficulties.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVANUM:—“Why should he go up for fresh licence when he is doing the work honestly? If completion is not granted by the chairman it will delay the work and will cause a great hardship. In my places like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras we don't have any provision like this and I don't see why this should be introduced in the case of small municipalities.”

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

(Mr. Davidson : Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar ; Mr. Devika Acharyar, the Advocate-General ; Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [10th MARCH 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanarayana :—“ I call for a division.”

Put was taken with the following result :—

For		Against	
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanarayana.		The Hon'ble Mr. K. L. Subrahmanya.	
“ Rao Subb M. G. Mallayya		“ “ A. Y. G. Campbell	
“ Chettiyar Aravind		“ “ R. A. Graham	
“ Rao Subb T. Nambharum Chetti		“ “ Eswara Subrahmanya T. Devika	
“ Gura.		“ “ Acharyar Aravind	
“ Mr. H. Venkataswami Raja.		“ “ Rao Subb V. K. Ramaswami	
“ “ C. V. K. Narasimha Raja		“ “ Acharyar Aravind	
“ “ Eswara Subb P. T. T. T. T.		“ “ Mr. P. Siva Rao	
“ “ Chetti Gura.		“ “ Eswara Subb L. D. Swami	
“ “ Mr. J. F. Simpson.		“ “ Eswara Subb, i.e.	
		“ “ Rao Subb T. Subb Rao	
		“ “ Narayana Gura	
		“ “ Mr. W. Vijayaramaiah Mahalingam	
		“ “ “ E. T. Narasimha Ayyar	
		“ “ Rao Subb N. Subb Rao	
		“ “ Mr. W. S. S. Howley	
		“ “ “ H. H. G. Mahalingam, i.e.	
		“ “ Rao Subb T. N. Narasimha	
		“ “ Subb Aravind	
		“ “ Mr. E. S. Lloyd	
		“ “ “ Rao Subb G. G.	
		“ “ “ Gura, i.e.	
		“ “ Rao Subb Mahalingam	
		“ “ Mahalingam Subb Subb Subb	
		“ “ the Advocate-General	
		“ “ Eswara Subb Sir P. Raja-	
		“ “ gura Acharyar, i.e.	
		“ “ Mr. C. G. T. T. T.	

The amendment was declared lost, seven voting for and twenty against.

Clause 108 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 109 is 315.

Clause 109 to 315 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 316.

The Hon'ble Rao Subb V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar moved the following amendment :—

“ Add as sub-clause (4) the following : ‘ That streets or roads have not been made as required by section 174.’ ”

Is doing so he said :—“ This amendment relates to the construction of buildings other than hots and which has been accepted by Government. I therefore move that this addition be made.”

The Hon'ble Eswara Subb T. Devika Acharyar :—“ I second it.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—“ I accept it.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—“ I wish to move that words ‘ or that the proposed building would be an encroachment upon a municipal or a Government land or a public land ’ be added as clause 316 (4).”

“ This has been accepted in the case of buildings and I suggest that this may be accepted in the case of hots also.”

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Narasimha Ayyar :—“ I second it.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—“ If you are prepared to omit the words ‘ or a public ’ I have no objection to accept it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—“ I agree to omit them. I move that the words ‘ or that the proposed building would be an encroachment upon Government or municipal land ’ be added as clause 316 (4).”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General :—“ I accept it.”

The amendment as revised was put to vote and carried.

Clause 110 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

15th MARCH 1913.]

(Mr. Srinivasa Raju; Mr. Venkayya Raju;
Mr. Venkayappa Pantulu; Mr. Hanthi-ah-ah;
the President; Mr. Ramaswami Acharigar; Mr. Srinivasa
Aggar; Mr. Siva Rao.)

Clause 217 to 224.

With the permission of this Hon'ble the President, the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju withdrew the following amendment:—"Substitute the words 'within six months or any longer period' for the words 'the period' between the words 'completed within' and 'specified the permission'."

Clause 217 to 224 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 225.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatarani Rao moved the following amendment:—

"Add the following as clause 225 (f):—

"No person is allowed to bathe or wash clothes or deposit any matter or clean vessels or otherwise commit nuisance at any water-pipe, fountain maintained by the municipality and open to the public."

In doing so he said:—"I would not have suggested this amendment but for the fact that there is a nuisance provision in clause (c) 'washing clothes in any place not open for drinking or bathing.' Office in municipal municipalities water-taps is lavied and to evade that persons bathe in public fountains and water-pipes. I think they should be prevented. I therefore move that my amendment be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PANTULU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MURAHAD HANU-UL-LAH SARIS Bahadur:—"We are not prepared to accept the addition, as we consider the existing clause sufficient in character. I think it will be very difficult to apply. The provision is the use of water-pipes and fountains. For we cannot imagine how this kind of offence could be detected in places where there are water-works. We may also want a special staff to watch the committal of these offences at every water pipe or fountain. I think it would be absolutely unworkable in practice."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Does the Honourable Member wish to press the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMI RAU:—"I press it."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Clause 225 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 226 to 230.

Clause 226 to 230 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 243.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIGAR:—"I propose that the words 'in the full amount of such increased value' in clause 243 (3) may be omitted. This section was locally adopted from the City Act before it was finally passed, and these words were considered by the Hon. Advocate-General to have no meaning. I therefore propose that these words may be omitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MURAHAD HANU-UL-LAH SARIS Bahadur:—"I accept it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 243 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 244 to 245.

Clause 244 to 245 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 245.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 245 (1), insert the word 'alone' between the words 'withdrawn' and 'pipe'."

In doing so he said:—"The provision as it stands in the Bill is that withdrawn pipe or drops are to be destroyed. I do not understand why withdrawn pipe should be destroyed. They can be taken to the ground and thereby the owner can be punished. If pipe are included, because they are a source of nuisance, I think there too are a source of nuisance especially when they lay in the night and for these reasons I move my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment. Asse are a great nuisance. The owners leave them in the streets in the night and they are a source of obstruction in the streets. They also stay into the compounds. I think it is a necessary provision which we should have. We ought to be given permission to destroy them."

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MURAHAD HANU-UL-LAH SARIS Bahadur:—"So far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing to leave the Honourable Members to decide this among themselves."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU:—"I withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 245 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Ahmed Tawfik Marashbayar; [15th MARCH 1920.
Mr. Fayaz Hassan.]

Clause 216 to 248.

Clause 248 to 249 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 249 to 251.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rao:—"I withdraw the following amendments:—

"In clause 249 (2) substitute the words 'formed by the Council' for the words 'he thinks fit' between the words 'regulations as' and 'great or refuse'."

"In clause 250 (1), insert the words 'formed by the Council and' between the words 'with the conditions' and 'specified therein.'"

"In clause 251 (5), substitute the words 'formed by the Council' for the words 'he thinks fit' between the words 'regulations as' and 'great or refuse'."

"In clause 251 (7), substitute the word 'Council' for the word 'Chairman' between the words 'for special reasons the' and 'suspend.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendments were withdrawn.

Clause 248 to 249 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 251.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General withdrew the following amendment:—

"For the words 'or sale or food' in line 6 of the 6th paragraph of this clause, substitute the words 'or sale or food.'"

The Hon'ble Khwaja Sahibdar A. T. B. M. AHMED TAWFIK MARASHBAYAR, KHAN Sahibdar:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that the following clause be added before the clause to section 251:—

"Slaughter of cattle, sheep and goats shall be done by the Mohammedans only."

"Hardly any work is needed from me in support of this motion for it. It has been the custom from time immemorial for Moslems to slaughter animals such as sheep and goats in all public slaughter-houses, meeting some religious custom. But it has been brought to my notice by my constituency that in this time-honoured custom was allowed the go-by, and that Hindus butcher slaughter these animals themselves and sell the mutton in the public markets. This is entirely opposed to the Islamic sentiments and those who take improperly slaughtered mutton are liable according to our law."

"Assured to know the custom prevailing in the several municipalities and local boards of this Presidency, I made elaborate inquiries and I have received replies from 60 out of 65 municipalities and 25 out of 33 local boards who maintain public slaughter-houses to the effect that only Mohammedans are allowed to slaughter their animals. Hence, to make the position clear, I also communicated with the Government as the subject to which I received the following reply:—

"It is for the local boards to take action where necessary. In municipalities where there was any danger of Mohammedans being induced to sell mutton improperly slaughtered, the municipal committee might license only Mohammedan butchers or make it a condition of the lease of slaughter-houses that only Mohammedans should be allowed to slaughter."

"As we are just framing the District Municipalities Act itself, I think it is but meet that the provisions of the large number of Mohammedans of this Presidency should be respected and statutory obligations laid on the municipalities not to allow non-Mohammedans to slaughter sheep and goats. I hope and trust that Hindu members of the Council will meet their moral support to the amendment, as it is a matter which affects the religious sentiments of the Moslem community."

The Hon'ble YASIN HASSAN KHAN Sahibdar:—"I second this proposition. The object of the Hon'ble member of this resolution is to incorporate in this Bill the practice which obtains throughout the Presidency with hardly any exception. All the animals which are slaughtered in slaughter houses are being slaughtered by Mohammedans and my friend only wants that it should not be possible to make any departure from this custom. The Mohammedans are not the only people who limit on animals being slaughtered in a particular way. The Jews are doing it also and so Jew will eat the meat of any animal which has not been slaughtered in the manner which is called kosher. The practice is also based on very good sanitary reasons and there is no objection to it. No Hindu or Christian will object to eating the meat of an animal slaughtered by Mohammedans simply because a Mohammedan has slaughtered it and in slaughtering he has pronounced some Arabic words; but if this is not done Mussulmans will continue object to eating it and so will the Jews would. The Mussulmans are now under the impression that all meat offered for sale in the market has been so slaughtered. If they come to know that there are some places where meat not slaughtered by Mohammedans is offered for sale there will be a great commotion. If this amendment is rejected it will mean that the Government do not think that it is necessary that this custom should continue and it will give rise to smuggling which it is not necessary should be the case. I would have been glad if my Honourable friend had not brought forward this amendment, because then it is a general practice and there is no danger of that practice being departed from. But as he has brought in that amendment here I think its rejection will have a very bad effect."

15th March 1920.] *(Mr. Marshall; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;
Mr. Venkatasubba Raja; Mr. Subba Rao;
Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Mr. Thyagaraya Chetti;
The Raja of Pithapuram.)*

The Hon'ble the Hon. E. M. Macnamara:—"I wish to oppose the amendment. The matter is one which concerns the religious feelings of the Mohammedan community and I am certain that no member of this House will have the least desire to do anything to make any Mohammedan and any man that has not been slaughtered in a way in accordance with his religious feelings. But that is one thing and it is quite another thing altogether when the Honourable Member comes here and suggests that we should positively make it possible for other persons to destroy this duty simply because of the religious scruples of certain other members of the community. I object to it still more in view of the Hon'ble Mr. Thyagaraya Chetti's speech that in the event of our not passing this amendment it will cause commotion and give rise to religious riots the minds of the Mohammedans. It is altogether undesirable that that argument should be brought forward here which we are sitting as a matter relating to the blood of a large number of His Majesty's subjects, and that we should be prevented from exercising our discretion in any voted thing that if we do not vote in a particular way there will be a great commotion in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Narasimha Achariyar:—"While I am, actively at one with the Honourable member in his efforts to safeguard the interests of his community, may I point out that the introduction of the religious clause to the statutes is undesirable and unnecessary? From the moment that he has stepped from municipal chambers and taken broad positions, he says that there is no objection on the part of any in regard to the religious scruples, least of all those of the Mohammedan community. I think as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Thyagaraya Chetti, it would have been sufficient if this question had not been brought in. Now now, it might be undesirable, especially because he says if it is objected it might cause repercussions. My community will, never object to the acceptance of a religious one with the slaughtering of animals on the part of the Mohammedan community. The general problem is that Mohammedans are positively enjoying a monopoly in respect of the slaughtering of animals. I hope my Honourable friend will not sit to withdraw."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Narasimha Achariyar:—"There are practical difficulties which I hope would appeal to my Mohammedan friends. I am equally anxious that wherever there are Mohammedans the municipalities should give license only to Mohammedans, because they won't permit meat if they knew that the animal is not slaughtered by Mohammedans. If we make it a statutory provision there would be practical difficulties in the way; for instance, when people are slaughtered in a municipality the municipal authorities insist that they should not be dressed in white and when they strictly enforce this provision there might be animosity among the butchers and then these people might refuse to sell meat. Again when there are disputes between Mohammedans and Hindus if the Mohammedans refuse to slaughter any animal, what would become of the meat-eating Hindus? I would therefore suggest that this should not be made compulsory but when possible I have no objection to employing Mohammedans for the purpose."

"I wish don't make it a statutory obligation. It may be done wherever it is possible. If it is not possible you should not make it compulsory because there may be difficulties. Therefore wherever practicable it could be done."

The Hon'ble Hon. Bahadur N. Sanyal Rao:—"I would appeal to the Honourable Member to have Mohammedans withdrawn. As has been said there are very many practical difficulties. Speaking on behalf of the Muslims, generally I have found that out of six cows of which four are Hindus who come from the Coimbatore district and who had made it their home in Madras. As far as butchers who deal in beef they are Mohammedans and Hindus as a class will not take up this kind of work. There is an objection to any eating Roman Catholics will not take up this kind of work. There is a very large majority to take up this work also. But would be a great hardship to the Hindus as well as the Roman Catholics. Therefore that a statutory obligation should be enforced. So in these matters I would certainly appeal to the Honourable member not to pass this resolution. Of course I am one of those who like to see the feelings of the Mohammedans are not unnecessarily perturbed."

The Hon'ble Hon. Bahadur V. K. Narasimha Achariyar:—"This is a matter which ought to be taken up by clause under section 318, clauses 14 (a), (b) and (c) relating to the control and supervision of the method of slaughtering. We may not methods of slaughtering and persons by whom the slaughtering should be done and such municipality will decide to whom sections should be given whether Hindus or Mohammedans."

The Hon'ble Hon. Bahadur P. Thyagaraya Chetti:—"As far as I have known the City of Madras is the only the Mohammedans that slaughter and butcher. It is all done in the way that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tamsil Marikayyar wants. I do not know what happens in the rest of the district. But as Mr. Subba Rao has pointed out there are difficulties and that difficulty can be very easily avoided by the local municipalities making rules in the case of sales of meat, that there should be set apart for sale of meat slaughtered by Mohammedans. I think there is no objection for bringing this resolution and I will ask my friend to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:—"Your Excellency, I wish to submit that there are some Hindus who on account of religious scruples would not think of touching meat, when the slaughter is done by Mohammedans."

(*Mr. Rameshchandra Appay; Mr. Abul Tameb Mahomedjee; [15th March 1920, Mr. Macphail; the President; Mr. Taquez Hossain]*)

The Hon'ble Mr. T. K. RAMACHANDRA APPAY:—"This is evidently a matter of a religious nature and must be left to the good sense of the Members of the Council. I do not think it is right to introduce this religious element in the statute. Other committees would have sympathies of other kinds, for instance the Hindus do not like that cows should be killed. It will not be possible to respect the religious feelings of all people to the extent to which they want."

The Hon'ble Khos Bahadur A. T. G. M. AGHAZ TAMEB MAHOMEDJEE, SANJEE Bahadur:—"I observe that several of my colleagues oppose my motion. The reason why I brought this resolution before Your Excellency's Council was, because of the mispractices now being by some of the Hindu butchers. As I explained it has been the custom of many years and I have got a record which clearly shows that in several municipalities and taluk boards slaughtering was being done by Mahomedans only. But the question is this: there are some butchers who are not Hindus. Whenever there is a dispute arising between the Mullas—that is the man who slaughters the animals—and those of the butchers regarding payment for slaughtering animals as they are paid by the butchers in lump sum, when butchers decline to pay the amount the Mullas refuse to do slaughtering. Thus the butcher says if you don't slaughter I will slaughter the animals. Mr. H. Venkayappa Raja said that there was a stamping of animals. But such stamping could be easily done because there is no responsible person appointed. But only a man on the Y or S. I have known instances where the man actually does not see the animals while slaughtering. After the animals are slaughtered and brought to the stall, the market sergeant comes and examines, and it is very difficult for a Mohammedan to find out whether a particular piece of mutton is slaughtered by a Mohammedan or non-Mohammedan. The Hon'ble Mr. Macphail made some remarks about me and the Honourable members of the resolution that it is not proper that we should bring such resolutions here and so on. Where are we to go? We have come down here to be heard."

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACPHERSON:—"I never found fault with him in the least, I only found fault with some of the arguments with which it was supported."

The Hon'ble Khos Bahadur A. T. G. M. AGHAZ TAMEB MAHOMEDJEE, SANJEE Bahadur:—"I still maintain that there is no other place except this place. It is only proper that such cases should be brought to the notice of the Council and that Your Excellency's Council and the Honourable Members of this Council should remove from the difficulties religiously undergoing by my community. Few gentlemen want to stand in the way of committing wrongdoers and allowing such kind of things to continue. It will be a great disappointment and I am sure it will be a great regret. Unless my question was accepted, I am sure it would cause a great commotion and disappointment throughout India and throughout the Mohammedan world. It is not a question that I brought now. I started this in the year 1916 and was waiting for the chance and I took the opportunity of bringing this important question before Your Excellency's Council. I only hope that Your Excellency's Government will consider the matter favourably and accord sanction. Or if Your Excellency's Council would find it difficult to lower this clause in the Bill, you may order as the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar suggested I for the information of Your Excellency's Council would like to say that I have written a letter to the chairman of a municipal council the other day when certain sale of the toll-gates, market and slaughter-house contract was taking place and I have suggested to the chairman to take up this question seriously and include in the contract such clauses as to the slaughtering of animals only by Mohammedans, and the collection of a tax of quarter anna, which has been added, in addition to the usual rate of tax collected, from the consumers together with a number of approximate heads shall be included for three years. If such an order as only Mohammedans butchers should slaughter were to be inserted by Your Excellency's Council, it would be a great relief to my community."

His Excellency the President:—"I think it is most undesirable that Honourable Members representing any community should come and in a sense make a appeal directly to the Honourable Members of this Council suggesting to them that if they do not take a decided view on a particular matter there would come a serious conflict of things among their community. I have known Mohammedans long enough myself personally to be fully aware that they would much rather that every Honourable Member of this Council will vote entirely on his conscience and sense of duty suggest to him, rather than that he should receive any influence of any Honourable Member belonging to their particular community."

The Hon'ble TAMEB MAHOMEDJEE, SANJEE Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, when I mentioned what would be the Mohammedans feeling I did not mean it as a threat. When I said if this resolution is rejected naturally the Mohammedans feeling would be wounded I have only given you a piece of information what I think will be the case. It is not to be taken as a threat. Your Excellency, I am sure that Mr. Macphail has characterised it as a threat. The Council is not prepared to know the Mohammedans feelings and I told them what Mohammedans feeling will be in this matter. They are at liberty to vote as they deem best and I did not want to coerce their decision, but I thought my duty to inform the Council of the Mohammedans feelings."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

18TH MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Vijayaraghavan Mudaliyar; the Advocate-General;
 Mr. P. Rangaswami Acharyar; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar;
 Mr. Venkataswamy Parthasarathy; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. W. VAJARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I withdraw the following amendment:—

“In the proviso to the clause, and the words ‘without license and without the payment of any fee’; and add the words ‘in such place or places as he thinks fit’ at the end.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 291 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 292 to 293.

Clause 292 to 293 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 294 to 295.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkataswami Raju withdrew the following amendment to clause 294:—

“Add the following words: ‘or the sale of grass or vegetation at any other public place except at the place specially provided for the same.’”

Clause 294 to 295 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 296.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments to clause 296 were withdrawn:—

“Add the words ‘or any person specially authorised by him’ after the word ‘shopkeeper’ in the first line.

“For the words ‘without notice or after giving such notice as may appear to him reasonable’ substitute the words ‘after giving reasonable notice.’”

Clause 296 and 297 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 298 to 300.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendments to clause 298 and 299 respectively were withdrawn:—

“Insert the words ‘After taking complete opinion’ at the beginning of the clause.

“Omit the word ‘medical’ after the words ‘or without’ and ‘superiority directed to prevent the spread of disease.’”

Clause 298 to 300 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 301.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“I move that clause 301 (2) (a) be inserted as (a) with reference to all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed.”

The Hon'ble Sir Dhanu Babu Mr. P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAN:—“I second it.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN:—“I would add the word ‘otherwise’ before ‘specially provided for’. I do it on the advice of the Advocate-General.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PARATHA:—“I second it.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“I accept it.”

The motion was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN moved the following amendment:—

“In clause 301 (2), and sub-clause (a) add and substitute the following: ‘with reference to all matters relating to elections or appointments of councillors not expressly provided for.’”

In doing so, he said:—“I propose to insert the following in place of sub-clause (a) of clause 301 (2) with reference to all matters relating to elections or appointments of councillors not expressly provided for. I will add the word ‘otherwise’ between ‘not’ and ‘expressly’ as advised by the Advocate-General.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA PARATHA:—“I second it.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“I accept it.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. Narasimha Raju withdrew the following amendment:—

“In clause 301 (2) and sub-clause (a) (i).”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN withdrew the following amendment:—

“In clause 301 (2), and sub-clause (a) and (b).”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR moved the following amendment:—

“In clause 301 (2), after (i), add the following:—

“and as to the conditions under which sub-panels may appear before officers, inspect books and vouchers and take exception to items entered or omitted therein.”

[15th MARCH 1926.]

(Mr. Karavinda Ayyar; Mr. Venkatasami Raju;
 Mr. P. Rajagopalrao Acharyar; the Advocate-General;
 Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar;
 Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu.)

In doing so, he said:—"I wish to move this amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Graham is not here. The Hon'ble Members may know the reason why I want to make a provision for meeting rate-payers, i.e., the ordinary rate-payers of any municipality, to go to the notice when the meeting of the municipal council. We had recently an All-India Committee consisting of a few members with Mr. Graham as President to inquire into the local self-government of the country and elsewhere. The committee went to England and prepared a report. One of the important recommendations related to this question. I may point out that my proposal is exactly the proposal which the members of the committee made. We can now make a rule rather outside the Government to frame rules for the purpose and I may mention that the only Indian who was on it, the Hon'ble Mr. Sardeswami Kumbhar, did not dissent from it. It is in entire accord with the unanimous views of that committee, and I also know that this is the public opinion. The policy of the administration will be strengthened thereby."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALRAO ACHARYAR:—"I raise no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not think the Hon'ble member was intending to say provision in the Act itself, authorising the rate-payers to appear before the auditor, etc. I have my strongest objection to this provision being introduced in the rules. The Bill provides for rules only in matters in which the Act says "provided". If there is no provision in the Act itself authorising—"

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"How the audit is conducted is provided by rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I think the matter was considered in the Select Committee if I remember right, and we were not for allowing this sort of right for a rate-payer to appear before auditors."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANNA AYYAR:—"I may point out that we are interested in the policy of administration and a provision like that will ensure the publicity. I think it is very desirable to make a provision. I cannot see any objection."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I move for the insertion of the word 'or having' after the word 'meeting' in clause 307 (3) (a). This is only a consequential amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANNA AYYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR withdrew the following amendment:—

"In clause 307 (3), sub-clause (3)."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 307 (3), in sub-clause (a), omit the words 'of births and deaths'."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, in sub-clause (a) we have the words 'registers and returns of births and deaths'. I propose the omission of the words 'births and deaths', so that Government may prescribe rules in regard to all returns and registers."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALRAO ACHARYAR:—"I understand that clause (a) has been put in like that intentionally, the idea being that this Act—"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"In the City Act we have no such provision."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALRAO ACHARYAR:—"I venture to think that we may improve upon the City Act. The idea, so far as I am understood in, is that there is no necessity for the Government to intervene in regard to the prescribing of registers and returns, but in far as concrete and other things are concerned, there is another provision, sub-clause (b). We need help only to make things, in other matters let the local bodies may maintain their registers as they please."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 307 (3), omit sub-clause (p) and (q)."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, sub-clause (p) is unnecessary, because clause 304 refers to the procedure prescribed, and according to the amendment moved by the Advocate-General such cases will be covered by clause (a). Clause (q) will be unnecessary and clause (g) is covered by section 307 (1). I therefore propose that clauses (p) and (q) be omitted."

15th March 1920.] *(Mr. Devika Acharyar; Sir Rajagopal Acharyar;
Mr. Venkateppayya Pantulu; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Venkatasahay Ayyar; Mr. Ramasubrah Ayyar.)*

The Hon'ble Director Behadur T. SINGHA ACHARYAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Director Behadur Sir P. RAMASUBRA ACHARYAN:—"I accept it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 247 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 248.

Clause 248 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 249.

The Hon'ble Director Behadur V. K. RAMASUBRA ACHARYAN:—"Your Excellency, I propose that the existing sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) should be omitted and the following substituted:—

"(a) A draft of the rules shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and be placed on the table of the Legislative Council.

"(b) Such draft shall not be further proceeded with until the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

"(c) The rules, so far as they may be modified by resolutions of the Legislative Council, shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and upon such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act."

"Your Excellency, the power of making rules belongs properly to the Council; but because we are not able to anticipate all those cases in which rules will be necessary, that power is left to the Executive Government. But the Council should be in a position to see what those rules are and have an opportunity of expressing its approval or disapproval. I understood that a similar procedure is observed in the House of Commons; but it was pointed out that in this Council will not meet for a long period there will be inconvenience. The rules will be published in the *Gazette* for two months and the Council will meet between April and November, and if the rules are put off for one or two months, there should be no difficulty. I therefore propose the substitution of this provision for the provisions in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPANTU PARTHUR:—"I second the amendment, and I submit that it will be greatly advantageous to place these rules before the Council so that the working knowledge of the members may not be hindered in examining these rules and if necessary to propose such amendments as may be desirable."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I heartily support the amendment. These rules will have statutory effect and it is quite right and just that they should have the approval of the Legislative Council before they are passed. The only objection that can be raised is that there may not be sufficient time before the Legislative Council meets. I think there will be meetings every month in the first six months in the year. It will be easy enough to bring the matter before the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPANTU RAJO:—"I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I think this is really a safe provision and a prudent one also. An opportunity may be given to the Legislative Council to enable them to make some change."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMASUBRAMA AYYAR:—"I think the words 'as modified by the resolution of the Legislative Council' will be better."

The Hon'ble Director Behadur Sir P. RAMASUBRA ACHARYAN:—"Your Excellency, my objection is that there will mean sometimes considerable delay. There may be months when the Legislative Council will not sit. The rules may be framed, and sometimes they may be urgent. In all these cases the Government will not be in a position to exercise their power of rule-making. They will be practically paralysed. Possibly I would point out that the function of rule-making is given to the Governor in Council and the safeguard that is provided is that the draft rules should be published in the *Gazette*; the draft will not be further proceeded with until six weeks after publication or until such later date as the Governor in Council may appoint; and the rules will come into force 300 and 305 when published shall have effect as enacted in this Act. I think the Government have the right to exercise this function and make the rules. If the rules do not meet with the approval of the Legislative Council, there is nothing to prevent the latter from passing a resolution to that effect. If the resolution is carried, the Government would be bound by it, this being a transferred subject. I say that the Government shall not pass any rules, but in every case shall submit the proposal of the Legislative Council before they exercise the powers vested in them, I submit, wrong in principle and will entail delay."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I suggest that the use of the words 'except in cases of emergency' will meet the situation?"

The Hon'ble Director Behadur Sir P. RAMASUBRA ACHARYAN:—"What because of clause (b)? I would rather stand by the Bill."

(*Mr. Somanatha Achariyar; Mr. Subba Rao;*
Mr. Venkataswami Sany; Mr. Venkateswami Sany;
Mr. Rajagopal Achariyar.)

[15th MARCH 1909.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIYAR:—“There are rules. If they were necessary rules, I am understanding that the matter may be argued. But there are general rules and they can very well stand out. There will be no very great hardship, no objection will be done and there is nothing objectionable if these rules are allowed to stand for two or three months.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIYAR:—“It is a better policy that Government should from the rules and the Legislative Council or any Member thereof to bring forward any resolution if these rules are not in accordance with the wishes of the country rather than that these rules should be placed before the Council and wait even for five months. It will work a great hardship—particularly in cases where there is emergency if such rules should not be framed and it has put the reaction of the Legislative Council, and moreover we will have ample and useful work in the new Legislative Council. Therefore I do not think it will be of much use in supporting this amendment.”

The amendment was put to vote and lost.
 Clause 328 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 318.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI SANY moved the following:—

“Add the following as clause 313 (3):—
 “(3) Clause 313 to be performed by the chairman, vice-chairman and members of the Council which are not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act.”

In doing so, he said: “Your Excellency, in clause 318 we have provided for 29 elections. I also suggest that an additional clause 313 may be added. It reads as follows:—

“The duties to be performed by the chairman, vice-chairman and members of the Council which are not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act.”

“The necessity for this is the Council might make some rules, but the members who are elected should have certain powers, they should prescribe that the chairman should do something, that the vice-chairman should do something and so on. That is a matter which should be settled by Government. Unless the Council wants to have it and all the members agree to it, it is obligatory upon the persons to perform these duties. With that purpose in view I suggest the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI SANY:—“I second the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIYAR:—“Your Excellency, I would oppose the amendment. This is a somewhat dangerous amendment to accept. The duties of the chairman, the vice-chairman, all these matters have been defined in the Act, and I do not think that it should be open to a Council in the shape of bylaws to make any attempt to whittle down the authority of its chairman or in any way to depart from the scheme of the Act.

“I am therefore against the amendment.”

The amendment was put to vote and lost.
 Clause 318 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 311 to 316.

Clause 311 to 316 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 319.

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIYAR moved the following amendment:—

“That the words ‘otherwise than with the permission in writing of the District Collector.’”

In doing so, he said: “Your Excellency, this section provides a penalty for acquisition by any municipal servant of any place or interest in the context of a municipality. The words ‘otherwise than with the permission in writing of the District Collector’ should be omitted. If these words are allowed to remain, a loophole will be given to the municipal employees to acquire an interest in the context of the municipal account, which is not advisable.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI SANY:—“I heartily second the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Balakrishna V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIYAR:—“I heartily accept it.”

The amendment was put to vote and carried.
 Clause 319 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 320.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASWAMI SANY moved the following amendment:—

“In clause 319 (1) substitute the words ‘to cover the amount of the tax payable by him in respect of such vehicle or animal and extra sum not exceeding Rs 50’ for the words ‘not exceeding Rs 50, p’.”

In doing so, he said:—“The section provides that every owner or person in charge of any vehicle or animal liable to tax under section 31 who needs to obtain a license shall on conviction be punished with fine not exceeding Rs 50 and shall also pay the amount of the tax payable by

15th MARCH 1923.] (Mr. Venkateswari Raju; Mr. Venkateswari Pantulu;
Mr. Balub-alah, Mr. Karimiah Raju)

him in respect of such vehicle or animal. This section provides not only that he should pay the amount of tax but also he can be convicted with a fine not exceeding Rs. 50. The provision for a long time was whenever a person is charged for non-payment of tax he need to be fined not only the amount assessed by the tax but also an extra amount. In latter days it was thought that the amount that he has to pay as tax need not be considered as fine and I may say that all the fines levied under this would be levied and they are being levied to the municipality. What I suggest is that the amount of fine should cover the amount of tax payable but also an extra sum which should not be more than Rs. 50. I would prefer a smaller amount would do up to Rs. 50. The tax also might be recovered along with fine."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATESWARAI PANTULU:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURAHMAN HANUM-ULLAH KHAN Bahadur:—"I am not prepared to accept this amendment. Section 224 says 'every person or person in charge of any vehicle or animal liable to tax under section 59 who fails to obtain a license shall on conviction be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and shall also pay the amount of the tax payable by him in respect of such vehicle or animal.' If the amount of tax and fine are not going to exceed Rs. 50, then the amendment may be all right. But the difficulty would arise where a magisterial case has to deal with vehicles which are referred to in sub-section 59 (1) of schedule IV, in which the tax exceeds Rs. 50. We see that the first item has a tax of Rs. 165, then item in Rs. 75 and so on. You are going to lay down that the amount of fine and tax recoverable should not exceed Rs. 50. If the tax exceeds Rs. 50 then the difficulty arises. It was with that intention that this clause was worded as it is. Of course it is open to the magistrates to convict him with a small fine as he likes. It is a matter for the magistrates to decide. And in view of this difficulty I think that the amendment could not be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESWARI RAJU:—"I repeat very much that the Hon'ble Mr. Balub-alah did not understand me. I suggested 'to cover the tax plus an extra sum towards fine.' The whole amount need not be within Rs. 50."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURAHMAN HANUM-ULLAH KHAN Bahadur:—"Then the Honorable Member means no change."

"The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Clause 224 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 224.

Clause 224 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 225.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU moved the following amendment:—

"For every clause 222 (2) as follows:—

"unless one is bound by the terms of the written contract entered into by him with the municipality, any scavenger employed by the council may with reasonable cause resign his employment or absent himself from his duty after giving 15 days' notice to the council. Should any scavenger employed by the council otherwise resign his employment or absent himself from his duties or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, the section refers to the scavengers in municipalities. Section 222, clause (2), says that the scavenger must take a contract from the municipality allowing him to withdraw with a notice. My understanding is that the municipality should enter into a contract with the scavenger binding him for service. There is difference between a contract like a scavenger meaning upon having a written contract between him and the municipality and the municipality entering into a contract with the scavenger. The provision as it stands prohibits that the scavenger should be punished with imprisonment for any default in duty. I do not think that these provisions should be against the liberty of the scavenger though no doubt unless he is bound by such contract otherwise the municipality may be inconvenienced at some times, but the provision as they stand in the statute book do not speak well of the character of the depressed classes. With these words I presented the amendment to the acceptance of the Council."

For want of a second the amendment was lost.

Clause 225 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 225 to 226.

Clause 225 to 226 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 227.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU moved the following amendment:—

"Schedule IV word 'receipt' for the word 'date' between the words 'within 30 days after the' and 'of the order'."

In doing so, he said:—"The section as it stands provides that an appeal is to be preferred from the date of the order. But my amendment is that the starting point for limitation is not the date of the order but the date of the receipt of the order. Unless such a change is made, I think hardship will be caused to the persons that may be punished by the municipality."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR seconded the amendment.

(Mr. Habib-ul-lah; Mr. Venkatapati Saja;
Mr. Narasimha Raja; the Advocate-General.)

[15TH MARCH 1920.]

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HANUM-UL-LAH SAHIB Behlader :—"I have no objection to the amendment if it runs thus :—
"shall be presented within 30 days after the date of receipt of the order or proceedings against which the appeal is made."

The amendment as modified above was put to vote and carried.

Clause 227 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 228 to 248.

Clauses 229 to 248 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 249.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU : I do not press the following amendment :—
"Add the following words at the end 'unless the person liable therefor acknowledge his liability in writing thereto within three years before the date of demand, suit or prosecution.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 249 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 250 to 255.

Clauses 250 to 255 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 256.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU moved the following amendment :—

"Insert the words 'or criminal proceedings' between the words 'suit' and 'and' and."

In doing so, he said :—"In this case we want to provide against unnecessary suits against any municipal authority, either or servant or other person acting under the direction of any municipal authority, either or servant or of a municipal authority in respect of anything lawfully and in good faith done under this Act. What I say is not only a suit but also a criminal proceeding should be avoided, if they are acting lawfully and in good faith. When you make that assumption why should they be subjected to criminal proceedings? I therefore suggest that the words 'or criminal proceedings' should be added."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. R. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I second this. While according it I submit that there is great reason to exclude criminal proceedings."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"The word 'lawful' is a mistake. Coming to criminal proceedings I know of no instance in which indemnity against criminal proceedings is given. The expression 'criminal proceedings' is unnecessary in this amendment. The introduction of these words may result in a restriction of the protection of this Act which provide that a particular Act be punished by a fine. The object of introducing an indemnity clause is for the protection of the officers of the municipality or other public corporation against any suits which they do incur due to the execution of the Act which except for this indemnity may be treated as a tort and involve a personal liability. It is for the purpose of excluding this personal liability that this indemnity is given and not for absolute protection of persons who may be found criminally liable. But if any particular Act is committed or offence whatever may be the intention, if you introduce the expression 'criminal proceedings,' it may involve a conflict."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"May I ask the Advocate-General whether judicial officers are protected from criminal proceedings?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—"These officers are not judicial officers."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Clause 256 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Council rose for lunch at 2-30 p.m.

The Council re-assembled at 3-15 p.m.

Clause 257 to 271.

Clauses 257 to 271 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule I and II.

Schedules I and II were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule III.

The following amendments stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. T. SIVA RAU :—

"Under schedule III add the following rule as rule No. 14 :—

"The Council shall in all municipal matters have direct correspondence with the Governor or Council or with the heads of departments independently of the Collector or of the District Officer."

The amendment was not moved as the mover was absent at the time.

Schedule III was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

15TH MARCH 1920.] (Mr. Venkatasami Ravi; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Venkataswamy Pandita; Mr. Mahil-ul-Jah; Mr. Madhava Rao; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyan.)

Schedule IV.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO withdrew the following amendment:—

"In rule 2 add two clauses (d) and (e) to the following effect:—

(d) the Pigyan tax,

(e) the Emigration and Immigration tax."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SURESA RAO withdrew the following amendment:—

"In rule 3 for 'five years' substitute 'ten years'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO moved the following amendment:—

"In rule 15 (Assessment of Companies) add the following proviso:—

'Provided that the co-operative societies recommended by the Registrar of Co-operation shall be exempt from municipal assessment.'"

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, in rule No. 15 (Assessment of Companies), I suggest that co-operative societies recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be exempt from the municipal assessment. Members of Council are quite aware that the Government are not charging any stamp duties for registration fees or other expenses in the case of co-operative societies because previously wrote that they should be exempt in every possible locality and therefore I propose that in the case of co-operative societies recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies municipal assessment need not be levied."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANDITA:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Keesa Bahadur MACHANAN MAHESWARAN SASTRI Bahadur:—"I am in great sympathy with co-operative societies but at the same time I am aware that several of these societies are making great profit. From that standpoint I am not prepared to accept this amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAO moved the following amendment:—

"The rule should be modified as follows:—

"In rule 16, under A, B, C, D, E, F, half-yearly tax mentioned herein or two per cent on the gross income after deducting income-tax and surcharge whichever is higher."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, the amendment proposed on Companies is given in rule 16 of schedule 4. When we compare this with the amendment provided in the Madras City we find such difference. The highest limit there given is:—

			Rs.
Half-yearly	from 25 lakhs	..	1,500
	from 10 lakhs	..	500
and so on,	less than 1 lakh	..	25

My first difficulty is why should it be less in a municipal municipality than it is in an important town. Another point I suggest is the great disparity in the amount of taxes paid by various officers. It is proposed that as far as house taxation is concerned 15 per cent will be taken on buildings, 24 per cent for houses and 8 per cent on water tax, i.e., two months' rental will be taken. I suggest that 4 per cent on the poorer section, 1 per cent on the middle class and 2 per cent on the income of higher classes after deducting income-tax and surcharge whichever is higher. That will give us more money. It would be better if assessments 15, 45, 41 and 42 are all taken together in assessing because it will serve other useful purpose. I suggest in 340 that property tax should be levied at one per cent on income below 150 up to 50, and for 500 per income up to 100, and eight annas per cent on income below 150 up to 50, and for 500 and above 1 per cent. Why should lands alone be taxed inordinately and why should those people whose income is really small for them to pay tax should not be properly taxed. I suggest that on such occasions should be allowed in case of persons who draw salaries or get other incomes."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. MADHAVA RAO:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Keesa Bahadur Mr. P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN:—"I am unable to accept this amendment. I would invite the attention of Honourable Members to rule 15 which provides for the assessment of companies and I think Honourable Members will agree with me that the select committees have made a fair statement in this matter. Companies are divided into six classes and the tax varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250. Secondly, where the company has the head office or a branch or principal office of which is within the municipality, where the gross income received in or from the municipality has not in the year preceding the year of taxation exceeded Rs. 25,000, it shall pay only Rs. 125, and so on. Of course these rules do not constitute an ideal arrangement. This is property tax, not income-tax. The idea is to get a reasonable amount of revenue from people who are doing business in the town. Rule 15 as it now stands is satisfactory enough. The Honourable Member's proposal is to levy at two per cent on the income after deducting income-tax and surcharge on all classes from classes 1 to 6. I do not think we should saddle the municipal staff with such elaborate work as that and I

(*Sir. Rajagopala Acharya; Mr. Venkatasubba Siva; (15th March 1920.
Mr. Thevar; the President; Mr. Narayana Ayyar;
Mr. Mangal; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

would therefore maintain the rates prescribed by the select committee as reasonable and oppose all attempts to change them at this stage. After all the select committee is essentially the body that should settle these things."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASUBBA SIVA:—"Your Honnblness, to say what is done in the select committee must be taken as settled and not be challenged. We must not forget that there is hardly any consent for others to dissent. I repeated some explanatory reasons why the assessment in a municipal town is less than what we have provided for in the City. Whatever be the view of the select committee I appeal to the Honourable Members of this Council why there should be any reduction proposed in regard to assessment of companies in the municipal places and I urge earnestly that the question may be reconsidered by Government and not rejected on the mere ground that it has passed the select committee stage."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASUBBA SIVA moved the following amendment:—

"In rule 15, regarding (a), (b), (c), the tax mentioned herein should be similarly levied, i.e., two per cent on the gross income after deducting income-tax and surcharge."

The amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THEVAR:—"Before we pass rule 15, I wish to know how the tax is to be calculated for companies which have their paid-up capital in no local office. Taking the case of companies & Co. we have our paid-up capital in Madras. We have no paid-up capital in respect of any branch in any particular municipality."

The Hon'ble Messrs. Behadur Saheb P. NARAYANAN, AGASTHIAN:—"What the Honourable Member wants to know is how the tax is to be calculated on the paid-up capital of a company. If Messrs. Spencer & Co. have got a branch at Kottayam, how much that branch have a paid-up capital? That is the question. In those cases the paid-up capital will be that of the company. Whatever may be the paid-up capital, when it exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs, the tax will be only Rs. 15%. The idea is that, if a company has got branches in several towns, it will have to pay in all the places. It is not possible for each municipality to calculate how much of the paid-up capital is used in each branch. We have to adopt rough and ready methods for bringing in money to the coffers of the local body."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THEVAR:—"If the rule is put into effect it will operate very severely indeed against very small branches which are situated in up country. More of these are worked on a capital of less than Rs. 500. If it is calculated on paid-up capital of more than Rs. 10 lakhs it would be a great hardship."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Honourable Member any suggestion to make?"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THEVAR:—"Yes, Your Excellency. In most of branches of businesses which have no paid-up capital for themselves, they should be assessed on the basis of professional fee, just as in the case of an individual."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"The suggestion may be considered later as there is no amendment on paper."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASUBBA SIVA moved the following amendment:—

"Rule 17 (assessment of professional fee).—The profession tax should be levied at the rate of 2 per cent on the income of the person after deducting income-tax and surcharge on all classes from classes I to VI, both inclusive, and 1 per cent similarly on other classes whose income is below Rs. 500 per annum up to Rs. 100 thereby including classes VII and VIII and 5 annas per cent on incomes below Rs. 100 up to Rs. 50 including thereby classes IX and X."

The amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACFARLANE moved the following amendment:—

"In rule 17 insert the words 'or any source other than income and lands inside the municipal limits' after the words 'or income from investments or money-lending' wherever these have been inserted by the select committee."

This amendment was transposed on an amendment which had been accepted.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU:—"In rule 20 reduce the maximum by one-half in the case of carriages Nos. 5, 6, 9 and 10 (Motor-vehicles)."

"I do not propose to move the amendment."

With the provision of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the Rev. E. M. MACFARLANE moved the following amendment:—

"In rule 20 (1) add at the end of the 2nd line the words 'For every foot No. 4.
in being so, he said:—"When I was studying the report of the select committee I was surprised to find that it was proposed to tax pigs. I suppose that when the members of the committee were making short for some means of increasing the revenues of the municipality they pitched upon the pig as an animal fit for taxation. But if there is one animal which ought 9 8.

15th March 1921.] (Mr. Marshall; Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Rajagopal Acharyar;
Mr. Subbubash; Mr. Venkatasubba Rao;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Venkatasubba Pantulu.)

to be used I think that is the point. Whatever may be the objection to pigs, they are sometimes useful for scavenging purposes. On the other hand the goat is an exceedingly destructive animal and I do not think it is a proper occupant of a municipality. It wanders about the road and strays into compounds and parks and sets up very gross things that it can get hold of. Those who are supposed to keep it go about with a long stick with a knole at one end and they set off the branches of trees that they can reach with their stick and then destroy the property of the municipality. Therefore I am inclined to think that the goat forms a very unsuitable object for taxation and the members of the Council would do well to support my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—"I accept it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. KASTURAM :—"In rule 20 (3) add after 'For every pig . . . 0-3' the words 'for every goat . . . Rs. 0-4'."

"This is a consequential amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—"I beg to propose that for the table given under rule 22 the following table be substituted :—"

	English.	Tamil.	Revenue per annum.
	RS.	RS.	RS. AS.
For first-class tickets	4	5	3 0
For second-class tickets	2	4	1 5
For third-class tickets	1	2	8 12

"The rates are doubled as we are now providing for the journeys of people who are leaving as well as of those who are entering."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Mr. MUHAMMAD HANIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASUBBA RAO moved the following amendments :—

"To rule 43, add the following :—

"(a) Maintenance of free public library in every municipality.

"(b) Maintenance of industrial and technical school or schools."

"In rule 60, omit the words 'or of any technical or industrial building' in sub-clause (ii);

"In rule 62 omit the words 'public libraries' in sub-clause (a), if previous amendment under rule 43 is carried."

In doing so, he said :—"With reference to the obligatory expenditure which a municipality is bound to spend out of its revenues under rule 43 I want to include the maintenance of a free public library and of a technical and industrial school in every municipality, as an obligatory expenditure. In all municipalities of civilized countries there is an inevitable practice of providing free public libraries. In this Province we do not find any public libraries opened, constructed or maintained at the expense of the municipality, but we find enormous sums difficultly contributed for the libraries. I suggest it is absolutely necessary to treat this not as an optional measure but as an obligatory one, which every municipality should according to its income spend money upon. I would suggest that the amount of money that should be spent on a public library and in what manner it should be spent should be left to be provided for under the rules."

"The other I want to suggest is that industrial and technical schools should be maintained by the municipalities. This is being done in all other countries. In these days when we have much before us I do not see why we should not according to the amount provided for by Government start industrial schools in municipalities. These are essential things which a municipality ought to possess."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYYAR suggested that the following amendments may be moved together :—

"To rule 43, add the following :—

"(a) Maintenance of free public library in every municipality.

"(b) Maintenance of industrial and technical school or schools."

In rule 59, omit the words 'or of any technical or industrial building' in sub-clause (ii);

In rule 62, omit the words 'public libraries' in sub-clause (a), if previous amendment under rule 43 is carried."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASUBBA PANTULU :—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR :—"As pointed out by the Honorable Member the maintenance of free public libraries and of industrial and technical schools is covered by rule 59 (b). His idea is that this should be made obligatory expenditure instead of being a discretionary one. The only question therefore is whether we should so

(*Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar*; *Mr. Thyagaraya Chettai*) [11th MARCH 1920.
Mr. Venkatasami Raja; *Mr. Siva Rao*; *Mr. Venkataswamy Perumal*; *Mr. Desai*; *Mr. Ramaswami Acharigar*.]

transfer the items. It is not my wish to detract from the usefulness of these things. But the framers of this Bill and the members of the select committee have apparently thought it best to draw a clear line of distinction between things which a municipality ought to do and things which, though undeniably good, may be left to the discretion of the municipality. Inasmuch as these particular things are, I do not think that there is any justification for transferring them from the discretionary list to the obligatory list and putting them on a level with, say, sewerage, street lighting, and water-supply, etc., which are current daily needs. I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir John Robinson P. THAGARAYA CHETTI:—"May I ask what the extent of the public libraries will be?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASAMI RAJA:—"All important and useful books will be placed in the library and any person who wishes to read them can do so without the payment of any fee."

The Hon'ble Sir John Robinson P. THAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Is it for the higher educated classes? If so they will be a small minority and the municipality need not provide for them?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASAMI RAJA:—"I do not think many words are needed to substantiate the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Thyagaraya Chettigar. Libraries are intended for all persons whether highly educated or having only a smattering knowledge. All sorts of books including the vernacular ones will be provided and there need not be a discrimination between educated persons and others. I print the amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAJ moved the following amendment:—

"In rule 48 and the words 'with the sanction of the Governor in Council.'"
 "In rule 51. I agree for the deletion of the words 'with the sanction of the Governor in Council.' in rule 53. I think in such matters the Council may be trusted with discretion. I do not want to say anything more."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PARMESWAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASAMI RAJA:—"I oppose it. Rule 53 provides for expenditure in extraordinary cases, such as any public exhibition, or the presentation of addresses, etc. It is absolutely necessary that the members of the Governor in Council should be obtained in all such cases. Otherwise some municipalities might squander money in all sorts of business and waste public money. I strongly oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DESAI:—"I also oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAJ:—"I withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASAMI RAJA:—

"In rule 54, add the words 'non-judicial bank,' after the word 'bank' in the first paragraph."

"I do not press this."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASAMI RAJA moved the following amendment:—

"To rule 54, add another proviso as follows:—'provided that the municipal council may arrange to secure interest on current and other deposits from the Government when typical facilities are offered by investing in any other security approved by the Government.'"

In doing so, he said:—"This is an important matter. Municipalities generally have large balances at their banks under various heads. All these amounts are kept in the Government treasury and sometimes for several years, and though these amounts are sometimes very large no municipality ever gets a single pie as interest from Government and I do not want this to continue. I know some cases where the chairman of particular municipalities approached Government in this matter and they were allowed to withdraw their money from the Collector's treasury and deposit it in the Madras Bank to get interest, but in all other cases money is lying idle in the Government treasury. If Government want money let them pay interest. If not, when the municipality has got some other way of securing interest on its money let it be permitted to invest it in any other place approved by the Governor in Council. The only thing I want is that money should not be lying idle if there is a way of getting interest on it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PARMESWAR:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Sir John Robinson P. THAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Now I call attention to rule 54 which covers the case mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasami Raja."

The Hon'ble Sir John Robinson P. THAGARAYA CHETTI:—"As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharigar the case put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasami Raja is provided for in the proviso to rule 54."

"The present arrangement by which the municipal council deals with the current Government treasury is not intended to provide the Government with funds. The Government can get in any way without these facilities. It is only for the convenience of municipalities that this facility is provided. The Government cannot agree to pay interest. It is open to a

15th March 1930.]

(*Sir Ryagappa Acharyar; Mr. Venkayya Nay; Mr. Ramayya Acharyar; Mr. Devika Acharyar; Mr. Arumallu Pillai; Mr. Kasa Rao; Mr. Venkayyappa Ponnala; Mr. Subb-at-tal; the Advocate General; Mr. Narayana Aggar.*)

need, if it has a large sum of money which it does not know when to do with, a meeting which is not likely to happen, at any rate in the near future, it is open to a council like that under rule 54 to draw out the money and put it in the bank for the purpose of getting interest. The Government cannot accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKAYAPPA NAIDU:—"If the Government have an objection to permit municipalities to draw the money from the Government treasury, I do not wish to press the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn. Schedule IV as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

SCHEDULE V.

The Hon'ble Rev. Babadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN moved the following amendment:—

"Transfer the proviso printed under clause (g) and place it after clause (j)."

In doing so, he said:—"A new clause has been added in (g) in schedule V and the proviso above it is intended to apply to this clause also. What I propose therefore is that the proviso should be placed below (g)."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur T. DINDA ACHARYAN:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Mr. P. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN:—"I would slightly change the form of the amendment and accept it. I would bring (g) after (j) and then put (g) and then the proviso."

The Hon'ble Rev. Babadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN:—"I move the amendment in the form suggested by the Hon'ble Member in change of the Bill, i.e., the present (g) is Schedule V becomes (j) and the present (j) becomes (g)."

The amendment as altered was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ACHARYANATHA PILLAI withdrew the following amendment:—

"Add the following new clause:—

"(j) Hoarding or otherwise dealing with commodities or debasingly liquor."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KASA moved the following amendment:—

"Add as sub-clause (f) sale of vegetables" and at sub-clause (j) "manufacture, storing or sale of toddy, or sale of any other liquor or spirits."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, the amendment I propose consists of two parts. One relates to the sale of vegetables and the other manufacture, storing or sale of toddy, or any other liquor or spirits. As regards the latter, we have already discussed about it. As regards the sale of vegetables, he ought to take a license for the purpose. It is very important that vegetables which form articles of food ought to be stored in suitable localities with free ventilation. Otherwise they would be spoiled. It is for that reason I suggest this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKAYAPPA NAIDU:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur MURTHU RAMANATHA NAIDU:—"This amendment seems to be hardly necessary. I simply invite the attention of the Hon'ble Member to clauses 224 and 225 (1 and 2), under which the Chairman can prescribe the sale of vegetables. I also invite their attention to clause 257 which regulates their sale in public and private markets. These provisions which already find a place in the Bill appear amply sufficient."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Schedule V as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

SCHEDULE VI.

Schedule VI was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

SCHEDULE VII.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General:—

"After the entries relating to clause 186 (insert the following in columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 the schedule:—

"181 . . . Failure to remove obstruction caused or caused by fall of trees, fifty rupees or, within 15 hours of fall."

"I move the insertion of the clause as 181."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA NAIDU:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Schedule VII as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

SCHEDULE VIII.

Schedule VIII was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

PRINCIPAL.

The Principal of the Bill was put to the Council and carried.

(*Sir Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Narayana Ayyar;* [16th March 1920.
(*The Advocate-General; Mr. Habib-ullah.*)

The Hon'ble DYNA SACHDER Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR:—"I do not propose to move that the Bill be passed into law just now in view of the very large number of amendments which have been made during these few days. I think Honourable Members will agree with me that it would be well to have the whole thing carefully examined. The Bill has undergone a lot of modification. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has kindly agreed to go through the Bill; also in the course of the debate several members have been so good to draw attention to points which they want to have examined. The Advocate-General will examine these points and, if necessary, propose amendments. Further, the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has made some suggestions in regard to the sanitary provisions in the Bill and they are also being considered. On the understanding that such further amendments as may be really necessary—they would not be many—may be moved at the next stage—if so, the Government amendments alone will be agreed—as that understanding I propose that the further consideration of the Bill may be taken up at our next meeting. I would take this opportunity to say how very much obliged we all are to the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ullah Sahib and the members of the Select Committee and how very much obliged we are to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General both for the help already given and for the further help which I am sure we shall receive at his hands before the Bill finally passes into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"I second this motion."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

THE MADRAS CHILDREN BILL, 1917.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Madras Children Bill and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Clause 1.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment:—

"For clause 1 (2) substitute—

"(1) It shall come into force in any local area in the Presidency of Madras as such determination the Local Government may by notification direct.

"(2) Notwithstanding the introduction of this Act, in any local area the Government shall have power by notification from time to time to exclude any class of children, young persons or youthful offenders from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act applicable to them and to cancel such notification."

In doing so he said:—"Before I proceed further I want to express my profound regret at the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Kanny who knew very much more about the subject matter of this Bill than I do. For clause 1 (2) I move the substitution of the clause as printed. The redrafting of this clause was considered desirable and even necessary because of the Act automatically came into force in the whole of the Presidency before the Government ascertained whether there are necessary industrial schools or reformatory schools as the case may be, before they were able to judge whether they could apply the provisions to all classes of children, they had specially in mind from children, it may seem difficult. This amendment gives power to the Governor in Council to introduce it in any local area and also after the introduction if the Government feels that the provisions are not suitable in any particular class of children to remove those children from the operation of this Act. This is the object with which this clause was drafted."

The Hon'ble KANN SACHDER MOHAMMAD HANIF-SU-LAN SAKIB SACHDER:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 1 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment:—

"For clause 2 substitute—

"The provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, in respect of youthful offenders with the exception of section 15 shall cease to be in force, in areas in which this Act is in force except as regards youthful offenders excluded from the operation of this Act."

In doing so he said:—"This clause entirely is a result necessitated by the variation to clause 1 (2). This provides for the repeal of the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 in all places and as regards all classes of children to which this particular Act if passed into law would apply.

The Hon'ble KANN SACHDER MOHAMMAD HANIF-SU-LAN SAKIB SACHDER:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 2 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

15th March 1920.]

(The Advocate-General; Mr. Hobb-vi-Jah;
Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Pothalapudi Raju.)

Clause 3.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment:—

For clauses 3 (5), (6), (7) substitute—

(5) "Certified school" means a school established or certified under this Act

(6) "Junior certified school" means a certified school for the training of children.

(7) "Senior certified school" means a certified school for the training of possible children."

"I move for the substitution of the definition which now exists for the definitions in clauses 5, 6 and 7. The reason of the change is there was some sentimental objection to the use of the word 'Reformatory Schools.' And after all in the sense of the 'Children Bill,' sentiment may play a very large part and therefore we want to change the use of the word 'reformatory' and to draw a distinction between what is now known as reformatory and industrial schools in which children are sent. We have substituted 'certified school' meaning a school established or certified under this Act. 'Junior certified school' means a certified school for the training of children. 'Senior certified school' means a certified school for the training of possible children."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURAHMAN HANU-OL-LAH SARIS Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put in vote and carried.

Clause 3 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

GENERAL.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment:—

For the words 'industrial' or 'certified industrial' wherever they occur read 'junior certified', and for the words 'reformatory' or 'certified reformatory' wherever they occur read 'senior certified'.

In doing so he said:—"I move this amendment in consequence of the definitions which the Council has now accepted. In various places in the Act you will find the use of the word 'reformatory school' or 'industrial school' because the definition stood in that position. Now the definitions have been changed instead of preserving unless such clause the substitution of the particular expression. I propose a general amendment so that I need not go on repeating at every clause 'substitute' one for the other."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURAHMAN HANU-OL-LAH SARIS Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put in vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment:—

For the words 'Governor in Council' substitute the words 'Local Government' wherever they occur.

In doing so he said:—"Similarly you have put in some places of the Act the use of the words 'the Governor in Council' and in some places 'Government.' Local Government is a definite word which is defined in Madras General Laws Act. We want to take advantage of it and introduce the word 'Local Government' wherever the words 'Governor in Council' occur."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURAHMAN HANU-OL-LAH SARIS Bahadur:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU:—"When we were discussing the District Municipality Bill a similar amendment that the Governor in Council should be replaced by Government was suggested and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General then said that the word Governor in Council will do and that if necessary when the Local and Municipal Department becomes transferred subject necessary amendments will be introduced in the General Clauses Act."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"May I explain, what was wanted if I remember right was the use of the word 'Government' for 'Governor in Council.' If somebody had proposed 'Local Government' I would have had no objection whatsoever. The use here is not of the word 'Government' but 'Local Government.'"

The amendment was put in vote and carried.

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"In clause 4 for the words 'the powers given by this Act' substitute 'such powers.' This is merely a verbal re-wording under clause 4."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURAHMAN HANU-OL-LAH SARIS Bahadur:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VINAYAKA RAU:—"I am not moving an amendment. But I find this difficulty before it is passed. The powers may be exercised by such courts where the same comes before the original or the appellate court. But what about the review by the High Court? Because in another provision that is proposed, I would therefore suggest it would be better to have not only original or appellate but also review by the High Court."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I don't think it is necessary to add review; for when previous provision is taken to cover the powers in appellate also. If I had drafted it originally probably I may have had it. At this stage I consider it unnecessary to introduce any modification of the language as it stands now."

The amendment was put in vote and carried.

Clause 4 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu; [10th March 1920.
the Advocate-General; Mr. Selva Rao.]

Clause 5.

Clause 5 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU moved the following amendment:—
"After clause 5 (1) add the following: 1-A. District Boards and Municipal Councils may establish and maintain Reformatory and Industrial schools for the reception of youthful offenders and children."

"Your Excellency, my amendment is to the effect that District Boards and Municipal Councils may be empowered to establish the schools contemplated under the Act. It is only enabling the provision of the measure as it stands. It is a reasonable measure and it is highly desirable that the municipalities and district boards which will be a large extent representative bodies shall be enabled to undertake the establishment of the schools in India for the benefits conferred by the provision of this Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPATTA PANTULU:—"I second the amendment."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I am sorry to oppose this amendment. The power of it is to be given or if it should exist ought definitely to exist in the provisions governing the municipalities and the district boards. The Children's Bill mostly contains provision for the purpose of either establishing or certifying certain schools, (a) the schools except those which are established or maintained by the Government. Whether those schools are established or maintained by private persons or by public bodies is not the concern of the Children's Bill. Any provision therefore empowering the district boards and municipalities, (I have not examined the provision of these Acts to see carefully, whether they have the power now to establish such schools or not and therefore I do not venture to offer an opinion definitely) should be in these Acts. Here is also all a question of certification, and in connection with the certification we make provision under section 6. The Honorable Member will perceive that so far as powers are conferred by this Bill it makes no difference who keeps the schools and the introduction of this new provision may result a certain amount of confusion. There is one other point which I want to mention. As I said I do not know whether the district boards or municipalities have now power to have industrial schools. I am not speaking of reformatory or industrial schools. You will see from the provisions of the Act the power that is given to a Magistrate or a District Officer. You will see from the provisions of the Act the power that is given to a Magistrate or a District Officer. You will see from the provisions of the Act the power that is given to a Magistrate or a District Officer. It is entirely left to his option. There is also the power for the Government or Council to withdraw the certification and if he chooses to withdraw the local boards or the municipalities will have schools for which they will have to pay, but for which there may be no need. On these grounds I oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarao N. Srinivas Rao:—"I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, regarding the argument of the Advocate-General that section 6 is only intended for certifying certain schools I respectfully draw the attention to clause (1) of section 6 which empowers the Government or Council to establish schools."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I will establish and certify."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—"And there is no provision as far as I am aware of in the Local Boards Act or in the District Municipalities Act or the Bill which has been given through to enable these bodies to establish industrial schools or reformatory schools as contemplated in this Bill. For these reasons it cannot be said that the provision cannot be enforced here. Then as to the reason that schools will have to be established for failure to maintain the institutions in an efficient condition. I am not able to agree with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, for the reason that when once a public body takes up the duty of running an institution it is its business to run it efficiently, and if any loss is to be incurred by the local board for the reason of not ensuring the institutions in an efficient condition it is a blame on the local body and that shall not be held term the ground for removing the provision for establishing the institutions. With these words I press my amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Clause 6 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—"In clause 7 (2) insert the figure '(1-5)' and the word 'and' between 'sub-section' and '(2)'."

"Your Excellency, this is a consequential amendment on amendment 7. I therefore beg to withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 7 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

19th March 1920.]

(The Advocate-General; Mr. Balakrishna;
Mr. Dandam; Mr. Aramambika Pillai;
Mr. Narasimha Raya.)

Class 3.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 3 (2), for the words 'and where any such school is for the reception of girls only, inspection shall where practicable be conducted by a woman' substitute 'provided that where any such school is for the reception of girls only a check inspection is not made by the Chief Inspector, the inspection shall where practicable be conducted by a woman.'"

In doing so, he said: "In this clause a special provision is made for inspection of schools intended for reception of girls only by women inspectors wherever they are available. But the Government are anxious that every one of these institutions should be inspected by the chief inspector. Therefore it is that the clause is put in in the form in which we have it, namely, where any such school is for the reception of girls only, and such inspection is not made by the chief inspector, the inspection shall where practicable be conducted by a woman. Because we desire that the chief inspector should visit the inspection sometimes."

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur HIRANMAYAN HANIS-UL-LAH KHAN Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was then put to vote and carried.

Clause 3 as amended was allowed in amended part of the Bill.

Class 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVARAJAN moved the following amendment:—

"Omit the words 'at all times, and';"

"Between the words 'Departments' and 'by the Chief Inspector' insert the words 'at all reasonable hours, and for good and sufficient cause to be recorded in writing at other times.'"

In doing so, he said: "Clause 3 as it stands reads thus:—

"A certified school shall be liable to inspection at all times and in all its departments by the chief inspector and by the inspectors and assistant inspectors."

"I want the words 'at all reasonable hours, and for good and sufficient cause to be recorded in writing at other times' to be added. My reason is this. Suppose an inspector or some person authorized to inspect enters at a very unreasonable hour. It may not be possible for the school management to allow him to inspect it. That may be taken as a ground for making a remark against the management of the school, and the punishment for the supposed wrong management or for unreasonable management or the withdrawal of the recognition of the school. I think under such circumstances we should protect the interests of the management by saying at all reasonable hours and at all hours for proper cause shown. Of course after recording the reason the inspector may come in at any time."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ANTHANATHAN PILLAI:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I oppose it. It must be remembered that this inspection which is provided in clause 3 is with regard to certified schools and not to the class of institutions provided for by section 17 of the Bill, which relates to inspection of unclassified poor schools and institutions. Clause 3, you will again observe, applies not merely to schools established or maintained by private bodies which are certified by the Government in Council but it refers also to Government schools. That is, schools established by the Government itself. The Government thinks it necessary to give the direction as regards the time of inspection to the inspectors. The inspection I have said, will only be done at reasonable hours and not at unreasonable hours without cause. You must remember that those schools are kept for partially offenders who are young or children who may once become offenders when they are prisoners; or when allegations are received, a certain standard has to be maintained for the purpose not merely of seeing that the children are well-fed but that proper control is exercised, that they are free from contamination. Various other matters may creep up and nothing as inspectors may want to see the school, there may be diseases who without going into or without recording his reasons he may want to see it. He for so 'at all times' is necessary. I also say the inspecting staff would not be so unreasonable as to fix an unreasonably hour for the inspection of the school merely for the pleasure of doing it. You must remember that after all it is the children whom you are anxious to protect from any contamination while they are at school to which we are positively depriving them. There is a very large responsibility thrown on the Government in Council and he cannot properly discharge his functions, without the inspecting staff and unless that inspecting staff has access to these schools at all times."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—"I fully agree with the Advocate-General. It is absolutely necessary that such powers should be given to inspecting officers to visit schools at any time. Their decision is the matter should not be taken away by statute."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVARAJAN:—"I fear, Excuse me, I am not quite able to follow the Advocate-General with regard to his reasons. In my amendment we have given discretion to the inspecting officers to visit at all hours for reasons given. That will satisfy any reasonable person. The main object of my amendment is this. I do not at all fetter the discretion of the inspecting officer, provided he gives his reasons in writing and to the management but simply

(Mr. Devanar ; Mr. Arumathala Pillai ; [15th MARCH 1929.
 the Advocate-General ; Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar ;

reminds it is wrong. It is sought to encourage the starting of these schools by private enterprise and charity. If an Inspector rightly or wrongly thinks that he should report on an unreasonable basis and finds that the management is unable to give live action, that will be a blackmark against the management and the management will get into trouble. It is to prevent that that I move this amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Clause 9 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10.

Clause 10 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 11

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanar moved the following amendment:—

"Between the words 'Managers of the School' and 'doctors' insert the words 'and upon them to show cause why the houses should not be withdrawn, and if sufficient cause be not shown'."

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellency, in clause 11 it is provided that at any time by notice served on the managers of the school one desires that the certificate of the school be withdrawn I want to give an opportunity to the management of the school to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn. I simply want an opportunity to be given to the management to explain any deviation of duty on the part of the management. So I want this amendment, 'and upon them to show cause why the houses should not be withdrawn and if sufficient cause be not shown' I think it is best that an opportunity should be given before any drastic action is taken because the moment the management is withdrawn the children will be scattered and very grave consequences may follow. There must be sufficient protection for the children."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMATHALA PILLAI:—I second it."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—How again I am obliged to oppose the amendment. It will be observed that this withdrawal can take place if the Governor in Council is dissatisfied with the condition and rule of the management or the superintendence of a certain school. The withdrawal would probably take place on the advice, or the report of the authority which we want to put between the children and the school. As I said already we have taken responsibility in regard to children and for the due discharge of that responsibility we look to the managing agency. After all this withdrawal is not so much the withdrawal of a privilege. You will find in the various sections of this Act that when a school is certified, it is assigned to the magistrates to send their youthful officers or young persons or children as the case may be to these schools. The management are at liberty to decline to receive any single child. So far as private schools are concerned there is no obligation. In those circumstances a large discretion should be given to the Governor in Council as to whether the certificate or even as the Government think that the conditions here are not satisfactory, and require the children to be sent to some other school which is certified. I find exactly the same provision made in the English Children's Act in the matter of withdrawing the certificate by the Secretary of State. I take it that they have considerable experience as how these things work and I presume was deliberately put in English. The corresponding section in section 17 of the Act which says the Secretary of State, if dissatisfied with the condition, rules of management or superintendence of certified schools may at any time by notice served on the managers of the English school declare that the certificate of the school is withdrawn. The present clause follows the wording of the English Act but as I said, it is not a very good provision which is lost by the withdrawal of the certificate. The withdrawal is essentially by the responsibility undertaken by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMASWAMI AIYAR:—There is one important clause omitted here which is found in section 47, and that is 'being not less than six months after the date of the notice.' I wish to know if the omission is deliberate or accidental. I do not see any reason why it is omitted."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—I believe it was deliberately omitted. If my Honourable friend will look into the whole of the English Act he will find that there are various provisions to regulate the withdrawal of the children from one certified school to another. It is his own brother's law in fact in the English Act, but it was thought unnecessary as far as this Presidency was concerned to be such a long period. That I believe is the object."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanar:—Your Excellency, we doubt it is not a privilege, children should be withdrawn, but a terrible prohibition would have to suffer if the management or the certificate is withdrawn. Certainly the whole management will be thrown into a confusion. It is for that purpose that I want to give an opportunity to the management to explain their conduct."

The amendment was put to vote and lost."

Clause 11 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12 and 13.

Clause 12 and 13 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

15TH MARCH 1923.] *(Mr. Devanah; Mr. Aravamudan Pillai;
the Advocate-General; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Narayana Rao.)*

Clause 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVANAH moved the following amendment:—

In clause 17 (c), between the words, 'institution' and 'and to make' insert the words 'on all reasonable terms'.

In doing so, he said: "Your Excellence, this at least the Advocate-General will admit is slightly different from clause 3. Here at least I want the words 'on all reasonable terms' inserted. Because it is purely a private management, and I hope the Advocate-General will consent to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARAVAMDAN PILLAI seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I accept it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARAVAMDAN PILLAI moved the following amendment:—

And the following as sub-clause (2):—

"Where any such institution is carried on in accordance with the principles of any particular religious denomination, the Governor in Council shall, if so desired by the managers of the institution, appoint, where practicable, a person of that denomination to visit and inspect the institution."

In doing so, he said: "I beg to move an addition to this sub-clause 17. I am that this clause 17 has been taken from section 25 of the English Children Act. I believe Your Excellency that it would be essential in the interest of those private institutions that such a saving clause should be put in. I therefore beg to move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General accepted the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanah withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

And the following as sub-clause (2):—

"Where any such institution is carried on in accordance with the principles of any particular religious denomination, the Governor in Council shall, if so desired by the managers of the institution, appoint, where practicable, a person of that denomination to visit and inspect the institution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAO moved the following amendment:—

And the following as clause 17:—

(a) "Where any such institution is carried on in accordance with the principles of any particular religious denomination, the Governor in Council shall, if so desired by the managers of the institution, appoint, where practicable, a person of that denomination to visit and inspect the institution."

(b) "Where any such institution is to be the reception of girls only, the inspection shall, where practicable, be conducted by a woman."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVANAH:—"Clause 3 has been already accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAO said: "I believe clause 4 is provided for by the amendment of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General in clause (c)."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"The Hon'ble's Member forgets that it is in regard to certified schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAO:—"I then move clause 4 of my amendment."

This was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the first portion was withdrawn.

Clause 17 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAO moved the following amendment:—

"Omit the words 'on a charge of non-bailable offence' between the words 'is arrested' and 'and carried'; and for the word 'bail' between the words 'is brought' and 'release him on bail' substitute the words 'may in any case and shall':—

(a) unless the charge is one of homicide or other grave offence; or

(b) unless it is necessary in the interest of such person to remove him from association with any reputed criminal or prostitute; or

(c) unless the officer has reason to believe that the release of such person would defeat the ends of justice."

and after the word 'forthwith' and the words 'unless the persons to be released in writing the officer believes that such release would defeat the ends of justice.'"

In doing so, he said: "Section 18 of the Bill when compared with the corresponding section of the English Act shows much difference. Since we had that whenever a person is brought under the age of sixteen years is arrested on a charge of a bailable offence, etc. Now there may be cases where a person may be arrested on a bailable offence. In that case the person arrested may not be able to produce any bail. Is it the intention that in such cases

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Venkatasami Raju; [15TH MARCH 1928.]
 the Advocate-General; Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar.)

he should be thrown along with other persons or that he should be treated separately? It is in the intention that to such cases he shall be treated separately he is to be sent in a reformitory school during trial. I do not think that that contingency is contemplated when drafting the section. Further I propose to omit 'unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the officer believes that such release would defeat the ends of justice.' The only ground as it stands on which the police officer can refuse bail, is when such release 'brings him into association with any reputed criminal or prostitute, or unless of such person to release him from association with any reputed criminal or prostitute, or unless the officer has reason to believe that the release of such person would defeat the ends of justice.' In there is the other case which is contemplated in the English Act, viz., that the association of the person arrested with other criminals is undesirable. On that ground as the section now stands the police officer cannot refuse to release him on bail. Therefore I submit that this also may be taken into account as one of the grounds and the section may be re-drafted as suggested by me."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASAMI RAJU:—I second it. In regarding the amendment I may also invite the attention of the Government and the Council that when this Bill was originally introduced in the Council some years back some difficulty was pointed out about allowing police officers arresting women, sometimes grown up women and keeping them in their custody. I do not find any safeguard provided for releasing them on bail. It is advisable to make some provision for this.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"There are some portions of this amendment which I am unable to accept. Let me make the position clear. The primary object of the section is that every young person who is arrested by a police officer should be let out on bail and that was founded on as you will see from the report of the Select Committee. Therefore it is that the original wording of the section as originally introduced was changed considerably so as to give effect to the views of the Select Committee. As the primary principle adopted here is that every young person who is arrested and brought by a police officer should be released on bail if security is available it is only that the young person may be produced where he is wanted. We want the security for that purpose. Otherwise it may be difficult to catch him again. If the police officer would not release a particular person or security although security is offered he has to arrest him again for so doing and that only in one case, that the release would defeat the ends of justice. He cannot act capriciously. That is why this provision as to the discretion to be exercised by a police officer is subordinated 'by reasons to be recorded in writing.' If all that is wanted by the Honourable Member is to provide for another class against the release of any particular child or young person of his release would bring him into association with any reputed criminal, I do not think it would be objected. But I only change the form of the language so as to fit in with the present language of the section, 'if sufficient security is forthcoming, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, the officer believes that such release would defeat the ends of justice or that the release of the child or young person would bring him into association with any reputed criminal.' I would have no objection to that but I do want this power of releasing which would place him compulsory if security is forthcoming. This clause may be amended with the addition at the end of the word 'justice' or that the release of the child or young person would bring him into association with any reputed criminal."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—I withdraw my amendment and accept the amendment of the Advocate-General. I second it. The addition of the word 'prostitute' depends upon the suggestion of another amendment of mine. There is some difference of opinion among the non-official members and I think this may be deferred till that question is dry and so.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I am sorry I made a mistake. I want to omit the words 'or prostitute'."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I find in the English Act that provision is made for children being released on bail while there is some to be a security that the children should be taken to a police station and the station house officer should release them while under the English Act a superintendent or inspector of police or other police officers of equal or superior rank can release them on the spot. The last portion is retained. Now suppose a boy is arrested and a superintendent or inspector of police is present he could take him and release him. But as it stands, he has to be taken to a police station even though it may be at a distance of three or four miles. It is necessary to bring him all the way to a police station and release him there. It does not seem to confer any benefit on him or anybody."

The amendment as moved was put to vote and carried.

Clause 18 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 19 to 22.

Clause 19 to 22 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 23.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 22 (1) substitute the words 'any person' for 'a youthful offender' between 'where' and 'who is the (insert) and also substitute the words 'but less than 10 years of age' for the words 'or upwards' between the words '12 years of age' and 'is mentioned'."

15th March 1920.]

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Advocate-General;
Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Narasimha Aggar; Mr. Devaniam.)

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, in section 23 (1) I find the word 'child' offensive. This word also occurs in the corresponding section 27 of the English Act, but I am not able to find its real meaning. A 'child' offender has been defined as a person who has been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment or imprisonment and who at the time of such conviction was under the age of sixteen years."

The Hon'ble Mr. D. Vanidipati Raju seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General accepted the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rao moved the following amendment:—

"After the following proviso to clause 23 (1):—

"Provided that where the offender is ordered to be sent to a certified reformatory school, he shall not in addition be sentenced to imprisonment."

In doing so he said:—"Regarding this amendment as I read the section I understand that a young person not only be sent to a reformatory school but he may be sentenced to undergo no sentence. I had a talk with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and he thinks that it is not in to the amendment in so far as it is with section 27. I will suggest him to explain it. The object is to ensure send him to a reformatory school and jail."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Under section 23 a child or young person could be sentenced to death, transportation, or imprisonment or to prison in default of payment of a fine or in default of furnishing security. In no event he can be sent to jail. In these circumstances, it was thought necessary to provide for him previous though it is found in the English Act, but there are various other sentences which have to be read together."

With the permission of His Excellency the Governor the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 23 (1) and (2) for the words 'charged before a court with' substitute 'found to have committed'."

In doing so he said:—"In clauses (1) and (2) I desire to substitute the words 'found to have committed' for the words 'charged before a court with'. Any person may be charged. The idea is it is only when he is convicted he can be sent there. I propose to substitute the words both in clauses (1) and (2)."

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur Mohammed Habib-ullah Bahadur seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"There is difference between conviction and sentence."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. NARASIMHA RAO:—"In clause 23 (1) there is the term 'convicted on'. May I know whether there is a great deal of difference?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"In one case he may be sent to a reformatory school and in the other case he may be sent to an industrial school."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 23 (4), read the word 'child' as 'between the words' where a 'and' young person' and between the words 'order such' and 'young person', and insert the words 'an industrial school or' between the words 'to be sent to' and 'a reformatory school'; and add the word 'respectively' after the words 'a reformatory school'."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I accept the amendment."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 23 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 24.

Clause 24 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 25.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. DEVANIAM moved the following amendment:—

"On the second paragraph of sub-clause (5). The clause says that the Court may in either case pass a further order that the youthful offender be placed under the supervision of a person named by the court. I suppose the intention of this clause for the reason that when a court asks a police officer to look after the offender, he is made a duty in the country by the court and he is asked all sorts of questions. I think if the court thinks that the father or guardian is able to look after the boy he should be entrusted to his custody. Of course if anything happens afterwards the parent or guardian should be held responsible for the conduct of the offender; but I would not at all ask a police officer or any other person to go and constantly worry the boy because we don't know how he will exercise his authority as he is not likely to be a highly-paid police officer or of the grade of Inspector. Obviously some police officer will be asked to do it. He will depose a head constable or constable and the life of the boy will be rendered very miserable. So the very object with which this provision is enacted will be defeated by the way in which it is put into practice."

(Mr. Raja; the Advocate-General; Mr. Pandey;
Mr. Venkatappayya Pantulu; Mr. Sanku Rao.)

[15TH MARCH 1920.]

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. BANARJEE:—“I second it.”

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—“I am sorry to oppose it. This is intended to meet by way of a device what is now the practice, what are called protection officers by whom cases are police officers. The object is that a child should have some sort of supervision, even in cases where a young offender is discharged. It is fatal in practice that when these persons come to meet it is only in the default or negligence on the part of the parents. It may be considered proper after a certain time to send back the child to the custody of the parent or guardian. As the same time the Government desire that he should still be under supervision through what we call protection officers and these protection officers under the rules would not be police officers. To give power to the Magistrate when he discharges any person to make provision for supervision, it was necessary to limit as far the present practice.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. BANARJEE:—“Is it the intention of the Advocate-General to have an Act like the Probation of Offenders Act of 1907? If such an Act is going to be passed with certain conditions I certainly would not press for a amendment. So long as we have not got the Probation of Offenders Act my objection holds good.”

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Clause 25 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 26 to 28.

Clause 29 to 32 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 33.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPA SWAMY moved the following amendment:—

“*After the following words after the words ‘reputed thief’ in clause 29 (1) (d), ‘or of any person or reputed prostitute’*”

In doing so he said:—“My amendment is to add to clause 2 (3) (d) the words ‘or of any person or reputed prostitute’ after the words ‘reputed thief’. I submit that along with this there are other amendments 25-27 which relate to the same subject. I suggest that the discussion may be allowed on all these amendments together so that they may be dropped together.

“I have put another amendment on the same subject, i.e., No. 25. Under this section protection is given to children. I should think the child need this protection much more than boys and the law has come where such protection has to be extended to girls also. I am aware of the objects of which will be taken to the amendment on the ground that there will be some difficulty that if this amendment should become law. We have a class of dancing girls or girls who are being brought up by dancing girls. If they are arrested and brought to police courts there may be some compromise and agitation in the society. There may be some difficulty. But all the same I would draw attention to the amendment of Mr. Karambha Raja No. 27 which adds ‘prostitute’ to a child shall not be treated as coming within the description contained in paragraph (d) of the only person or reputed prostitute whom company the child frequents in the matter of the child. . . . Then if the person whose company the child frequents, happens to be the mother the difficulty is very much altered and those cases will be avoided. Of course persons who bring up girls for the sake of prostitution do not deserve any consideration. It is no credit to any community to have a class of people driving a trade in the prostitution of girls and all civilized Governments should come forward to put an end to such a practice. It is unnecessary to dilute on the subject.

“Probably there will be sufficient safeguards which will be provided by laying down what kind of officers should be entrusted with the duty. If proper provisions are laid and if persons of high order and the social police officers of lower make but affairs of higher rank are devoted to this duty there will not be much difficulty. After all they are only taken to the magistrates and when due inquiry they will be sent to an industrial or other schools for proper protection and for being brought up there under proper discipline. With these remarks I submit that my amendment may be accepted.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur H. JYOTSNA RAO:—“I beg to second. Section 58 of the English Act provides also by the same words ‘frequents the company of any reputed thief or of any person or reputed prostitute.’ Clause (d) includes to other amendments and states: ‘a lodging or residing in a house or the part of a house and by any prostitute for the purpose of prostitution.’ . . . Three clauses have been omitted in the present Bill and I don't see any reason why it was necessary to introduce such omission in England and not necessary in India. I think the question must be viewed from the standpoint whether it is for the good of the society or not. I submit that if Your Excellency's Government is convinced that it is for the good of the country the provision should be made. I expect that Your Excellency's Government will accept the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. BANARJEE:—“The amendment standing is my. I am prepared to add as subclause (e) in clause 2 of the following words: ‘he kept in a hotel or house of ill-fame in order to be brought up as a prostitute.’ The clause is intended to safeguard young children and minors and those who cannot take care of themselves. Provision is made for the protection of young children wandering in the streets and others. Provision is made for the provision is made in the Bill for the protection of poor prostitutes who are taken into houses of ill-fame in order to be brought up as prostitutes. The object of the Bill is to protect children.

15TH MARCH 1913.] (Mr. Devanar : the President; Mr. Narasimha Raju;
Mr. Arumudam Pillai.)

This is a Children's Bill and not a Factory School Act where certain provisions are to be incorporated to reform criminal children. But as this Bill provides for all children who are unable to take care of themselves I think sufficient safeguards should be provided against leaving young children for a life of prostitution. It is well known that young children are bought by women partly daily of ill-fame for the purpose of being brought up in their trade. This Bill should empower proper officers to take away young children if they find that they are only being brought up for the purpose. Therefore I want to suggest the addition to this clause of "it kept in a brothel or house of ill-fame in order to be brought up as a prostitute." Your Excellency will find a corresponding provision in section 34 of the English Act, clause 19. Here children are being brought up to work on this trade. I submit under the circumstances that young children who are not able to take care of themselves ought to be protected. Your Excellency's Government need not be apprehensive that such an amendment would in any way affect the religious sentiments of the people. I think so far as the educated portion of the public is concerned they are strongly in favour of including the provision. I request that in this important matter non-officials only may be allowed to vote.

His Excellency the Governor:—At this stage I wish to explain to the Council the present position in this matter. When we originally sent this Bill some time ago to the Government of India, they gave certain instructions that we could carry the Bill provided we put in the Bill no reference to any sort of prostitution. There was a great deal of correspondence, I understand, before I arrived here. Finally I understood that my predecessor gave a promise that we would introduce the Bill without any reference to this particular matter. I learn that out of the reasons for this is that the Government of India are going to introduce a Bill in the Imperial Council which will deal with the whole question. I explain the position so that it may clarify the discussion.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn:—

"Add the following words after the words 'reputed thief' in clause 29 (1) (d) :—'or of any offence or reputed offence.'"

"Add the word 'or' after the semicolon in sub-clause (d), clause 29 (1); and add the following sub-clause after sub-clause (d) of clause 29 (1):—

"(e) including or residing in a house or the part of a house used by any prostitute for the purpose of prostitution, or in otherwise living in circumstances calculated to cause, encourage or foster the abduction or prostitution of the child."

"Add the following as sub-clause (e):—

"is kept in a brothel or house of ill-fame in order to be brought up as a prostitute."

"Add the following as clause 29 (1) (e):—

"is a girl lodging or residing in a house or the part of a house used by any prostitute for the purpose of prostitution or in otherwise living in circumstances calculated to cause, encourage, or be favourable to her being seduced or kept for prostitution."

"Add the following proviso at the end of clause 29 (1):—

"provided that a child shall not be treated as coming within the description contained in paragraph (d) if the only offence or reputed prostitution whereof the child is guilty is the matter of the child and the exercise proper guardianship and due care to protect the child from contamination."

Clause 29 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

(Clause 29.)

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rao:—I withdraw my amendment.

"Add the following clause at the beginning of Part V above clause 31 :—

"31-A. Government shall contribute for the maintenance and maintenance of certified school and hostel as may be prescribed."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUDAM PILLAI moved the following amendment:—

"In Part V, before the present clause 31, insert the following and number it as clause 31:—

"Towards the expense of an youthful offender or child detained in a certified reformatory or industrial school, and towards the expense of any poor child or young person maintained by any other institution for the purpose of poor children or young person, supported wholly or partly by voluntary contributions, the Government shall contribute towards of money according to the rules provided under this Act."

"If the above new clause is passed, then renumber the present clause 31 to 32, both inclusive, as 32 to 33."

In doing so he said:—"I beg to move my amendment, Your Excellency. The present Bill is drafted on the basis of the English Children's Act and under section 73 of that Act we find that Government pay for the maintenance of these children sent to the institutions mentioned

11th March 1920.] (Mr. Devanar, the Advocate-General;
Mr. Arumugam Pillai)
Clause 21.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanar moved the following amendment:—
That the following be Part VII between Part VI and Part VII in the Bill:—

“PART VII.

“OFFENCES RELATIVE TO CHILDREN.

“27. If any person over the age of sixteen years, who has the custody, charge or care of any child or young person, wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons or exposes such child or young person, or causes or procures such child or young person to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned or exposed in a manner likely to cause such child or young person permanent suffering or injury to his health (including injury to or loss of sight, or hearing or loss of organs of the body, and any mental derangement), he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred and in default of payment to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

“28. If any person having the custody, charge or care of a child or young person between the ages of four and sixteen allows that child or young person to reside in or to frequent a brothel, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred and in default of payment to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

“29. If any person sells to a person apparently under the age of sixteen years any bottles, pipes, cigarettes or cigarette papers, whether for his own use or not, he shall be liable in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty-five and in the case of subsequent offences to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred.

“30. If any person gives or causes to be given to any child, under the age of fifteen, intoxicating liquor or drug, except upon the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, or in case of sickness or apprehended sickness or other urgent cases, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

“31. If any person sells or causes to be sold to any person apparently under the age of sixteen years any liquor or intoxicating drug as defined in the Madras Abkari Act I of 1909, whether for his own use or not, except upon the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner or in case of sickness or apprehended sickness or other urgent cases, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred and in the case of subsequent offences to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred.

In doing so he said:—“In this Bill I want that provision should be made against juveniles smoking and drinking. In the English Act of 1909 sufficient protection has been given to children against selling intoxicants to juveniles. I do not know whether I should state my reasons at length. I have had a talk with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General this morning, when he stated that he was going to introduce a Bill.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“I did not say I was going to introduce the Bill. I said, ‘they are considering the question of the introduction of a Bill.’”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanar:—“If it is the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill with regard to this matter I think I need not press my amendment.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“The Government are making legislative from the various district municipalities and local boards as regards the question of juvenile smoking. They have had replies from some boards and as soon as they get all the information that they can get, the whole question will be considered and the introduction of a Bill also will be considered.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanar:—“I know the Corporation of Madras have been asked to submit their views on the matter, and they have approved themselves in favour of the introduction of such a Bill. I therefore shall not press my amendment.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUGAM PILLAI:—“The present Part VII shall be changed into Part VIII and the new Part VII shall consist of the following new clauses:—

“28. If any person sells or gives to any child or young person any cigarette, pipes, bottles or any articles of tobacco which can be or is usually used for smoking, whether for his own use or not, he shall be liable in the case of a first offence to a fine not exceeding rupees ten and in the case of a second offence to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty and in the case of a third or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding rupees thirty.

“29. If any person sells or gives or causes to be given to any child or young person any intoxicating liquor except upon the written order of a medical practitioner or in case of sickness or apprehended sickness or other urgent cases, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.”

“Between clause 27 and clause 28; and the subsequent clauses shall be renumbered accordingly.”

Clause 26 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devanar:—“I read ‘Part VII,’ and insert in its place ‘Part VIII.’”

(Mr. Devadoss; Mr. Venkatasami Raja;
the Advocate-General)

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss:—“Gentl^l Sir and Gentl^l in the place ‘42.’

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss moved the following amendment:—

“Gentl^l Sir (2). In doing so, he said:—“My amendment is to the effect that the appellate court in cases mentioned in clause 37 (1) should have power to enter into the question of age raised before the lower court under that section. Seeing that a right of appeal is given, it is necessary that the appellate court should be in a position to settle it as independent finding as regards the presumption of age or declaration of age, as it is a question of fact. It is not right that the appellate court should have a say in the matter inasmuch as an appeal is provided for. That is the object of my amendment, namely, to delete sub-section (5) of clause 37.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAMI RAJA:—“I second it.”

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“This provision is inserted in order to prevent a child from being dragged in or dragged out. If the Honorable Member will read the section he will see that this is inserted to serve a useful purpose.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss:—“I withdraw.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the amendment was withdrawn. Clause 37 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 38—41.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn:—

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss:—

“Gentl^l Sir” and insert in its place ‘43.’

“ ‘22’ ” “ ‘44.’ ”

“ ‘40’ ” “ ‘45.’ ”

“ ‘41’ ” “ ‘46.’ ”

Clauses 38 to 41 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 42.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss moved the following amendment:—

“Gentl^l Sir” and insert in its place ‘47.’

In doing so, he said:—“My object in moving this amendment is that the appeal in the cases referred to should be heard by the District Judge and that there should be no appeal to the District Magistrate. If a provision is enacted of any offence, an appeal should lie to the District Judge. In all these matters it is best that the highest court in the District should decide the matter on appeal. It is a matter of privilege and I hope the Hon'ble the Advocate-General will see his way to accept my amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—“I am afraid the Advocate-General does not see his way to accept it, the highest of magistrates in a District being the District Magistrate. The provision now is to give an appeal in all cases against an order of any magistrate to the District Magistrate. Moreover you have got the power of revision conferred on the High Court. In these circumstances and especially as an appeal is provided for only against particular orders passed under the Act, as far as conviction or sentence is concerned, the Criminal Procedure Code will apply, I think the amendment is unnecessary. Again if a juvenile offender is convicted he will go before a District Magistrate, but if an order is made he will go before a Sessions Judge. In these circumstances I do not think it is necessary to make provision for appeal in all cases straight to District Judge. We have fixed the highest magistrate in the District as the appellate court with regard to the orders under this Act.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadoss:—“If there is only one appellate authority let him be the District Judge. The District Magistrate is a touring officer and goes from place to place. He may be found in twenty different places in a month, and it is not at all fair that an appeal should be made to an officer touring around the district. This being a special enactment there is no harm in making the District Judge the appellate authority.”

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments were withdrawn:—

“Between the words ‘appeal’ and ‘from an order’ insert the words ‘from any conviction or.’

“Gentl^l Sir” under sections 22, 23, 30, 31 or 32.”

“In clause 42 (a), in line 2, omit the words ‘a District or.’

“Gentl^l Sir” “to a District Magistrate” and insert in their place the words ‘in the Court of Sessions.’

“Gentl^l Sir” clause 42 (a).”

Clause 42 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

15th MARCH 1917] (*Mr. Devadas; the Advocate-General;*
Mr. Rajah-maharaj)

Clause 43.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadas withdrew the following amendment:—

"Omit '43' and insert in its place '45'."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment:—

"In clause 43 (2) add 'when there is any arrangement in that behalf between each State and the Governor-General in Council'."

In doing so, he said:—"I move for the introduction of the words 'when there is any arrangement in that behalf between each State and the Governor-General in Council' at the end of clause 43 (2). This clause refers to the transfer of any youthful offender from the British territory to any reformatory school in an Indian State. Unless you have got provision for such an arrangement you cannot do it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURUGANAN HANU-GUN-AN RAO Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

Clause 43 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 44.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadas withdrew the following amendment:—

"Omit '44' and insert in its place '45'."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved the following amendment:—

"For 'clause 44 (2) (a)' substitute 'the establishment and maintenance of certified schools and auxiliary homes and the certification of schools as senior and junior certified schools and of auxiliary homes'."

In doing so, he said:—"I substitute this clause for 44 (2) (a). This is in consequence of the definition which I have put in with regard to 'junior and senior certified schools.'"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURUGANAN HANU-GUN-AN RAO Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju withdrew the following amendments:—

"Add the following to clause 44 (2) after sub-clause (a):—

(b) the contribution from Provincial funds for the establishment and maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools and auxiliary homes by district boards, municipalities, private bodies and individuals."

Or

"If the amendments to clause 44 (2) be not carried, add the following to clause 44 (2):—

(c) the contribution from Provincial funds for the establishment and maintenance of reformatory and industrial schools and auxiliary homes by private bodies and individuals."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I move that in clause 44 (2) (a) for the words 'the education and industrial training' the words 'the maintenance, education and industrial training' be substituted."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MURUGANAN HANU-GUN-AN RAO Bahadur:—"I second it."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Devadas withdrew the following amendments:—

"In clause 44 (2) (a), omit '(2)' and insert in its place '41'."

"Add the following as sub-clause (a) to clause 41 (2):—

"Grant-in-aid to certified schools."

"Omit '(a)' and insert '(1)' in its place."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkayagappa Pantulu withdrew the following amendments:—

"Add the following new clause:—

(a) Whomsoever sells tobacco, cigars, cigarette or cigarette papers to smoking smokers intended as a substitute for tobacco in any one apparently under sixteen years of age, whether for his own use or not, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine not exceeding Rs. 50."

Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provision of this section, a person is not guilty of an offence of selling tobacco to another person apparently under the age of sixteen years, if the person selling the tobacco did not know or had no reason to believe that it was for the use of that other person."

(b) Whomsoever gives to any child under age of five tobacco or intoxicating liquor except under the direction of a medical practitioner or in case of illness or speedily declining or other urgent cases shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50."

Clause 41 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The proposal was put to vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"I move, Your Excellency, that this Bill be passed into law. I do not think it need wait till a further motion."

704. RESOLUTIONS AS THE MADRAS CHILDREN'S BILL, 1917; MATTERS OF
GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST AND OPINION OF THE LEGIS-
LATIVE COUNCIL TO BE TAKEN ON SCHEMES COSTING MORE
THAN Rs. 50,000.

15th MARCH 1920.] *Mr. Nallaballab; Mr. Narasimha Raya;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President;
Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar; Mr. Toddler.*

The Hon'ble Shree Bahadur Mohanlal Mahipal Sahas Bahadur :—" I second it,"
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" Your Excellency, before the Bill is
passed into law I wish to submit a few remarks more especially with regard to the amendments
which has been moved by the Advocate-General for extending the provisions of the Act from
time to time. Unless active interest is taken by the Government to introduce the various
provisions of the Act throughout the Presidency the purpose of the Act fails. And I appeal to
the Government to take special steps to see that the provisions of the Act are extended to the
whole Presidency at a very early date."

The motion was put to vote and carried.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" Your Excellency, under business rules
I suggest that all my five resolutions may stand over for the next meeting."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I should prefer get through as many of the resolutions
as I possibly can. I hope we can get on with our work because I understand there are 20
resolutions coming up for the next meeting and also the budget discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" We have got 20 resolutions. What I say
is whether we have work for the remaining part of the day and if it is passed over, we can do
it earlier. I am quite prepared to start on any particular thing."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" The Honourable Member had better start away with
resolution No. 1."

RESOLUTION AS OPINION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO BE
TAKEN ON SCHEMES COSTING MORE THAN Rs. 50,000.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR moved the following resolution :—

"1. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the
Government should not commit themselves to any scheme or project costing
more than Rs. 50,000 without giving the members of the Legislative Council
previous information thereof, and an opportunity to express their opinion
thereon."

In doing so, he said :—" I shall not be scrupulous for brevity also. I shall say so more than
this that the right to comment itself is the Honourable Members. Because what I have
suggested is that any scheme or project costing more than Rs. 50,000 should not be undertaken
without giving the Honourable Members of the Council previous information. I think, without
more, I shall move my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR :—" I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THOMAS :—" The Honourable member has not an example of
brevity and I will follow it. I did propose to give an account of the financial system existing
at present and of the financial system of the future which, as far as I am able to estimate,
will be based on that which is now in force in England. I will, however, following his
example, show the Council these details, but shall be glad to go into them privately with him,
if he so wishes."

"Now, Sir, I think it is necessary to an understanding of the case to state briefly the
difference between the present system and the system obtaining in England. Under the
present plan, the Government, because it is not responsible to popular control, is subject to a
very close and rigid control by the Government of India, which control is exercised by sanction
of the budget, by interference on the maintenance of a minimum balance, by prohibition of
drawing an advance without permission, by requiring sanction to all schemes costing more than
Rs. 25,000, and by other similar means. In addition to this official control the Government
also receive advice from a committee of members of the Council, and as pointed out in the
memorandum introducing the budget, have been so regarding the running year in touch with that
committee at all stages from the first to the last. There is, however, as I fully recognize, a
gap in the system, in which the Honourable Member has called attention, that is, in the case of
urgent expenditures the need for which arises in the course of the year and which is met by
appropriation. In this case there is no budget sanction, and Honourable Additional Members
of the Council do not become aware of the sanction unless publicly it is given to them, until they
see the revised estimates."

"The plan that we go to make up the scheme of the future have not been fully worked out.
As I have said, the general idea is based on the scheme obtaining in England, and we are very
anxious that we should pass from one system to the other with as little disturbance of the
normal course of business as possible, and I have examined the question whether we could not

[15th March 1920.] (Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Narayana Ayyar; the President;
Mr. Abanindranath Ghose.)

most the Hon'ble Member by introducing some intermediate system that will effect a half-way house. I do not think it is practicable to adopt his exact proposals at once. What his proposal amounts to is this: that the Government, being still under the departmental control of the Government of India, should add to that control for the coming year another system of popular control exercised in England through means of scrutiny by the House of Commons of supplementary estimates. Now, our system, whether rightly or wrongly, provides for a fairly live scrutiny of the power of reappropriation, and if we were to call the Council together every time we wished to reappropriate a sum of Rs. 50,000 or upwards, it would be necessary either to have constant meetings or to delay the passing of necessary estimates. To take one instance, we have so the paper two resolutions relating to the question of enhancing the salaries of subordinate officers, and I hope that, as soon as we have received the report of the Salaries Committee and the views of the Council upon the matter, we are going to proceed with this question with all dispatch. But there is hardly any large department the process of the scrutiny of which will not involve a sum of Rs. 50,000, and if we were to adopt the Hon'ble Member's proposal, we should have either to delay meeting the demands of the men who are in doubt or to be constantly calling the Council into consultation on some scheme relating to them. As a matter of fact, what I understood to be the case in England is that it is usual for the supplementary estimates to be presented in July and February. In the intervening period the Government carry on largely on grants in advance and the effective power of Parliament really lies at the settlement of papers laid upon the table from time to time. In order to meet the Hon'ble gentleman's views as far as possible, the Government are prepared to put him and other Hon'ble Members as early as they can at present into the position which they recommend is that occupied in practice by Members of Parliament. To this end, they propose, if the report of the Salaries Committee can be got ready in time, to arrange for a full discussion of it in Council at the next meeting. After that, they will proceed with schemes of increase and reappropriation subject to the control of the Government of India as usual, but will at each subsequent meeting of the Council lay upon the table a statement of reappropriations of a sum of Rs. 50,000 and over. I hope that the Hon'ble Member will be satisfied that this procedure will involve us going as far towards meeting him as the present conditions allow.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“I believe the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Sadasayya touches upon the same question.”

His Excellency the President:—“It refers to a different matter; I think we had better go on till it comes next.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—“I am the spirit of my resolution is accepted and I do not press it.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS EXTENSION OF THE VEDARANNIAM RAILWAY LINE.

The Hon'ble Kisan Behadar A. T. O. M. ANNAI THANGA NARAYANAN SASTRI Bahadur:—“Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution:—

“If, This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that necessary steps be taken for extending the railway line from Vedaranniam to Point Calimere on the Tanjore District Board Railway at an early date.”

In doing so, I beg to make the following observations:—

“When the construction of the railway line from Tirutruppudi to Vedaranniam was proposed to be taken up about ten years ago, there was much opposition from the South Indian Railway Company, who reported that the construction of the line would cost say about 2½ per cent on the way. In spite of the opposition of the railway company, the District Board of Tanjore, in consideration of the inconvenience and hardships met by the residents of the Tirutruppudi taluk on account of want of facilities for communication, was pleased to recommend to the Government the construction of the line, and the same was sanctioned five years ago. Just when the line was about to be opened for traffic, the demand for the line had been, to be thought off on account of the necessities of the war, but fortunately such a contingency did not come to pass, and the line was maintained at considerable cost by the district board. The line has since been opened for traffic, and already the traffic has justified the expectations of the board. The extension of the line from its present terminus (end point at Ananthipattinam) to Point Calimere, a port which has all the natural advantages for carrying traffic between Kanyakumari and Jaffna on the other side of Ceylon and Point Calimere in this side of India, will surely improve not only the traffic on the suggested extension, but also the traffic on the railway line from Tirutruppudi. Thus the port of Point Calimere is protected from the north-east monsoon and is fit for traffic all through the year on account of the natural deep water harbour are holes which will have to be given special consideration and the same has also been recognised by the customs authorities as well, which, I believe, the Government would have

RESOLUTIONS RE EXTENSION OF THE VEDARANNIYAM RAILWAY LINE AND LISTS OF ASSESSED WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR DARKHAST.

[15th March 1923.]

(Mr. Abad Tamil Narahapur ;
Mr. Rameswari Achariyar ; Mr. Hooley ; Mr. Raja)

noticed from the letter of the Collector of Coimbatore submitted to the Government. The proposed extension will run from the junction of the Vedaranniyam and the Palani railway, and covering a small distance of only five miles in length, besides the existing line, which has been sanctioned by the District Board at the instance of the Revenue Board, and the extension is not likely to cost more than £10,000, in view of the fact that no bridge, etc., need be constructed. The distance between the junction of the Vedaranniyam and the Palani railway, and the Palani station, is only 12 miles, and that portion of the line is protected by the Palani station. The extension of only 5 miles will not only improve the line of communication to the port, but it will also open up an important portion of the district and will also give a shorter route for the transport of goods between the southern portion of Coimbatore and the district of Tanjore. It may be said that the extension may prejudice the interests of the South Indian Railway Company by giving a short cut to the traffic which is now carried through a circuitous route, but with regard to this matter, specially in view of the fact that it is the District Board's duty to encourage trade and commerce and improve railway facilities, the Government of Madras ought to give special consideration to the interests of the district with regard to the extension of the railway line. Further, by the suggested extension it is only the portion of the line which is now carried through a circuitous route, but with regard to this matter, specially in view of the fact that it is the District Board's duty to encourage trade and commerce and improve railway facilities, the Government of Madras ought to give special consideration to the interests of the district with regard to the extension of the railway line. Further, by the suggested extension it is only the portion of the line which is now carried through a circuitous route, but with regard to this matter, specially in view of the fact that it is the District Board's duty to encourage trade and commerce and improve railway facilities, the Government of Madras ought to give special consideration to the interests of the district with regard to the extension of the railway line.

Under these circumstances I sincerely trust that Your Excellency's Government will strongly recommend the suggested extension and thereby save the deep debt of gratitude of the trading, as well as other classes of people of the Tanjore district, who largely wait this place as a place of pilgrimage.

The Hon'ble Mr. Behar V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar :—“ I second the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. Hooley :—“ The resolution just moved and seconded is one which happily need not detain the Council very long. The extension of the district board railway from Vedaranniyam to Palani Coimbatore may be a most promising scheme from every point of view. On the other hand it may be one which the district board would be well advised to reject entirely as to date for the present. There are questions primarily for the district board to deal with, as to whether they will have to finance the line or carry out the construction of the line. It would therefore be premature and undesirable for them to express any opinion as to the merits or value of the scheme proposed by the Revenue Board. All that I can promise on behalf of the Government is that when any recommendation comes up from the district board it will receive careful consideration. The case of the proposed extension of the railway line from Vedaranniyam to Palani Coimbatore is a case which the Government will certainly be glad to take up, and the Hon'ble Member may rest assured that the whole question will receive careful attention at the proper time. In the circumstances I trust that the Hon'ble Member will not consider it necessary to press his resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Behar V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar :—“ I thank the Hon'ble Member for the sympathetic notice given to me. My only prayer to the Government is that the recommendation of the district board is made, the Government may send the recommendation to the Railway Board, with a view to get their sanction for getting the line extended. I know that the District Board of Tanjore is to finance. I am not asking for any financial help. My district board is rich enough to construct this line. So my only request to the Government is that they would forward their recommendation to the Railway Board to get this line constructed as proposed by the District Board of Tanjore. With regard to the question of port, it will take its own course immediately the construction of the railway line is opened to Palani Coimbatore. I am not pressing much about that. So in view of the sympathetic notice given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hooley, I do not press the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE LISTS OF ASSESSED WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR DARKHAST.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Raja :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

“ III. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to issue orders to the heads of various districts to put up periodically a list of all assessed waste lands available for darkhast in

**RESOLUTION RE LISTS OF ASSERSED WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR
FOR DARKHAST.**

15TH MARCH 1920.]

*(Mr. Raja ; Mr. Salla Rao ; Mr. Lloyd ;
Mr. Narasimha Raja.)*

the various taluks, in prominent places in the taluks, giving their descriptions—survey numbers, extent and kind—and also to announce the same by means of town-tem in charts attached to villages where such lands are available for the purpose."

"Since the Government is taking an interest in the welfare of the depressed class, I feel no hesitation in thinking that Your Excellency's Government will view my resolution with sympathy. You all know that my people are very poor, but they are no doubt a valuable asset to the Indian nation and the fighting class is quite essential for the defence of the country are easily recruited from them. Any industry or commerce without the labour of these people is impossible to thrive. But alas, their condition is miserable. Almost in all cases they cultivate the lands belonging to others. They seldom own lands of their own. Moreover, they live on lands belonging to others and are liable to be evicted at any time. My people are anxious to own lands and to cultivate them. I know at present there are vast areas of lands available for darkhast in the various districts. Although the Government are anxious to do all they can to better the lot of the Panchamas my people who are eager to strain these assented waste lands find it extremely difficult to get the information, for the village officers who are the repositories of such information are snarled high-caste men who have an sympathy whatever for the Panchamas. These village officers do not want the Adivi landlords to possess lands of their own and cultivate them. My people are expert practical cultivators, and by assigning lands to them the Government will not only help the Panchamas, but also will help themselves. The Panchamas will not only improve the condition of the waste land by cultivation but also will add regular revenue to the coffers of the State in the shape of tax."

"Therefore, I suggest Your Excellency's Government to be pleased to issue orders to the heads of various districts to get up periodically lists of all assented waste lands available for darkhast in the various taluks, giving full descriptions, and also to announce the same to my people in charts attached to villages where such lands are available."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Sreeni Rao :—"Your Excellency, I second this resolution. No doubt the depressed classes are under the difficulties that have been pointed out by the Honorable member. It must be pointed out that when Government set apart homesteads for these people, they were not able to construct houses on account of their poverty and other causes. Now that the Government have appointed Mr. Padman to look after the welfare of these people, I have no doubt that Mr. Padman will get over the difficulties under which these depressed classes are working; and I hope that our sympathetic Government will strengthen the hands of Mr. Padman in trying to ameliorate the condition of these people."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. S. Laxmi :—"Your Excellency, Government say, I think, sympathize with the object of this resolution because the object is to remove a real difficulty. It seems to me however that the resolution is somewhat vaguely framed. It seems to imply that the Collector should put up notices of all waste lands that are available for darkhast. That may not be an impossible task but it would certainly be a very heavy task. I presume however that the Honorable the Additional Member does not press for a list of all assented waste lands available for darkhast in the whole district but only for those on which the depressed classes are interested. The Council will no doubt remember that in 1918 the matter was very fully gone into in connection with the question whether the darkhast rule is ever ought not be amended so as to provide that the depressed classes might have a better chance of getting lands. The rule, as it stands at present, is that in cases of villages which contain a material amount of land available for occupation the Collector should, in the interests of depressed classes, set apart a specific area for cultivation for the depressed classes. If all that is meant is that the depressed classes should understand what this land is which is set apart for them, I do not think there is any objection to the Collector giving notice to the depressed classes what land is available. It does not seem to me that there is any much use in getting up the list in this manner, as the Panchamas cannot read and even a few-line notice is not of very great use, because we cannot be too-keeping up the list. What really is the right thing to do is to get the list in the hands of the Commissioner of Labour whose object it is to get the depressed classes land on suitable places. I think that Mr. Padman has got the right idea. He has already got two or three working in some districts, and they are trying to give to the Panchamas what lands they can get. It seems to me that the matter may be left to the Commissioner of Labour. It hardly seems necessary to tell all Collectors in all districts that they must put up lists of land available for darkhast. Where Special Deputy Collectors are working for Panchamas the Panchamas can always go to them and find out what land is available. That seems to me to be the attitude which the Government should adopt."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rao :—"Your Excellency, I fully sympathize with the object of the Honorable member in this resolution. But I do not think that the method suggested by him are practicable. No doubt in the year 1918 orders were issued that waste lands for the Panchamas should be set apart in various villages wherever such suitable lands did exist. But I have no practicable steps here as yet been taken though nearly two years have elapsed after passing the order. I think if orders are issued that districtal officers and

RESOLUTION RE TRANSFER OF THE CONTROL OF 'RAILWAYS' 709
TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

16th MARCH 1930.] (Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Babu Rao, Mr. Bowley.)

Government, for instance, the numerous questions such as railway traffic, over-crowding of trains, shortage of platforms, situation of waiting rooms and refreshment rooms, live-drawings, which can only be effectively and satisfactorily solved by the authority on the spot. I also pointed out the other day the question of the inadequacy of the Indian refreshment rooms. All that we can do is to make a representation to the Local Government and they have been acting only as a post office. They register our complaints and pass them on to the Government of India. In the matter of the Indian refreshment rooms the matter was referred to some Senior Inspector of Railways who with some non-official member visited a few places and nothing satisfactory has been done. There are several defects in the department. The assistant station masters complain that the staff should be deployed in almost every station and that one assistant station master has been asked for the present to work day and night. The railway retiring rooms at some of these stations are shut out for Indians.

"I was one of the sufferers in the Coimbatore railway retiring room. Though there were two rooms they refused me admission. Not merely myself but the Collector of Amavaram Mr. Raghavayya was refused in the same way, and another officer, namely, Mr. Ram-sudhan, also refused. I only mention this for the reason that even in these small matters of admission of Indians into these railway rooms it is difficult to make ourselves heard and we feel powerless because we cannot get the authorities hear our grievances. This is not the first time that this matter has been brought up. In 1918 the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao secured a similar resolution in the Council with some effect and then the Member in charge, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, accepted it with one or two small modifications and Sir Harold Stuart felt that their powers were very much curtailed. He said that he would accept the resolution if only a slight modification was made. He undertook to take such steps as might be possible to secure the enlargement of the powers of the Local Government and the resolution as amended in that manner was finally accepted by the Legislative Council. I do not know what has happened since then, and what powers the Local Government were able to get. It is not such a contrast. I do not think they have succeeded in representing matters to the Government of India and in securing any more power or any powers whatever from that Government. This question, Your Excellency, is of almost importance because it affects very vitally the comfort and the well-being of the masses of the huge travelling public and in this matter strong representations have to be made to the Government of India that powers should be devolved. It is not practical politics to ask that the whole management should be provincialised, but it is quite practicable to ask the Government of India to devolve some powers under the Act in so far as it relates to the Railway Board. When the matter came up in 1917-18, we had to discuss in this Council about what should be transferred and what should be Provincial subjects and what should be Indian subjects and so forth. A resolution was brought up and they unanimously voted for that resolution should be a Provincial subject. I need not say any more, Your Excellency. This position has been accepted by Government staff in 1916 that the powers they enjoy are very small and they undertook to exert themselves to try their utmost to secure larger powers of control in this matter. Four years have passed since then and we should like to know what really we have got. If we have not got anything, we must move the Government of India and the Railway Board to give us some substantial powers of control. Otherwise, it is really impossible to attend to the tremendous grievances of the travelling public. With these words I demand the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Bahadur N. Srinivas Rao:—"I try to record this resolution and I wish to make the following observations. I am one who would like that all the railways and other enterprises should be run and controlled by Government and the people. Nevertheless we have in our midst some main railways such as the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the South Indian Railway and the Madras Railway which were started and financed by British capital and they are worked by companies in England. The railways are worked by the said companies under special agreements with the Secretary of State for India."

"In the case of other railways which have been started lately, most of them have been financed by district boards. In the case of railways started by the district boards they are under the control of the district boards unless they are made over for management to the existing railway systems. The trouble which the Indian folk suffer has been well depicted by the honorable member and I will not add any more grievances which we are labouring under. The whole question has to be dealt with not by the Government alone. I know it is a matter which is to be decided by the Government of India because Your Excellency will observe that there are railway systems like the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and other railway systems which run their lines not only in this Presidency, but also in the Bombay Presidency. As these observations I do make to point out that there are real grievances which the people suffer and that they may be sympathetically considered by Your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWLEY:—"The resolution which has just been moved and seconded is one which, in the shortest, the Government view with considerable sympathy. As mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao, a resolution on this subject was proposed in April 1916 by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao and the motion was accepted by the Government with a slight modification. The resolution as modified and accepted was as follows:—

"The Council recommends to the Governor in Council that he should take such steps as may be found possible to secure the enlargement of the powers of the Local Government in

RESOLUTION RE TRANSFER OF THE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH

13th March 1925.] (The President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;
Mr. Subba Rao.)

His Excellency the Governor:—"I think it must be clear to Honourable Members that these great railways must be an all-India concern. We cannot cut off a bit of a railway and say that it belongs to the Madras Presidency. I think mainly the Honourable Member's intention in bringing this resolution was to let the Honourable Members and the Government that Indian problems in railway must suffer certain grievances in regard to their control and consequences when they are travelling on the railways. I am saying that if we will let us have any specific grievances, we shall do the very best we can to see that such matters are remedied."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor:—"I would like to say before we adjourn that we have had for the last four or five days really very strenuous work and I wish to thank Honourable Members, both officials and non-officials, for the very generous assistance and co-operation they have given us with regard to the passing of these two Bills. I hope they will prove to be useful Bills for the benefit of the people of the Madras Presidency. I hope Honourable Members will realize that what they have gone through for the last five days is merely a drop in the bucket of what is before them in the future under the Bill and I am sure that if the House has been great to them it has been much greater to Government officials who have had a very very hard time in preparing for the work of this session."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"On behalf of non-official members of the Council I wish to state that we are quite appreciative of the great sympathy and cordiality spirit in which Your Excellency and your colleagues have met us in these deliberations on the Municipal Bill especially. If this is a footnote of what is to come for us, we can put up with any amount of them. If the sympathy of Your Lordship and your colleagues is only a footnote of the friendly co-operation that we can expect of your members."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao:—"I shall also support Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and thank Your Excellency for the wisdom and sympathy shown by your Government when the Bill was being discussed. The Municipal Bill has been made very much liberal. If there is any opportunity for liberalising it more at the next meeting, it could be done if the full franchise for Indians is given."

The Council adjourned.

F. J. RICHARDS,

Acting Secretary to Govt. L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th day of March 1920.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord WILMINGTON of RATTON, G.C.S.I.,
G.S.M., Governor of Madras—Presiding
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur Sir F. RAJAGOPAL ACHARYAN Ayyangar, B.A.,
C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THIRUVENKATACHARI, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CHANDLER, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFORD, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. A. US-SANI.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. BELLER.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. LOVELLPERUMAL.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. S. LALIT.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur J. D. SWAMINATHAN Pillai Ayyangar, B.A.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur P. THIRUVENKATACHARI C.B.
The Hon'ble the Hon. N. M. MACPHERSON, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. KARAYANNA PANT.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATAPPANNA PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur T. RAJANI RAU NAYUDU C.B.,
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAU.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. VISWANATHAN MOHANTAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. MANGAYAKA RAJA, Raja Nambidi of Kalligoda.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur V. K. KARAYAN ACHARYAN Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur T. N. SIVAKUMARAN Pillai Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur RAU VENKATA KUMARA MARATHAN SETHA RAU Bahadur, Raja of Pithapuram.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. RAOCHANDRA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble TAJUDDIN HAMID SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. Y. G. M. AFRAS TAJUDDIN MAHMOUD SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. E. BURTON.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THORNTON.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ANNAMATHAN PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. G. RAU.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur T. DEVENA ACHARYAN Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.B.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur N. NARAYAN UDAY SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur T. NARAYANAN C.B.
The Hon'ble Sirera Bahadur N. SIVARA RAU Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HASSAN-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur.

RESOLUTION AN IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING CONDITIONS IN 715
MADRAS CITY.

16th March 1920.]

(Mr. Arumamtha Pillai.)

"In another portion the Health Officer remarks as follows:—

"Poverty leads to bad housing and managerial over-sightings. Poverty whether through lack of employment or drink, the dirty state in which the houses and children are kept and the ignorance and carelessness as to feeding and care of the infants are the main factors for our large infant mortality figures."

"But when all is said and done there remains the most important question of providing the people with the primary necessities of life, viz., good and sufficient food to eat, wholesome water to drink and sanitary houses to live in, suitable parks and playgrounds to roam and play in; and the provision of these necessities cannot be effected by the sanitarian alone."

"If Your Excellency will pardon me, I will place three or four photographs attached to the report which clearly shows the most unsanitary conditions prevailing in the city. The Health Officer's report for the year 1915 is an illuminating document which suggests solutions for removing the difficulties about over-crowding in the city. In that report he says,—

"The influx into the city of a large number of labourers in search of employment contributed towards over-crowding raising the cost of living and lowering further the already low standard of living of the Madras. The presence of snail-pits and latrines in the suburbs of the city induced the people to leave their houses and come to Madras."

"I submit therefore that for all the reasons it is very urgent on Your Excellency's Government to take immediate steps to remove this pressing evil. I shall come to the second point, and deal with the scheme which I want to lay before the Government. I do not for a moment say that my scheme is the best. I leave it as a suggestion and entirely leave it to Your Excellency's Government to deal with it. The first way to be taken in removing this congestion will be to ascertain the extent of open spaces that will be available. They should be purchased by the Government or by the Corporation or by public utility societies modelled on the lines of English schemes. The Government is the largest employer and should as far as possible provide decent accommodation to its employees. Government should advance money to the Corporation to purchase open spaces and to provide water-supply and lighting. These lands should be parcelled into small plots of something like one acre each. If an individual wants a plot for building his own residence, he must be allowed to have the same. If he is able to pay for it then and there, well and good; if not, he must be allowed to pay the debt which may be incurred over a period of 20 to 25 years. The amount should be collected by the Municipal Corporation along with taxation. An individual, if necessary, should be furnished with funds to build houses. This provision will enable every man to own a house and the repayment of the loan will depend on his capacity. The interest due he will have to pay on the amount he got from the Corporation or Government should not exceed 7 per cent. As I have already said, Your Excellency, the Madras Corporation is not in a position to undertake this gigantic scheme. Therefore it is necessary that the Government should undertake it and should advance the necessary funds to the Corporation. In cases where the individuals are too poor, the Corporation or the Government should purchase and build houses for these people and give these buildings rent free. It is only this way that has contributed to the large floating population which we see outside who chiefly take their meals on the roadside, sleep on the plots if they can obtain any or their sleep under the sky. We provide better accommodation and better streets for our own animals. The money spent on this account will not go in vain and it means money spent on the prevention of disease and other evils. In addition to the Government financing the Corporation, if only sufficient encouragement is given, public utility societies and public welfare associations will spring to the help of Government and the Corporation. I would desire public utility societies or public welfare associations as those which would not declare a dividend exceeding 5 per cent and in a case of dissolution would offer the members only the paid amount and the balance should be devoted to some public purposes. Apart from the money which might be obtained from private sources, the lands and buildings which these societies purchase might be assigned to the Government who should advance such amount to the extent of 80 per cent of their value. Any building scheme that these societies may put forth must be submitted to the approval of Government and should be brought into existence only with the permission of the Government. The other way in which Government can help these societies is by giving grants to them and subsidising them. When these societies offer building houses and loans to the members, the money so collected can easily be paid to the Government in the shape of repayment of loan advanced by the Government. Another method by which Government can aid these societies is by exempting them from stamp duties and directing the Corporation to advance loans at no easy percentage. I am now dealing with the schemes by which the work can be done on the assumption that Government would pay for all these things. Now Government may put the question where is the money to come from. I would not submit that the Budget Estimates under "S.H. Civil Works" should be cut down. I would suggest certain other methods which would facilitate an easy development of this scheme under the Land Acquisition Act. Now we have got to purchase lands from owners and pay the full amount to them if such. I would recommend modification of the Land Acquisition Act by which a portion of the award can be paid to the owners and the rest be paid either in permanent annuity bonds or for certain number of years. This would give a very wide discretion to the owners of the land and the revenues of Corporation or Government would be responsible for the money. There are other ways of raising sanctioned money. The principle involved in that taxation is

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MADRAS CITY.

(Mr. Arumesthia Pillai; Mr. Yagob Dawood Salih). [18th March 1920.]

that the municipality should benefit by the increase in the value of the land which is created not by the labour of the individual owner but by the labour of the whole community.

As in European countries it would be possible to start State Housing Funds. The State Housing Funds will be of immense use to the low-paid Government and other servants. The use to which such a fund could be put is well described in the book—

- (1) The erection of buildings owned by the State
- (2) Building loans to Housing Associations for the erection of tenements
- (3) Loans on mortgages to individuals with reservation of the right of refusal to prevent speculation in the case of sale

There is another important method. In the City Municipal Act we have granted the Corporation some powers of borrowing. If the Corporation is to undertake this question it should be right in our part to increase the borrowing powers of the Corporation also. I might be right or wrong in suggesting all these things, but once, supposing I am wrong, I am only suggesting that it is Your Excellency's duty to take up this urgent question into consideration. Other questions have also taken up this question into consideration. Besides the fact that the present one is far as this question is concerned. In Belgium they have allowed the General Savings Bank Fund which is granted by the Government to lend a part of the money to the Municipal Corporation, and also to take Urbanity Societies to use the money on advanced for this purpose. I am not going to take Your Excellency through all the various institutions that are found in the western countries. I submit that something is needed in the Government by Your Excellency's Government publishing what is called the Town Planning Bill. One object in that Bill is that this Bill moves or has aimed at the situation of the improvement of the city, but for a moment forgets the need of the poorer and working classes which is most needed in this city.

Then I come to the objections that may be raised against this question. It may be said where is the Government to get money for all these things? Would it not be necessary for Government to come in with such taxation if it is going to undertake all these matters? It is true that this will have to be put. We are going for further taxation for various subjects, and it is this sort of a most important subject? If a man's house is not to be made a real home, if a man's house is not going to be used for that purpose what better purpose can be found for our money? The second objection is whether you are going to force people to give up their under the Land Acquisition Act and force them to accept certain terms under the legislation. It will be dragging this transfer of property. If it is a means, it is only a means for abolishing the Land Acquisition Act entirely. The money which is now displayed as behalf of the poorer and middle class people both by the Government and the people is really gratified. I submit that the people and the Government should not hesitate for a moment in taking up this subject at once. In conclusion I submit this, that the condition of the people in this city are too great, they are becoming unbearable. If you are not going to shoulder the responsibility and remove all these difficulties, the poor people who find it unable to bear their miserable life begin to look out of the city, and then the Government will be able to start the huge schemes and it will be impossible afterwards to repeat of our colleagues. There is a proposition which must be taken up by the Government for the earliest consideration and I hope the Council would accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Yagob Dawood Salih:—Your Excellency, I beg to second the proposition. I wish these propositions were a little more definite and better than it is, but as it is, if it is accepted by Government it will pave the way for more elaborate schemes which means the extension and improvement of the City of Madras. I moved in the year 1916 a resolution in this Council to appoint a Committee to go thoroughly into the question of the town improvement. But the Government threw out that resolution on the plea that that was the business of the Corporation to do and out of this Council. The Corporation in adopting the report of Mr. Lankeshwar did form a committee, but I am sorry to say the Committee did not meet. No doubt this proposition of the City Municipal Bill, which has now become an Act, did not allow it to divert its attention to other subjects. But I hope that this question will now be tackled in all seriousness. The Government has certain duties to perform in this respect and it has shown that it will not shrink it. In fact Lord Peel had took great interest in the matter. It was due to him that city matters about town planning were deferred. Now the time has come that something should be done and this suggestion is the time and of the wedge. If Government acquire these places and make them available for building purposes it will have to be done on a commercial basis of action, and that will mean that some bond or trust will have to be formed on the line as is obtained in Bombay for example. Some people are frightened that it will involve a very big scheme and a huge amount of expenditure, but my calculation is that if this thing is handled in a business way on commercial lines the scheme instead of burdening the Government or the Corporation will be a source of income, for the value of land is going up by leaps and bounds and in the near future it will go up still higher. If Government acquire the land according to the power that it possesses the thing can be done at a moderate cost and by reselling these pieces of land to other persons making it incumbent upon them to charge only a very limited rate of interest. I think the two questions of providing houses at reasonable cost and of reducing the congestion will be solved in a better manner. I do not wish to go into the matter further at this stage as I do not think it necessary and as the Hon'ble Member has dealt with the question in its important aspects. I merely second it."

RESOLUTION RE IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING CONDITIONS IN
MADRAS CITY.

16th MARCH 1933.] (Mr. Nannuram Chell; Mr. Macphail;
Sir Rajagopal Acharyan.)

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHI T. NARAYANAM CHETTI GOWD.—"Your Excellency, in his opening remarks, the Hon'ble Mr. Anandabathi Palai has passed some strictures upon the Madras landlords as being very unwilling in raising rents. In that respect, I should like to point out a few circumstances in the Council. I feel that the one in fact is mostly due to conditions existing in Madras. Fifteen years ago, anybody who walked through Tambora Chetty Street or Chinn Bazaar street or any other principal street of Madras would have found that they were not building houses. You will now see that the least part of the whole house is taken up by outside for setting up business places. Naturally, those that occupy the front portions of the house have to move towards or go elsewhere, or live in inconvenient places. I shall give one or two instances of how rent has increased. I own a few houses in the town. When a house fetches Rs. 15, there are two or three occupants, one saying he will pay Rs. 45, another 50, and a third 60. Is the landlord to deny the house to the man who offers Rs. 60? It is not therefore the fault of landlord that he is now asking higher rent. Another point I wish to say is this. This conversion of houses into shops is not only in the town, but is also gradually extending to Trichinopoly and other important suburbs. So the landlord is not entirely to blame."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. E. M. MACPHEIL.—"I have a good deal of sympathy with what the Hon'ble Mr. Nannuram Chetti has said, because I feel very often that in a good deal of the talk about profiteering—people condemn persons for profiteering in these things, which they themselves have not got to sell, while at the same time they try to make for themselves as large a profit as possible out of anything that they possess. Still there is a very real evil in conversion with rents. The increasing disposition of Europeans come to me and ask me to bring their hand over before the Legislative Council. They are stated to be considerable men occupying houses in a particular position in the town. They have all received notice to quit the place for no other reason than simply because the price of land has gone up. According to those accounts it seems that land which was being sold for Rs. 4 or 5 a short time ago is now being sold for Rs. 25 or 30. It is not surprising that under the circumstances the landlord is anxious to take advantage of it. The hardship for these people is that though they have built houses upon the land they seem to have no right as against the landlord. This is a very hard case indeed, and from my knowledge of what used to take place in districts in connection with the coffee and my sympathy goes not very much to people who build houses upon land where the land there seems being sold, because the land owner wishes to get possession of the land. I am not as a rule in favour of governmental interference but it is just to me that the only way to improve present conditions is for the Government to take action and make over to give fifty of them to each people and so do something to make it possible for each people to continue to live in Madras."

The Hon'ble Mr. DEVEN BHADUR SAH P. RAJAGOPAL ARACHARYAN.—"Your Excellency, I would first of all the situation of Madras. Reference to the fact that the acquisition of acquired areas, the provision of new sites, the planning, surveying and control, on town extensions, the redistribution of sites, and measures of a kind are not an object as well as for the City and Municipal funds may be spent. The question is, who is to take the Madras Corporation about land or at least the Government are entitled to expect substantial co-operation from the Corporation. The Government would like the Corporation were here to agree to a scheme to execute the suggestions made by Mr. Lushington's report; one of the suggestions made by Mr. Lushington was that the acquisition in the city should be gradually reduced by the increased provision of sites for the poorer classes. The Corporation appeared to agree as a result of the suggestion, but the objection has previously not come to my notice as to the extent that should be taken. That is the situation as far as I am able to gather from the newspaper news on the subject. I am quite satisfied that the committee supported by the Corporation felt that this problem is a hard one and also realise the financial difficulties involved in getting through any very large scheme. As I began by saying, this is a matter in which the Government cannot make much progress unless it acts in co-operation with the Corporation and secure effective help from the Corporation. Having said that, let me go on to say that this question appears to have been taken up on several previous occasions and action had to be postponed partly on account of want of funds, partly on the hope of passing the Town Planning Bill. Meanwhile Madras is aware that it is planning. But it is to be introduced in the next session, and it is hoped that it will soon become law. Meanwhile the situation is becoming worse and the Government have come to the conclusion that they must take such action as they can pending the passing of the Bill. A conference of officers concerned was convened on the 12th February 1933 under the presidency of Mr. Kennedy the Governor to discuss this question. When that discussion was taken up, one of the matters passed by the society authorities was that systematic should be taken of the acquisition of sites to improve the health of the town by getting rid of what is a nuisance within town and slums. Great stress was laid upon the point and there was no doubt that the acquisition of such extensions would be a great effort in improving the public health which might at any time be seriously affected by future spreading germs as affected by the public health. Now that it has become essential to acquire further sites for building houses, it seems the better course to make available the sites within the city if the already used by roads and other extensions which are only prevented from being used for house building by the fact of wet extension. This is a point which we will have always to bear in mind with

RESOLUTION AN IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING CONDITIONS IN
MADRAS CITY. 719

1938 March 1939.] (Mr. T. Jayarama Chetty; Sir Rajagopal Acheson;
Mr. Arumugam Pillai; the President.)

have any money, to purchase these parcels of land belonging to private parties. But, however, I do not suppose that the Corporation is in such a wretched condition as to do anything of the kind except when they are helped by the Government in the way of loans or in the way of grants. I think money is a scarce very scarce in Madras and unless steps are taken to get it in this way it will not be in the air. Therefore what I request is that the Government will go to the help of the Corporation in the way of loans or grants to see that these parcels of land are purchased by the Corporation, improved and made useful for the poor. Any Government that effect will make out more the Madras Corporation."

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrabudhir P. Rajagopal ACHESON:—"I understand that Mr. Paddison has an allotment of 2 lakhs of rupees for this purpose to be given as loans. I would advise the Corporation to get itself in communication with Mr. Paddison at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUGAM PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, on behalf of these poor suffering people I must really thank you for all the good and sympathetic programme that the Member in charge has just now explained to us. While thanking Your Excellency I would point out a few things which might be thought of by your Excellency's Government in carrying out the programme that is laid down by the Honourable Member in charge. The Member in charge was telling that the Government has decided to acquire the Mysorepakkam and its suburbs and also a portion of the west of the city. But I would also suggest to your Excellency's consideration the vacant places that are now lying within the city itself; for instance, close Mysorepakkam and the houses around that are now lying waste as we pass along the Royapettah high road, Edward Street's road, Lily's road, etc."

The Hon'ble Member Sahasrabudhir P. Rajagopal ACHESON:—"Is not wet condition covered by what I said? Unless effective drainage is provided it would be difficult to satisfactorily build houses in some of the places."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUGAM PILLAI:—"I am only suggesting that before your Excellency takes up building and planning and building of sites in two local Mysorepakkam back the value of these lands is increasing considerably. For example, a plot of land just opposite to the electric pumping station on the Royapettah high road was recently sold for Rs. 22,000. It was purchased some years ago for about 600 or 700 rupees. If we are going to let slip this opportunity and acquire properties which have not risen in value, we may not be able to get these lands unless you are going to spend and invest a great deal of money that might be required to acquire them now."

The Hon'ble the President:—"May I suggest to the Honourable Members that the main object of the Government is to buy large tracts of land, in view that we may reduce the land values which at present are very high."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. ARUMUGAM PILLAI:—"I was only suggesting that the 4 lakhs and 75,000 rupees set up in the budget for co-operative building societies if they are to be utilized for public utility societies that are now started, I would like to know whether any provision would be made out of this as well for the societies which we are now growing on the basis of the public utility society. I only suggest whether it is possible for the Government to do that thing. If it is possible for the Government it would be better to allow some amount for that purpose to help some of these societies, for these societies would do greater amount of work than the co-operative building societies which are now being started and the members are generally not so much as to be started. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopal Acheson is speaking to the President of the Corporation and then in the counter-appeal from him to the Hon'ble's Government. I hope that the counter-appeal will not go in vain. If not be left on the Corporation I would very well say that the finance of the Corporation will not be left for years to come in such a important scheme but at the meantime a very very gigantic scheme. Therefore I would ask that the appeal made by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Jayarama Chetty, President of the Corporation, will be received with favourable attention. After all these arrangements and after hearing what the Government have done, I would request your Excellency to allow me not to press this resolution now."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I would only say a word is signed to the 4 lakhs which is in the budget for giving assistance to co-operative building societies. The amount is not earmarked for any particular society. If there is a building society which can show some show of development there is no reason why such a society should not get something out of this amount."

With reference to the proposal scheme suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Jayarama Chetty, I think Mr. Paddison is taking up the whole question and I would suggest that the Honourable Member should get himself in communication with him."

I hope I may tell it, although the resolution has been withdrawn, that Government have a very general trend towards the members of the Council with regard to this public development scheme, which we have not only reduce prices of land very considerably but also also reduce the charges of over-valuation in the city."

With the assistance of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

720 RESOLUTION RE PERIODICAL TRANSFER OF TAHILDARS AND OTHERS FROM OUT OF THEIR DISTRICTS.

(Mr. Balaji Rao Nagda.)

RESOLUTION RE PERIODICAL TRANSFER OF TAHILDARS AND OTHERS FROM OUT OF THEIR DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Revenue Minister:—“ Your Excellency, I beg to submit the following resolution for the consideration and approval of the Council:—

“ VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that executive officers of the grades of Tahildars, Deputy Tahildars and Sub-Magistrates in the Revenue Department be shifted from district to district of the same linguistic group once in three years.”

“ My reasons for suggesting this resolution are:—

“ A young man enters the Revenue Department as a clerk in some office on Rs. 20 or 22. If he turns out to be capable and useful, he takes about 10 years to become a deputy tahildar or a sub-magistrate. During this period he serves as a clerk on Rs. 20 to 25, as an inspector on Rs. 30 to 40 and again as a clerk on Rs. 40 to 60 before he becomes a deputy tahildar. While holding these small appointments he goes in contact with money crops and all village officers of each pottah of the district in which he serves, if not the whole district. He thus naturally forms likes and dislikes towards and gains himself under obligations to many people in spite of his being an honest and conscientious officer. When he becomes a deputy tahildar or a sub-magistrate, and five or six years later a tahildar and is placed in charge of a division or taluk, he has got to pass judgments in judicial cases, orders in revenue matters and make recommendations to higher authorities in various branches of administration. It is not known that he has liked and disliked and his acquaintance with the people and village officers would project him in handling public matters, and his decisions cannot be so just as if he had no past experience of the locality as a clerk and inspector. If an officer who rises from the lower ranks of the ladder is kept in one and the same district, he will be becoming a deputy collector or collector, which will be after 20 and 25 years, respectively. He has chances of being placed in charge of taluks and divisions known to him as a clerk or an inspector two, three or more times. Consequently the confidence of a greater portion, if not the whole district, will get either bestowed on him or lost from him by his likes and dislikes and either his retirement or his transfer from the district as a deputy collector which will only be in the case of not more than 5 per cent of the number entering the department will be considered to be against these transfers from their own district into adjoining ones. Their pay is not less than that of the non-transferred officers of the other departments, such as, judicial, Public Works, Rail and Akbari, Police, Forest, etc., who are all subject to district transfers, and the want of past experience of the district on the part of officers of not only the above specified departments but also of the Revenue Department who are occasionally transferred for special reasons out of the ordinary service has not been found to result in inefficiency. All the Departments which are merged and united, there are the Land Revenue, Collectors' and Board's branches, besides the fact that a new man who enters the department as a postmaster deputy tahildar or a deputy collector. There are several new departments created from time to time and various items of the work formerly done by a revenue officer has been transferred to them. It may perhaps be contended that the proposed transfer of these officers from one district to another by the Board of Revenue will affect the control of the Collectors over these officers. I submit it will not be the case at all, because Collectors will continue to have the usual powers of appointment, discharge, suspension, or transferring these officers, which the Board of Revenue has once now put, the power of approving the selection, reselection and dismissal of these officers. The Board may therefore, without detriment to administrative efficiency, be empowered to transfer the officers whose specified from one district to another neighbouring district within the same linguistic area or one of the several groups to be formed for the purpose once at the close of each three years term, or it is the case with the district manuals. This proposal of mine, if approved, will not only be advantageous to the public but also the officers concerned by the former having impartial justice and the latter having greater chance of promotion instead of retiring in one district all their service and with better opportunities of obtaining wider knowledge of the country and forms of administration to make them better fitted as divisional officers. With these reasons I commend the resolution for the notice of the Council.”

“ The resolution was moved by Dewan Bahadur Karna Bahadur in 1915 and again by the Hon'ble Mr. V. E. Sankaraya Acharya in 1917, when Mr. Alexander Gordon, the Member in charge, said: “ While I think we can quite accept the idea that they should not stay too long, there need not be any forced rotation on the subject.”

“ Though the resolution was not accepted, Mr. Alexander Gordon stated that the policy was accepted by him. It is now nearly five years and I have not come across any two officers of these offices from one district to another. I have seen to be very frequent transfers within the district after the pay of the tahildars and sub-magistrates was made process. Before that was made several officers used to get stuck in one place. Now it is not shifted from one taluk to another in the same district, but these serve to be as transfer from one district to another. The frequent transfers of tahildars and sub-magistrates within the same district result in the same officer going two or three times to the same taluk. I would therefore recommend that

722. RESOLUTION AS PERIODICAL TRANSFER OF TAILBORDERS AND
OTHERS FROM OUT OF THEIR DISTRICTS.

(Mr. Toller.)

[16th March 1920.]

the districts. It is not possible for an officer to acquire knowledge, influence and results in every part of the district at once. If Honorable Members will remember the aim of our districts as compared with those in other provinces and the transfer of appointments, I think it will be clear to them that it is not possible for any officer to acquire influence over more than a few taluks at a time.

"Now, I should like the Council to consider the effect of the schemes it is at present. I put it to the Council that it has three main results. First of all it secures appointments in the district to men born on the district soil, secondly it secures in the districts including a maximum amount of local knowledge which the officer picks up in the course of his career as clerk, revenue inspector or sub-inspector. This is a point to which I would like to strongly insist. The talukdar and the revenue inspector and the village officers are the backbone of the revenue administration. The district administration is not a thing that works like a machine, nor is it a matter that can be regulated in all its details by rules and orders. Every district has its peculiarities, every village has its own customs and traditions and every man has his good and bad side. At every turn local knowledge is necessary, knowledge of this people or that, of the feeling between Hindus and Mohammedans, Christians and Muslims and Vaidikists and Theravada and such other matters, and one great lesson of the talukdar is not only to apply the Government's orders, as has been suggested, but to keep his superior officers, who themselves are constantly liable to transfer, properly informed as to all these local matters, to bring what he would want men writing a volume like the Government's Orders for every village. The third purpose which the present arrangement serves is that, as far as is possible, the district administration works as a machine, that, to use an engineering expression, has been 'run in'. We all know the difficulties that result when trying to fit a breakdown or otherwise we have to fit a new gear box or other spare part into an engine. We know what a long time it takes for the new part to run as part of the original machine. That is what happens when you bring in a man with no local knowledge, with different traditions and possibly no local interest and fit him in as part of the district administrative machine.

"Now, what is it the Honorable Member wishes to substitute for this? As he has made no suggestion for altering it, I take it that he proposes to narrow the appointments to those posts in the same hands as at present, that is to say, appointments by local officers, as I presume that the Honorable Member recognizes that this could only result in bringing us to one set of a number of men with very different degrees of qualification, and I ask him to consider very deeply the result of that. I once had a divisional officer, an extremely clever and vigorous officer, who devised an elaborate scheme for the promotion of clerks as a system of working with reference to their names which was to work automatically. He had a number of lists made up which he marked all these clerks, gave them marks for various special qualifications and he thought that by adding up the marks of the clerks at any time he could decide the marks of each man and thus do away with favoritism. He was an officer with rather a high standard of qualifications himself and after a good deal of experiment I was able to convince him that his plan if adopted would inevitably break down within a few weeks of its initiation. If the divisional officers who worked it had different standards of qualification. He recognized that, if he happened to be placed alongside divisional officers with standards lower than his, the net result would be that none of his men would get any promotion at all. That is what would be likely to happen if you brought all talukdars and sub-inspectors into one lot which was based on the recommendations of Collectors who had varying standards of qualifications. If a common standard were applied, the district with better educational facilities or more intelligent people might expect to get the greater share of the appointments. If, on the other hand, the appointing authority, wherever might be, were to insist on a distribution proportionate to the number of posts in the district, then those people who were very much below the standard of the advanced districts would be posted to places where they would be made to cope with the educated talukdars, while elsewhere we should be getting men to act pinch-pots.

"So much for the initial appointments. The men so posted would be sent as often as not to districts with which they were unacquainted. They would be sent for a three years' term. During that term, they would be liable to transfer as often as they are at present. They might acquire a little knowledge of one or two exceptionally small localities, but they would have no interest in anything as they would have no hope of returning and they would be in each place in the hands of the revenue inspector and the talukdar on the spot and at the end of three years they would go on to another district and in another sense of transfer and so on to the end of their day, spending much money in moving their household goods, taking up post anywhere, making a long series of beginnings and invariably to carry any project through, because of the constant shifting of their moving feet. I am personally speak with feeling on this subject having now made once to the end of 30 years' service in which I have never been permitted to spend 1 year from 1 year on district.

"There are two sides of the coin as I see them. There is something to be said for either, but I submit to the Council that it is somewhat upon the Honorable Member who wishes to bring a little more serious to show that that system is working badly. What is it that is urged against the present system? In the first place that men stagnate, or to use the picturesque expression of the Honorable member, 'and so are dulled'. Secondly that this leads to the formation of prejudices and associations, and, though he actually did not say it, I think he meant it, corruption; thirdly that the distribution of promotion tends to become unequal; and fourthly

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OTHERS FROM OUT OF THEIR DISTRICTS.

16th March 1933.]

(Mr. Fakhadar.)

(This is a point which was not taken today but, which has been taken in previous discussions) that the talabdar remaining in one district is too much dependent on the good will of the Collector. Now I think I have already dealt with the allegation that men stagnate and I may claim to have shown that they do not stagnate nearly enough at present. A district contains on the average of one or two thousand villages and each has and every village has its problems. Moreover now that we are advancing, or perhaps reverting, to the old system of administration of the village by the village, the need of an intimate knowledge of the village affairs is becoming increasingly evident. If we are not to leave our talabdars even in the same district, how are we going to get that knowledge? I do not think Honorable Members can realize what an enormous support to district officers and Collectors a really good talabdar may be. I shall never forget the assistance given to me when I took over one of the poorest divisions in the Presidency of the age of 22 by an old talabdar who was my guide, philosopher and friend. Nor shall I forget an incident that happened when I was travelling round India with the Khans, Comptroller and standing near a station with a distinguished Punjab officer. After a weary time in the gal, a land where there are no talabdars, we arrived in the Punjab to see a most talabdar waiting for us on the platform and my carriage companion, though he did not know him personally, dashed out of the carriage and shook him warmly by the hand and came back to tell me that we were going to get on, because we had got into a land where the administration had a backbone.

* The Honorable Member's main suggestion is that, by leaving an officer too long in a place, we get what he calls prejudice, but I think he really meant corruption. I don't of course in the real sense for that. The case for corruption is a higher standard of men in general, behind which we want the constant supervision of watchful superiors. And I hardly believe we are getting to a very much higher standard, by slow degrees. But where there are no talabdars do not sail I may much doubt if transfer is the cure. On the other hand I have been strongly opposed throughout my service to the idea that it is sound practice to transfer a man because he has a bad reputation in one district, to shift again his evil practices with a clean sheet in another. I well remember one such being allocated to me who was reported on his arrival at my headquarters to have said "I took a small bit out of Tajpore. I am bringing a bag one into Madras." That is what we shall get by a transfer once in three years to officers who do not know the corrupt officer. The Honorable Mr. Ramaswami Pillai said that the people of the district would obtain relief by a transfer of the officer, but I would point out that the best way of obtaining relief is not by transferring him but by dismissing him.

* So much for the suggestion of the officer himself. The other danger is corruption by favoritism or undue influence within the district. Again I say that the cure for that is constant watchfulness by an efficient superior who knows his men. I ask the Honorable Member to imagine the position of the promoting authority who would have to deal with a general list consisting of 500 officers. That is the number we should arrive at as a result of this resolution, if we put all those men on one list for promotion. It would be quite impossible for any one to know even an appreciable fraction of the capabilities for promotion and the appointing authority would therefore have to be guided either by pure seniority which has been smothered by Mr. Dalziel Mulla as "the matter of the administrative" or by the opinions of district officers, which, as I have indicated, are apt to be based on totally different standards. I once saw Honorable Members that it is a perfect nightmare to the central appointing authority to have to weigh on district reports the claims of a large number of candidates for promotion in different districts. It may be argued that this is done in certain departments, and having had a good deal to do with it in one such, namely, the Public Department, I can assure Honorable Members that although the number of officers dealt with there is about a third of the number that would have to be dealt with under the scheme that is now proposed, the defective of really doing justice in all cases are enormous and only to be corrected by incessant tearing largely for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with the merits of the men when one has to judge. Such an arrangement will be totally impracticable with all the officers that we at present have in the Revenue Department.

* In the last place there is the suggestion that the talabdar would be more efficient if his promotion did not depend on the Collector. Again, I would ask the Honorable Member to show the need for such a step by showing that there is something wrong in the present system. Is it alleged that Collectors abuse their powers? If so, surely again the proper cure is to remove the offending officer from his collectorate. In this connection with reference to the allegation that a talabdar's interests are prejudiced by sending to the same district under the same Collector, I would also point out that as present there is only one Collector who has been in one district for more than three years, so that if a talabdar does need a change of Collector, the present arrangements provide him with it.

* Finally I would remind the Council that the work of Collectors is supervised by the Board of Revenue, the senior officers in the Presidency, and the case of each candidate is very carefully considered from time to time. I agree that there are certain defects about the working of the present system, but I think that a useful working of the alternative proposed will show that it is very much more defective. Meanwhile we are taking from time to time such measures as we can to mitigate the defects of the present arrangements.

16th MARCH 1920.] (Mr. Fendalappayya Panthala; Mr. Lloyd.)

poore very fertile and will add to the production of food grains in the district. There is the great Kistna reversion project, which has been under the consideration of Government for a long time and which unfortunately we have not as yet been able to realise. If that project is undertaken thousands of acres of lands will be brought under cultivation and it will enormously add to the production of food stuffs in the country. In three days of scarcity of food-grains, we have seen that it is the district of Kistna or rather the delta lands in Kistna and Godavari that have supplied greatly the wants of other districts in this Peninsula. So, large schemes have to be inaugurated for the purpose of bringing cultivation areas areas of waste lands available in the country. It is a matter for thankfulness that the Government through the Publicity Bureau has been asking the opinions of several persons in the districts to suggest means or measures for the purpose of bringing large tracts of waste lands under cultivation and for improving the cultivation of food-grains. But, all the same, I should think, there must be a particular committee appointed for the purpose of slow reversion and for the purpose of suggesting large schemes for the development of agricultural industry and for adding to the cultivated areas in the district. With these few words I record the resolution.*

The Hon'ble Mr. E. S. LAKSHMI.—Your Excellency, there is no subject which is really of more importance to the people and the Government at the present moment than the development of food-grains and the extension, if possible of cultivation wherever it can be done. Everybody knows that there is not sufficient food in the country and we all want production of more food-grains. The only question which seems to me to come in this resolution is whether a committee is a very great assistance in developing the production of food-grains in the country. I think I might remind Honourable Members who have just spoken that this is a position which is the daily work of the Revenue Department, and that, as I suppose they know, the Engineering offices are working out large schemes of irrigation. The Board of Revenue and the Collectors are taking the greatest interest in trying to get waste lands under cultivation and I noticed only last night in the papers that the Publicity Board is offering a prize for the best pamphlet that could be published on the best way to try and stimulate the ryots to grow more food-grains. It seems to me that the real point at the present moment is that we are doing all that is possible. The matter came into prominence in 1918 before the end of the war and the Board of Revenue was asked to furnish the extent of waste lands in the Presidency. I have got figures here but the salient is by no means so handsome as some Honourable Members seem to think. All Collectors were asked to say the extent of waste areas available and the extent of lands which can be brought under cultivation. I don't wish to trouble the Council with all the figures, but the forcible answer was that the available land was not generally fit for cultivation. Each land is generally on the margin of cultivation as the economists say. I shall just run through one or two letters from the Collectors.

Coimbatore.—Much of the land is unfit for cultivation, being sandy or rocky or hilly or liable to submergence.

Pimpri-Chinchwad.—The lands consist mostly of jungles whose reclamation requires time, labour and capital, etc.

Shahdol.—Lands are inferior in quality or sandy and reclamation is costly. Fertility of ryot population.

Coiled District.—Most of the waste lands are invariably unfit for cultivation. Fertility of ryots to take up cultivation.

Bellary.—Scarceness of population. Large prices obtained for non-food crops especially cotton. (This is of course the real trouble. Many of the lands which were cultivated with food-crops before are now cultivated with cotton.)

Dindigul.—General poverty of the soil and difficulty in reclaiming the land covered with scrubby-forest. A large portion under grazing ground, panchabots.

Channarayana.—Lands are unfit for cultivation being saline, swampy or rocky.

Salem.—Large areas are unfit for cultivation. Large areas are cultivated only in alternative years or once in three years as the soil is poor. Lands are situated in cultural and unproductive tracts.

* That is precisely what all Collectors have said. The fact is that it is only in Anantapur and North Kanara that we have got more than a million acres. Most other districts have much less. The statistics of North Kanara are special and it is hardly worth while recording the same at all. In Kanara it is 9,000 acres and in other districts, some 20 or 30 thousands. The average extent suggested each year is 25,000 in Anantapur and over 10,000 in four or five districts so that I don't think you can say that the best or not brought under cultivation is the extent to which it is worth doing. Government are so anxious for extension as nobody else because they will get in land revenue. The only question is how best it can be done. The Board in sending in the Collectors' reports says: "The Board considers that it is inadvisable to force the peas to open up the second classed lands, i.e., those on the margin of cultivation. The depressed classes are only beginning to drained lands, this demand will grow stronger with time. Even at the present rate of progress the time is not far distant when there will be no cultivable land at all at the disposal of Government and it would be an onerous duty for the Government to divert half of all cultivable lands before the lower classes have made sufficient mental, moral and material progress." I think you know that this anxiety led up to a considerable movement in the district riots. The right of the adjacent proprietor was done away with and Talukdars and Collectors given greater discretion in the matter of recovery of tax.

(Mr. Lloyd; Mr. Narasimha Rao; Mr. Subba Rao.) [16TH MARCH 1920.]

waste. Then there is another point. Before you can get your lands properly cultivated you should get them subdivided correctly and the ryot should know in such cases where the land is. For this purpose the best should be properly surveyed. Measurements are going on to several districts, and however near is the Revenue Department are doing their best how to carry the progress as much as possible. The Honorable Additional Member who presented the resolution referred to irrigation projects. That is too large a problem to discuss now. Resolutions have been passed in this Council repeatedly and the Government have pushed from time to time what they have been doing in the matter of irrigation projects. If any project has to be abandoned it is because obviously it does not pay. I don't think that a Committee would be likely to do anything much in this matter. It seems to me that a Committee would largely waste people's time, and very likely the net result would be very little. This is a matter of daily administration and what we want more than anything else is that the ryot should cultivate the best he can get with food crops as well as possible. A suggestion was made that this is a problem for the Agricultural department. After all the Agricultural department is not a large department and has very much to do and these suggestions can be better spent in advising the ryots to cultivate better crops rather than wasting time in making law waste lands can be brought under cultivation. For these reasons I think the Honorable Member will hardly press for the appointment of a committee at the present moment to inquire into such large questions. Just before sitting down I may say that during the present year the Government have passed some very favorable orders to encourage the production of food grains. They have encouraged cultivation of dry food grains free of assessment on any uncultivated waste lands for at least three years, they have permitted the cultivation of millets on waste lands free of assessment for three years, they have permitted the cultivation of dry food grains free of assessment for three years up to the limit of 25 cents. If any further suggestions could be made in this respect Government will so much consider them. Government are always anxious to help in the matter of improving the cultivation of more food grains.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rao:—“We have heard the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd and in his speech he has referred to the various reports of the Collectors and in the reports received from most of the Collectors it was stated that lands were not fit for cultivation. The question is, whether they are the proper persons to say what lands are fit for cultivation or not. No doubt their information is based on official reports that have been received from their subordinates, the Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors, but the spirit of this resolution is that the reports of these persons cannot be relied upon, and lands which in the eyes of the Collector may not be fit for cultivation, may be pronounced to be fit for cultivation when examined by experts. In the course of the speech the Honorable member suggested that the members of the Agricultural department who have got expert knowledge in agriculture may be appointed as members of the committee. If such a committee or the members of such a committee examine the waste lands they will be in a better position to say whether any land is fit for cultivation or not. I do not think the Government will be justified in accepting the reports of the Collectors whose reports are merely based on common sense view and not on scientific knowledge of the subject. My submission is the proper authority that should say anything on the subject one way or the other should be experts and not men with ordinary knowledge of cultivation. The Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd has also said that the arya-jana shiksha shows that there is not any great loss in this direction. It is true but there are a great number of difficulties in the matter of estimates and the rules of arya-jana are very hard. A person who cultivates Government land will be liable to pay assessment if the Revenue Divisional Officer accepts it; otherwise he has to pay penal assessment. Under these circumstances that cannot be taken as a test whether there is any real decrease on the part of the people to occupy the lands. Besides in the case of arya-jana lands people have not got the right of occupancy and that gives another trouble. If one is given the right of occupancy there will be greater chance of large portions of land being occupied. On account of this difficulty the great deal of lands are left with and mostly an account of distressed races and on account of the prevalence of lands for the distressed races and the distressed classes I think there are very difficult questions to be now raised (a) this question should be carefully studied by a committee who should lay down which lands should be reserved for the distressed classes and when should be left for occupation by the ordinary individuals. I feel that the question whether land is fit or not for cultivation should be considered once for all before the Government come to any resolution in this matter.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Sanku Rao:—“The main object, Your Excellency, of making similar resolutions is to lay before the Government certain facts and give voice to common important subjects that affect the Presidency as a whole, and it is not strictly a question of pressing one set of facts to a decision that we want to put them forward but sometimes it is with the intention of laying our proposals before Government, so that we may have the Government's view of the question said to us. I may observe that we are exceedingly grateful to have had further exposition on the part of the Government for which we are all thankful. We have heard the Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd's statement and further what the Government are doing regarding this resolution. It seems to me that the Tahsildar Board will not be able to put many suggestions from the people for its price except if the lands that have been selected by the Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd are correct, because Your Excellency knows there are only three ways in which land production

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rameshchandra Ayyar; [16th March 1920.
Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Thyagaraja Chelva.]

"statement that land is not fit for cultivation because it is sandy or saline that does not really help us to decide the proper question. If saline land is not fit for production of food grains very often it will be useful to raise some other thing. Suppose we start a big scheme of cultivation. We want a place for cattle to graze. We also want engines to be employed and we want fuel for them. We may grow fuel on these saline places. There is also the question of growing groundnut, cotton, coconut, and other industrial crops. This can very well be done in the saline soil. It appears to me clearly a case in which we cannot say that all that can be done has been done. We should welcome the formation of a committee or several committees to look into the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. R. Rameswamier Aiyar:—"One argument raised by the Honorable member appears to me, and that is that the opinion of lay men on questions which are entirely for scientific investigation is not entitled to any weight. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Ayyar the reports of revenue officers emanate from the village officers and the village officers are the least fit to judge in a matter like this. Scientific investigation has shown that lands which were considered absolutely unfit for any purpose have been found to be highly suited for the production of food-grains. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswamier Ayyar a land may not be fit for production of food-grains, but in some of times it may become fit. There again facilities for irrigation are available to a very large extent in various places but even the existing schemes are not used to the fullest extent. All sorts of difficulties are created in the matter. If this is not done, a large extent of dry land can be converted into wet land. Of course Government has every motive to encourage that because it gets revenue, but in spite of that all sorts of objections are raised. The result is that obstacles are thrown in the way. Another difficulty, in the matter of increasing the production of food-grains is want of pasture land."

"Whenever land is available it is converted into a reserve forest and cattle find no means of subsistence and in a poor country like India which is mostly agricultural if the cattle have no means of feeding the cattle, and improving the breed of the cattle, agriculture must be a failure. If scientific reports will go about the country from one end of the Free Colony to the other it must be possible for them to find out the means which are highly satisfactory for the purpose of increasing the production of food-grains. So, the resolution is one which is highly important especially just at this time when we are suffering the want of food. In fact, the complaint is a complaint which is common to all people, rich and poor. I therefore submit the Government will not be doing anything that is wrong and on the other hand will be helping the people to a large extent by giving them the help of a scientific expert as in the best way we can improve the production."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I strongly support the resolution. I wish to pose one or two remarks. This resolution if carried out will be a very effective step towards the developing of our material resources. It proposes that every tract of land to be brought under cultivation and it wants a committee to look around which Presidency, to sit at every district headquarters, examine the soils, and ascertain what portion of available lands could be brought into useful cultivation. Now is it that these lands have not hitherto been cultivated? Your Excellency, you are aware that we are faced with a shortage of food-stuff and if these steps are taken it will be the means of solving this problem and giving livelihood to as many that are now distressed and also of bringing in money to the coffers of the Government. This is the first time I heard that there are one million acres of uncultivated land in Anantapur district, poorest of poor districts. How much it would be to the advantage of the people to the amelioration of the economic condition of the people, if some attempt is made to bring those one million acres under cultivation. The Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd says that one million acres is nothing. But I say it will be a material source of revenue and it will help the material condition of the people. Now experts of cultivation would not do in matters like these. The nature of the soil has to be examined, the nature has to be satisfactorily given into, the conditions under which different rules now prevail, and all these connected matters must be considered by a committee consisting of revenue officers and agricultural department officers and any expenses which would be incurred would not be in vain."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Thyagaraja Chetty:—"Your Excellency, I am prepared to give my support to this resolution. I find from what my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Lloyd and that almost every district has given its report on the subject. But however my experience of the Revenue Department is this: that whenever a Member of the Board of Revenue sends any information to the Board under it to the Collector for information, the Collector sends it to the Divisional Officer, the Divisional Officer to the Tahsildar, and the Tahsildar to the Revenue Inspector, and the last person that gives the answers are village karnams. The karnams are almost always in the hands of the rate in the village. Whenever a man puts a demand for any piece of land, the first thing the village karnam does is, he catches hold of the village rate and the village rate which hold of the karnams and between them they manage to seek a way that they are of use that this land is a pottabaka or cultivating land or something or other and say that this is not available, or some counterclaim would be put in to defeat the object of the karnam. That is always the case. This is my experience everywhere as far as I know. We cannot possibly completely rely on the information given by these people to the higher officers and therefore I submit that if a Committee is appointed, if it goes to one or two districts, and examines lands that are available for cultivation and reports it will be a lot for all the

(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Venkatarao Raja ; [Edn Mason 1920,
The President.]

other districts and it would go a great way to help the Government in coming to the right conclusion. I hope the Government will accept the appointment of the committee to go into these matters."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU :—" I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Lloyd for the frank expression of the opinion of the Government that they do not see eye to eye with the non-officials in this matter. But I regret very much that the Government have not seen the consequences of such an answer. What I mean is this : for a population of 40 millions of this Presidency which every decade increases 2 to 3 per cent, with food and produce (we have got a Government that there is absolutely no sufficient land to be brought under cultivation. And this answer would cause much distress in the minds of the whole thinking population. How can we provide for the natural growth of population, which will increase year after year? Is this the answer? In all advanced countries we utilize every inch of ground & bring brought under cultivation but I find that Government of millions of land in this State and waste. This is what the Government themselves admit. Am I to understand that the Madras Presidency will be an exception to the rule? Are we to tell the Government of India that whatever the fate of the other provinces might be, that is not the case with Madras when the Government of India says in its report 'we are trying our level best to bring every inch of ground under cultivation.'? I respectfully submit that this would not at all be a correct state of things, if expert knowledge is not sought after. We have got only the opinion of the Collectors. They are valuable from the administrative point of view. To rely on the opinion of the Collector whether a particular land could be or could not be brought under cultivation, I am afraid, we are passing into another step. We always believed that the Government are respecting the words of an expert. But why should the Government in this important matter rely upon the lay opinion and not on expert opinion. And this sort of criticism I respectfully submit is only way of larger criticism."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" What expert opinion you want?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU :—" Agricultural expert."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" What does that mean?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU :—" An expert that will go round the country."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" You want the Government to provide for an agricultural expert?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU :—" The expert would suggest that if it is a saline soil 'this soil is not useful for cultivation. But if you bring some measure it will be useful.' His very point cut across one thousand and other useful ways for cultivation, and how a land could be brought under cultivation. Therefore my respectful submission is that it will be a difficult problem and for which the Government should take serious notice. I earnestly appeal that if the former proposal is not acceptable to the Government, the Government would suggest any other thing. There are many millions of salinizable waste lands all over the Presidency which could be rendered useful by means of measures. I therefore appeal to the Government that the Government may reconsider their suggestion and see their way to let some expert go and see whether he can suggest anything. We have to provide the solution and for future generations. It is not an occasion when we can throw it out. Even if we fail now I think there will be time enough when the Government will see the utility of an expert. I therefore appeal to the Government that the decision might be changed in favour of the non-official members."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" It must be perfectly clear to the Honourable Members when listening to Mr. Lloyd's speech that the Government are determined to encourage the work of the Agricultural Department in every possible way. But Honourable Members in their speeches have generally stated that my Honourable friend's very interesting speech was inaccurate in many respects. The position of the Government generally with regard to agricultural problem is this, that it is more important to get the opinion by improved methods of cultivation to increase the productivity of the land that is under cultivation now, rather than to encourage the cultivation of waste land which one hardly under the favourable circumstances is a paying proposition. That is the main object of the Agricultural Department. I don't think there is any Honourable Member in this Council who will deny that if only a year could be made to employ improved methods of cultivation, and assuming he would get a much larger production out of the present agricultural lands than he is getting at the present time. And therefore Government cannot agree to the suggestion made by Honourable Members that an expert from the Agricultural Department should go round the Presidency of Madras to report to the Government as to the possibilities of cultivation of waste lands. The Agricultural Department is at present in an extremely depleted condition and could not possibly spare an officer for this enormous inquiry which would probably take 3 or 4 years. But may I suggest to Honourable Members that it would be very useful and helpful if Honourable Members, who are so active about this matter would in their particular districts form committees to look into this question. Let me take an instance—Belur. Let me ask my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to return to Belur district, and with his friends there discuss and report to me my next three weeks of some of waste occupied lands are not cultivated at the present time and 7,000 acres of waste not land are not cultivated. I can give many other cities. Again if the Honourable Member Mr. K. Venkataswamy would help me in this matter in Greater by making a similar inquiry it would be of great value. May I then ask Honourable Members in this matter to do

780 RESOLUTIONS RE CULTIVATION OF WASTE LANDS AND INCREASED SALARY FOR NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES.

(The President, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; [18th March 1920.
Mr. Tulkar; Mr. Kapel Hansa Sahib.]

this help to assist the Government and the Agricultural and Revenue Departments, and on receipt of their reports we would take such action as we could to remedy on soil if it really exists."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I think that Your Excellency's suggestion is very good. Each of the Honourable Members as an open man should really deal with the question as to the cause of certain lands lying waste and in what way they could be improved. But even Honourable Members with all their anxiety to do the work may not perhaps be able to work single-handed. I personally shall not desire to undertake the work which Your Excellency suggests, provided that the Revenue Secretary and the local officers give me the required help."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Let the report of the inquiry be an independent one and as confidential one. That is my point. I would like the report to be a purely confidential one by the people living in the district. It would be very useful to the Government; indeed."

A poll was taken with the following result:—

Mr	Absent
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumuktha Pillai.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. Lakkshmin.
" " M. G. Raja.	" " A. Y. G. Campbell.
" " K. Venkateswappa Pustani.	" " Divan Bahadur L. D. Swaminathan Pillai Ayyangar, c.s.
" " P. Siva Rao.	" " Rao Sahib T. Nambudraiah Chetti
" " D. Venkatesh Raja.	" " Gera.
" " V. Mathura Raja.	" " Mr. R. A. Graham.
" " Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao	" " Nagar-Gowari G. G. Gifford,
" " Mayudu Gera.	" " c.s.
" " Mr. W. Vijayaraghava	" " Divan Bahadur T. Desika
" " Mudaliyar.	" " Atharajay Ayyangar
" " C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.	" " Mr. E. M. Macphail, c.s.
" " Yagob Hansa Sahib Bahadur.	" " Khos Bahadur Mahomed
" " Khos Bahadur A. T. G. M.	" " Khos Sahib Bahadur.
" " Ahmed Tawabi Mahomed Bahadur Sahib Bahadur.	" " Mr. J. F. Symonds.
" " Divan Bahadur P. Tyagaraya	" " Mr. J. H. Thomas.
" " Chetti Gera.	" " Rai Bahadur T. N. Sivaganesan (Pillai) Ayyangar.
" " Mr. E. R. Ramasubramanian Ayyar.	" " Mr. E. K. Lloyd.
" " E. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" " Mr. H. G. Nichol, c.s.
" " Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.	" " W. J. F. Hawley.
	" " C. G. Tulkar, c.s.
	" " Khos Bahadur Mahomed.
	" " Haidar-ullah Sahib Bahadur.
	" " Divan Bahadur Sir P. Rajnarayana
	" " Atharajay Ayyangar.

The resolution was declined lost, 15 voting for and 18 against.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED SALARY FOR NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. B. Venkateswari:—"I may perhaps be able to shorten the discussion on this resolution if I repeat what I said last night with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raja's resolution No. IX, viz., that the Government are doing what they can to get the report of the Salaries Committee completed in time to be placed before this Council on the 24th. I might here add that Your Excellency has wired to Delhi to secure permission for the early release of the President of the Committee so that the report may be completed, if possible, in time for discussion on the 24th. If we are going to do that it may be premature to discuss a resolution which will be covered by that discussion."

The Hon'ble Yagob Hansa Sahib Bahadur:—"The Government have already given relief to the subordinate, peons and others and I want that relief to be increased. That is one portion of my resolution."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I don't want to protect the Honourable Member from among the resolution. The only thing that I would suggest is that the whole question of salaries, on whether whether of peons or anybody else, will be brought up for discussion on the 24th. Under the circumstances I would urge on my honours friend that it would be better to postpone the resolution until that time, when his point is bound to come up for discussion. It is quite obvious that my honours colleague cannot possibly give my honours friend

RESOLUTIONS RE INCREASED SALARY FOR NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATES, RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SALARIES COMMITTEE TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. AND COMMITTEE ON HIGH PRICES, PROFITS AND CONTROL OF FOOD STUFFS.

16th March 1920.] (The President, Yashwantrao Chavan; Mr. S. B. Rao; Mr. S. B. Rao; Mr. Venkatarao Rao.)

no answer to such a resolution because we do not know what the report of the Salaries Committee is at the present time and we cannot, before making it, possibly make up our minds as to the order to say what our final decision will be on the whole question.

The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Chavan:—“In which case, I would ask Your Excellency's permission to move this resolution as it would clear the atmosphere and make Government understand the feelings that exist in this matter. Such a debate would help us to come to a better decision on the 27th.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“The Honourable Member is at perfect liberty to do what he likes. I can only say that my honourable colleagues expect of me to give my reply.”

The Hon'ble S. B. Rao:—“Having heard the observations made by Your Excellency, I would propose that Resolutions Nos. VIII and IX may be deferred to the next meeting on the 27th.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Rao:—“I second the motion.”

Under rule 2 of business rules the motion was put to vote and carried.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following resolutions were deferred to be dealt with at the next meeting:—

The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Chavan:—

“VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the monthly rates of local allowances now granted to the lowest-paid subordinates be enhanced and temporary allowances be paid to other non-gazetted servants so as to bring their total remuneration to the minimum indicated in the table below:—

	Presidency Town.	Mahad.
Peons and subordinates mentioned in Annexure C to G.O. No. 149, dated 18th February 1920.	15	15
Subordinates mentioned in Annexure B of the Government Order.	25	25
Clocks and subordinates mentioned in Annexure A of the Government Order.	40	35
Persons drawing salaries below Rs. 100 per month.	Allowance of 30 per cent of the salary.	
Persons drawing salaries above Rs. 100 per month.	Allowance of 25 per cent of the salary.”	

RESOLUTION RE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SALARIES COMMITTEE TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkatarao Rao:—

“IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the recommendations of the Salaries Committee be placed in the Council for discussion before any effect is given to the same.”

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE ON HIGH PRICES, PROFITS AND CONTROL OF FOOD STUFFS

The Hon'ble S. B. Rao:—“Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the pleasure to move now is as follows:—

“X. This Council recommends to the Government the appointment of a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to consider and report to Government on measures relating to high prices, profits and control of food stuffs in this Presidency.”

“I need not emphasize the importance of this most difficult subject under consideration as it is one which is coming daily to both Government and the people. Before the war the

(Mr. Subba Rao.)

[16th March 1930.]

price of food-stuffs was really unjust. During the war the price of high prices, profiteering and control was a necessary evil and the people allowed themselves to suffer on higher grounds of loyalty and patriotism. After the cessation of war, it was expected that the normal state of things as far as possible would come back to us. But our experience was quite different. My object is not to criticize the policy of Government or the conduct of the merchant and the food-holder but to lay before Your Excellency very briefly certain food facts and a few reflections on the subject which require inspiring and repelling by a body of officials and non-officials so that the Government may be in a position to take such steps as will minimize the suffering of over 55 millions of people of this Presidency.

The price of all food-stuffs has risen immensely over 100 per cent though the wage earning power has not risen even up to 50 per cent. The production of food-stuffs is either normal or on the decrease or increase is comparatively slight except last year. Exports beyond India and Burma are going on a larger or smaller scale, so there is less production of food-stuffs in other countries for various reasons. The necessary problem, it is said, is also affecting the present question. The Government felt under the circumstances to control the movements of food-stuffs and in some instances to fix the prices and the profits so that speculation and profiteering may be got down. The price of rice has reacted on the prices of all other food-stuffs except salt and also on the economic condition of two poor and arid districts. Everywhere there is unrest. Riots are the order of the day throughout India. Anarchism is spreading up daily. Non-Government Offices of Government, village schools, teachers and food Government and Board servants and employees of Capital are demanding themselves and protesting for more pay and privileges. Teachers, managers, mill hands, household servants, railway men, dock yard labourers, etc., go on strike. The Government has raised the pay in all the higher services and has appointed the Salaries Commission to report on the question of raising the pay of the lower subordinates in all branches of service. But the vast bulk of the population in rural areas are directly suffering great hardship.

The question now is to the appointment of a Commission to go thoroughly into the matter and report as to the causes of the high prices, the measures to be taken to check abnormal profits and the best system of control if any control is necessary. It is better that we are prepared to meet any contingency of finding out the best line of policy and a satisfactory plan of action.

Control.—There are two schools of thought—one advocating complete control, another modification, the other for removing all control. The Government of India looks after the interest of India and Burma as a whole and her export policy beyond India and Burma is restricted, it is said, from instructions from the Secretary of State and the British Government. Each Provincial Government is jealously guarding its own interests. The capacity of production of each province varies. All the delta areas in each Presidency produce more than their requirements. Some parts cultivate cotton, jute, coconut, etc., which bring more money and thus enable the people to buy the required food-stuffs at any price. The Deccan States entirely prohibit exports of their produce to British India and the result is that their subjects get all the food grains for less than half the price than outside.

Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that control on a limited scale in India may be necessary for some time. If it is necessary that control of Deccan rice should continue for various reasons unless all exports except to India is prohibited. Till the world settles down to its normal state as in the production of food-stuffs, transport and exchange, free competition should not be a whim. Otherwise India which is a poor country will be hit the most. I am also of opinion that inter-provincial control should continue and that on no account export should be allowed from Madras to Bombay Presidency as our Presidency as a whole has no surplus to send to the cash Bombay Presidency which could get her supply at any price from Burma. It could be released only when there are reasonable grounds. For instance the surplus of the Orissa valley is very large and after meeting the requirements of the Bombay Presidency, such surplus may be allowed under Government control to be sent to places in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, wherever it is required. If once the inter-provincial control is established, a similar principle should be adopted in the Madras Presidency. Some of the districts as have a surplus should be allowed to export only to that extent to the districts which require the food-stuffs. There could be an objection to the Director of Civil Supplies continuing in office. The Collector of the district (the man on the spot) however should be the authority to make inquiries and find out the requirements and the surplus or deficit of food-stuffs in his district. I am also of opinion that the Collector should be guided by the opinion of an advisory body which should consist of 12 or more members two of whom will be chosen by the municipal council in the headquarters, one from the district board, two members and the rest to be nominated by the Collector. The Collector of the district will be able to report what quantity of rice, etc., may be exported as is required by them. The Director of Civil Supplies will then be able to arrange for supplying rice to districts which require it either from districts which have a surplus or from other provinces like Bengal and Orissa. If this system largely could be worked with advantage, then control might be withdrawn gradually from the Presidency. In such cases, in the district which have deficient produce, all facilities should be given to cultivate, co-operative societies, etc., to get rice from Burma, Bengal and other places where there is surplus. The difficulty of procuring railway wagons is very great. Licenses should be continued to be given to selling shops for carrying rice and paddy from Burma. If facilities are given, it will tend to equalize the prices everywhere in the Presidency. The Government however should

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(Mr. Subba Rao.)

arrange timely supplies of Burma rice to check any possibility of speculation. To emphasize my first proposal, I shall take one typical instance. The output of Madras produce is normal every food stuffs to last only 4 or 5 months in a year. They estimate pepper, coconut, etc., Madras used to be regularly fed by others. Usually South Kanara, Malabar, Bengal or Burma rice used to pour in.

"In this season till recently, all the above sources except South Kanara were halted. The consequence was that South Kanara rice, a good portion of produce of the first crop, was freely exported to Malabar. The prices in South Kanara rose as much as last for the three months of December to February, it came up to little over its 2½ a bag whereas it was not more than Rs. 14 in the corresponding months last year though it was advanced by Government the year 1919 when a bumper year. The people were alarmed at the rise and approached the Collector who convened a public meeting. The Collector after being advised reported to Government that the export of rice from South Kanara to Malabar might be allowed only to the extent of the surplus and that they may be supplied with rice from Burma. I am very sorry that the Government did not accept the views of the Collector.

"High prices and profiteering.—I have stated in the foregoing paragraph that a limited Government control of food supplies is necessary for some time. Lifting the control of rice quickly may lower the prices for the time being. We always had a slight decrease in price as taken place in a few localities after the control of Coconuts and Lard was removed. The immediate effect of removal will be a small drop in price, because the condition of persons concerned and other circumstances such as but these will have a temporary effect. But as soon as surplus stocks are unloaded the drop will be followed by a rise and there is already a tendency in that direction. It is significant to note that the high prices are not the result of scarcity this year. I know some persons advocate the abolition of control and the substitution for it if necessary of a policy of fixing maximum retail prices. But the experience of those countries where this policy was introduced has shown conclusively that maximum retail prices are utterly unworkable unless on a basis of a complete system of control and rationing.

"Your Honours are aware that the whole question of high prices and food control is engaging the attention of both the Supreme Council sitting at Paris and that of the British Government. Mr. C. A. Mousley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, announced that the whole problem of high prices and high profits is being considered. He also expressed that a policy of restraint will be evolved to remedy the evils disclosed. He said that the London of competition in Britain has gone for ever, because competition since could no longer be regarded as a protection to the consumer. He also said that there were likelihoods for a complete removal of food control in Britain for at least 2 months. It is officially announced that the meeting of the Supreme Council attended by British, French and Italian financial and economic experts have begun the examination of the problems of high prices and profits as well as the fulfilment of obligations. I bring these facts to Your Honours' notice so that the life time Government may also initiate measures in the terms I have suggested. The bodies of the Publicity Board have also stated the feelings of the people who are justly questioning the soundness of the measures. The Publicity Board has issued two or three leaflets on the question of food production. One says why prices are still high, viz. P.B.F. No. 41 announced that there would be a 10 per cent increase in the area sown with paddy in the Presidency and that the increase in the yield is at least 5 per cent and that the crop on the wet land was absolutely bumper. It was said that prices would go down. All the same prices are mounting. In a second leaflet (No. 42) the reason of high prices will fall even though we have a good harvest this year. In the same leaflet, we are assured that the Government of India have decided to control the export of food-stuffs from the country to foreign lands this year also. The Hon. Mr. M. S. Das has also made his report of food prices beyond India has been prohibited subject to certain restrictions. My humble opinion is that export from India and more so from the poorer Madras Presidency should be entirely prohibited. Supplies rise from Burma after fulfilling the requirements of India could be exported under Government control only in case it is based by a reasonable assurance that there is a surplus after meeting fully Indian requirements. Personally I am not inclined for the latter course till we are able to produce surplus food-grains. The exact proportionate question is substantiating the harvest was slightly above the normal, where does our food go and why there should be such high prices. It is not last year the yield of rice was 55 and this year 55 million tons. I say to permit to state that the proposed measure will be able also to diminish some impression of the public. No doubt the Publicity Board is trying to do it, but a report of excess and non-ethically will spread more in the public. There is a widespread impression that wheat-making and harvest, prices are rising more on account of the present system of control, export of food stuffs to foreign countries and the Government raising profit out of control and disposal of Burma and other rice. The committee will inquire and report after visiting statistics the true state of things. Mr. Bailey during the debate in the Imperial Council has said that unless India were shut off from all commercial intercourse with foreign countries, prices here will be affected by the exports and not these. He also doubted whether the prices will go down for some years after the war. These are convincing reasons for prohibiting exports. The committee consisting of the representatives of the people will be able to find out correct reasons including the fact of policy for Government export of food stuffs and land confidence and cheer up the people to face the situation. There is one more

(Mr. Sathu Rao; Mr. Venkateswara Pantulu; [18th MARCH 1920.
Mr. Ahmed Tuzki Harabinger; Mr. Tulsinder.]

circumstances which I wish to lay before Your Honorary. I do not wish to tie the Your Honorary with figures. But I can confidently say that the total estimated yield of rice in India is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the people. India went from producing more rice either by extending the area or by intensive cultivation. For instance Madras set first to extend the area. There is scope for intensive cultivation. In South America the potato heads and South Kanara dry, heads are so small as to yield more. I would respectfully draw the attention of Government to such as rice can be grown extensively. I would respectfully draw the attention of Government for starting a demonstration scheme in co-operation with the Revenue officers and horticultural and agricultural Department in co-operation with the Revenue officers and horticultural in the Presidency will be able to do a good deal in shortening and increasing the production of food grains. Till we are able to produce more food grains to meet fully the needs of the people, I will not agree with Hon. Minister in thinking that it is not wise for the Government to continue the policy of prohibiting export of food grains. I am for a system of limited control for this year. There is shortage in production in rice, wheat, sugar and some parts of Europe and the necessity of prohibiting exports even under license is obvious. If the exports in the Indian Presidency is not prohibited the internal prices will shoot up.

"In conclusion, I am of opinion that international control should not be done away with; that wherever there is a deficiency it should be met from Burma and other surplus producing places like Rangoon, etc. At present the removal of control in the Madras Presidency might result in the spreading of rice all over the Presidency and also of a slight lowering of price. But I have my own doubts whether this will in any way alter the suffering of the people and in this connection I may be permitted to throw a suggestion that a preliminary fact with the authorities for investigation of prices in the one or two districts may be introduced in India. I do not wish to weary Your Honorary any longer on this subject. I only submit that Your Honorary's Government will be pleased to accept my resolution which will enable us to go thoroughly into the question. After reading Mr. Harabinger's sympathetic speech on the same subject, I have no doubt Your Honorary will be pleased to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Venkateswara Pantulu :—"I rise to support this resolution because it seems to me that this problem of high prices is defying all solutions. This year we are told that the area under paddy has been larger than in the previous year. This is the impression formed from the report on the production of food grains. It is also stated that the yield has also been greater than in the previous year and then it is also a fact that the export of rice from our Presidency has been restricted. Notwithstanding all these, we find that the prices have risen enormously. In fact they have risen even to the highest as seen in my own part of the country in the same period. The price in the month of January was much higher than about the same time the previous year and the reason does not seem to be clear. Income is not what it was in years or less to prohibiting on the part of the merchants and merchants alike. They bid high for paddy and store large quantities of it and they do not bring the stocks to market. And that seems to be the reason why the prices are rising so high. It may be that there are some other reasons appearing to bring about this result. It is therefore necessary that a committee should be formed to inquire into the matter deeply and suggest certain methods to keep the prices under control. It is well known that there are other countries as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sathu Rao, such as China, where there has been much shortage of food stuffs and the export to these countries should be stopped and some arrangement should be made whereby import of Burma rice into our Presidency should be restricted. I think that unless some drastic measures are taken and some method of control is again introduced, there does not seem to be much chance of the prices going down and if the state of things were to continue, probably as has happened the situation may grow so bad when the prices may rise still higher when people will find it very hard to live. It is the poor people that suffer most and it is their interest which requires prompt attention. For these reasons I support the resolution which has been only proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Sathu Rao."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. O. M. Ahmed Tuzki Harabinger :—"I beg to say a few words. It is rather difficult to explain the whole picture in this Council, as already the Council has been sitting for more than six or seven days. The committee proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sathu Rao is absolutely necessary. When such a committee is appointed that committee should go into the details fully and report to Government as to how to do and what to do in the matter. There is a great deal to be said about prohibiting by the wholesale merchants in the district. The merchant who was recommended by a Collector has been doing a great deal of profiteering. Such kind of thing should be put a stop to immediately. I am of the opinion that all these things are put into proper order a committee consisting of officials and non-officials should be immediately appointed. I therefore support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. O. Tulsinder :—"It is a business to the entire body of the body and complexity of this question that the Government never should have thought it necessary to bring forward a resolution on the subject almost without in time with one which provides that the Government and most interesting details that has occurred in this Council at a glance of these which is only four days after the emergency had been from now."

RESOLUTION OF COMMITTEE ON HIGH PRICES, PROFITS AND
CONTROL OF FOOD STUFFS

10th MARCH 1920.]

(Mr. Tordar.)

"And when I read the terms of the resolution of the paper, I must confess that I was somewhat puzzled as to what it was that the Honourable Member wanted. We have emergency committees appointed to sit upon questions of high prices and control of food stuffs in every district. We have also appointed, as a result of the debate to which I have just referred, a committee of 15 members, consisting as far as is possible within that limit of members all parts of the Presidency. They meet weekly and the proceedings of those meetings are published with the weekly report of the Minister of Civil Supplies. They would appear to fulfil just the functions which the Honourable Member contemplates."

"Now, however, that I have heard the Honourable Member, I confess that though his resolution relates to conditions in the Presidency generally, what he is really concerned with is the condition of affairs in North Kanara, and that what he really desires is an inquiry into the possibility of improving that state of affairs. Now, we all recognize that North Kanara has gone through a very hard time during the past year and we all sympathize with the desire of those who would improve the condition of that district in respect of food stuffs. But, I should like to put it to the Honourable Member that we cannot remove the case of North Kanara alone, that there are other districts which have gone through similar agony, if not more so, and that in dealing with a matter of this magnitude we must deal with the interests of the Presidency as a whole and not set aside our general policy in favour of particular areas."

"It is hardly necessary at this stage of affairs to explain the general situation in the Members of the Council. But it may perhaps be well to say a word or two as regards the policy which we have recently adopted and which is stated in the act of rules which issued to the Vice President."

"We all know that there is a rise in prices all over the world. The world price is higher than the price in India. The price in India, or at any rate the greater part of it, is higher than the price in Madras. The price there, which the Presidency has sold, the last month or two, has been higher than the price in the granary districts. In other words, the producers in the granary districts have given up part of the profits which they might have secured in the markets of the consumers in the other parts of the Presidency."

"Now that was a state of affairs that could not possibly continue indefinitely and action to put a stop to inter-district control has not only been agreed in this Council for some time past, but has been rendered imperative by the desire of the Government of India to remove not only inter-district control but also inter-provincial control. Honourable Members are aware that an elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council, elected to represent the interests of this Presidency, has recently moved the Government of India and secured their assent to a resolution that inter-provincial control shall be removed as early as practicable. Now, what is going to be the effect upon the Presidency of this action of its representative? Clearly, it must mean a leveling up of its prices in Madras towards the level of the price in the provinces that pay more than Madras, and if we had retained inter-district control, the effect would have been very much worse. What would have happened would be the prices in the granary districts for the benefit of our Presidency and then, having the stocks thrown open at the same time not only to our Presidency but to the Presidency of Bombay, we should have had our granary districts swamped here before our exporting districts had the chance of enjoying the benefit of the control hitherto exercised. That this would have happened and will even now happen to some extent when the Government of India remove inter-provincial control is obvious from the experience of the last year when the Government of India removed inter-provincial control in Madras and elsewhere by Bombay merchants. In the debate of last year the Hon'ble Mr. Sims called attention to the way in which his district had suffered from the want of inter-provincial control in the case of dry grains and explained as a result how immediately control was withdrawn, the dry grains in the Central District had all been bought up by outsiders. Owing to the resolution moved now by the Hon'ble Mr. Simons, we may look forward to a repetition of the same experience in the case of rice. This being the case, I think the Council will agree that the Government had no option but to remove inter-district control as far as possible in advance of the date on which the Bombay merchants are to be admitted to our granary districts in order that we might first pool our resources and arrive at a more general level of prices here before the low prices which have been established in the granary districts were taken advantage of by the outsider."

"That done, what remains to be established? Only one import of Yarns and Bengal rice. The last measure of control of this quantity, measuring, we hope, to about 22,000 tons a month, has been the subject of extensive consideration by the Government and the Civil Supplies Committee; and with the agreement of the Committee we have passed the rules to which I have just referred. We have then adopted another revenue resolution that was made in March last. We have attempted to fix the price of the rice. But we have not now it on the plan that was then suggested, which would put a check in the hands of petty officials. What we have proposed to endeavour to do is to make the public themselves control the price. There will be only one class of rice controlled, namely, that imported from Burma, or that the danger of selling that with Delta rice and of the sale of the whole as of the higher quality is much diminished and what we propose to do is to license both importers and the approved retailers, to let the Collector fix from time to time the price at which the retailer could sell, compel the retailer to exhibit on a printed notice board the price at which he is selling and to encourage the public who cannot secure supplies at that price to bring the fact to notice. Our former point in the

THE RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE ON HIGH PRICES, PROFITS AND CONTROL OF FOOD STUFFS.

cc. Mr. Ahmad Tazbi Manukhyar; [16TH MARCH 1920.

unpleasant in as regards the refusal of Vietnam to selling ships to carry rice. That will be dealt with as a later problem. I will only say here that, when we have a limited oil-burner to bring with us a later time. I will only say here that, when we have a limited oil-burner to bring with us a later time. I will only say here that, when we have a limited oil-burner to bring with us a later time.

[illegible][illegible]

"My answer to the Honorable Member's resolution therefore is first, that he already has the quantities which he desires, and second, that if either that or another committee were to be organized, the loss which he mentions, it would do his district more harm than good.

"The one sure for the present trouble is, as the Honorable Member himself suggests, a new increase of production. The market has just been depressed, at least as I view it, and Mr. Hamilton's appeal to Householders is to help us in every way they can to increase production. As Year Hamilton says there are about 60 millions more of good land which are producing. As Year Hamilton says there are about 60 millions more of good land which are producing in some of the West Coast and he knows that much of the fish industry which helps us now in producing good crops of rice is going to Japan. The Agricultural Department have taught us how comparatively easy it is to secure a 10 per cent increase in output by the use of selected seed (not just any seed), and a simple selection will show anybody who is interested that a vast addition to the food supply of the country such a percentage would effect. At the same time, the minister who has been of the present high price can well afford to purchase overseas. He can, also improve his irrigation arrangements by digging wells or otherwise, so which Government is ready to help him strongly. He can also grow under cultivation areas which are not now cultivated. I would like to speak on Honorable Member to send us in, pointing as the minister who has made to get the very utmost out of them. And I say so far the moment that I have there is for me no excuse to be secured in intensive cultivation of the soil that by intensive cultivation of some that will yield at the current rate more than food for the cattle and the more that cultivate it."

The Hon'ble Khwaja Shamsul A. Z. G. M. Ahmad Tahir Maharajah Bahadur Maharajah:-
 May I suggest one remedy to the numerous difficulties which have just now been mentioned. It is better to decentralize the system of allowing wholesale appointments in districts to sell rice to the public and to allow Presidents of District Boards and Taluk Boards and Chairmen of Municipalities to open shops and sell rice to the public. That will minimize the difficulties and not a step is preferable."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TANGRAH :—"I would simply refer the Honourable Member to a memorandum on the subject dated the 9th March."

[illegible]

**THE RESOLUTIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF PANCHAYAT COURTS IN THE
PRESIDENT AND INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL CLASSES IN
GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.**

[16th MARCH 1920.
(*Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Narayana Achar;*
Mr. Narayana Raja; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu.)]

I think we should wait the reports of Collectors. The analogy of co-operative societies hardly applies. Co-operative societies were new things but our villages are already familiar with the disposal of crops by the village headman or by lease system. The new system is only a change in the ownership or in the procedure. I have very little doubt that in a short time the new system will be introduced in the villages. We shall watch the trend of events for a few months and if necessary we shall then appoint special officers. But we cannot start by appointing special officers. I look forward to the future, so far as these courts are concerned, with considerable hope, and I hope to see the new village courts doing good work. There is no reason to think that these panchayat courts will not do good work. If we find that progress is not adequate and if Collectors ask for a special staff and if the Government find that special officers are necessary by way of stimulation, we shall appoint them.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA ACHAR:—Your Excellency, on this matter we shall be having the opinion from the Collectors soon, and I hope that some conclusions will be arrived at then. There is one other matter which should be thought of in this connection, that is the general panchayat question. The Government is now examining the possibility of introducing a law for the introduction of general panchayats and they contemplate the appointment of special officers to create general panchayat courts. The special officer who will be looking into the condition of the various villages is occupied with the general panchayat only and he is permitted to attend the present question.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU:—Your Excellency, as the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar says the Government will have this in their mind in examining the further progress of the working of the provisions of this Act I do not think it is necessary to press this resolution.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION ON INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL CLASSES IN GIRLS'
SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.**

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU moved the following resolution:—

‘XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in all secondary schools for girls industrial and technical classes may be opened and that suitable scholarships may be provided for women other than the regular students to induce them to undergo training in these classes.’

In doing so he said:—Your Excellency, there are existing secondary schools spread in districts by the Government for the benefit of girls. In these institutions for cultivation of studies is almost the same as that adopted for the boys' schools. From the moment a student of the Government of India or female education, it appears that the methods of studies do not appear to have been varied. Paragraph 14 of the resolution says:—

‘There is no point upon which there is greater diversity of opinion than the character of the secondary education which should be imparted to girls. As in other countries, there are two main schools of thought. The first view is that there is far more reason to be made in India than elsewhere. The one school would bring up girls on lines as similar as possible to those laid down for boys and would prepare them for a university career. The other would prepare girls primarily for home life and hold that women should be educated in all that concerns enlightened motherhood, basic good character, of natural, physics, better care of industry, appropriate feeding, and self management of children, effective attention to children's diseases, and generally to their physical condition, good motherly environment and other matters of domestic life.’

‘Most of the girls at any rate who are educated in these schools will in their own time become mothers who have to take charge of their homes, to manage their domestic concerns, to manage their children and to do all that would promote the interests of their family. So the present curriculum of studies which is adopted in these secondary schools in, I submit, defective and requires modification, if the final aim is to be avoided. There must be some industrial education which would benefit them, not merely sewing and such other things but some substantial knowledge in tailoring, lace work, knitting, painting, drawing and such other subjects which would help them for their status in life. Besides, there are others who have become widows in their first age are dependent upon the protection of their relatives, or upon the charity of others or distant work and even their husband. These unfortunate persons require some independent means of livelihood so that they may, not only support their living but also be useful in the economy to which they belong. It will be always more thereby a to open some industrial and technical classes in the secondary schools now established by Government (through no doubt these schools are not in number) and instruction some useful industries and technical studies so that by the time these girls leave these schools they would be equipped not only with general knowledge but also with some technical and technical skill. Particularly those widows who are helpless, though they may not be willing to undergo the whole course in the secondary schools, will be very willing to join the industrial or technical classes and undergo the training. There will be a decided advantage to them and they will be drawn to these classes if certain scholarships are provided for their benefit. This is our way, and I should think

**RESOLUTION RE INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL CLASSES IN GIRLS' TOP
SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.**

15TH MARCH 1925.] *(Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu; *Mr. Venkataswamy Ragh;
Mr. Li Mahabir.)*

The only way for the present, which would promote the interests of the women and develop amongst them industrial knowledge and make them useful both to themselves and to the country. It is not necessary for me to dilate on this subject any further. I know that the Government is very anxious to promote female education but the sort of education that is now given in the schools is, as I have already pointed out, quite inefficient and does not meet the requirements. Therefore I come to this proposition, namely, that industrial and technical classes may be opened in the secondary schools and women scholarships may be instituted for the benefit of the widows, for the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMY RAGH:—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LAKSHMINATHAN:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which has been just moved divides itself into two parties, in the first part the Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in all secondary schools for girls industrial and technical classes may be opened. The resolution asks for something which is already in existence. Under the secondary school-teaching certificate scheme domestic economy and sewing are compulsory subjects in secondary schools for girls, and among the optional subjects are included music, needle-work, cross-stitching, lace work and many other subjects. If the management of any aided school apply for permission to open special classes such as will not be refused. With opening of classes with reference to the management or upon the broad measure of the institution concerned. The honorable member of the resolution quoted from the resolution of the Government of India on female education. I should like to mention this quotation. Paragraph 17 says "for girls of the second type they consider that the maintenance of schools of the existing pattern will still be necessary and that the standard of attainment should be as nearly as possible commensurate with that of boy's school." And later on "they also heartily endorse the statement of the Commission (Hindu University Commission) that the girls' school will eventually be a field for the maintenance of enlightened India, without whom not our management schools of this type can securely likely to come into existence or thrive." The Commission has discussed the two classes of schools and in the one class we provide mainly the type that is laid down and the Government of India state that type is necessary. As regards the second type of schools the Government of India in effect say that the standard of this type is scarcely that, without the aid of enlightened India."

"Turning to the second part of the resolution, Your Excellency, it is that suitable scholarship may be provided for women other than the regular students to induce them to undergo training in these classes." The proposal in fact is that scholarship be given to women who may have, as far as I understand is the intention of the honorable member, very little general education. The honorable Member does not intend to have industrial classes in such subjects as carpentry, blacksmith work, etc. are opened for men. His idea is that widows would be willing to join these industrial classes. My experience is exactly in the opposite direction. In 1912 special industrial classes were opened in connection with Government training schools for women. In these classes at first were chosen and persons who were not regular students of training classes were admitted. These classes have not been a successful success. Extremely few women took advantage of them and at the few that did attend, the attendance was extremely low. I was in favour of opening technical classes and giving all manner of technical education, as desired by a 7 hour weekly hour. But the present proposal is merely to give, as far as I am able to interpret its intention, industrial training and induce women by means of scholarship to undergo that training. If, Sir, the Government has money to open an industrial scholarship, I should very much like to have the scholarships in order that I may be able to take a larger number of teachers in school and also to train a large number of women for the medical profession. With respect to the question of desirability of training from general educational training, experience in other countries has proved that such a device is desirable. Industrial training and general education are possible to go side by side and general educational training that is with the same can be based upon vocational and elementary education whatever. I therefore regret I am unable to advise the Government to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction draws attention to paragraph 17 of the resolution of the Government of India which states "that the girls of the second type they consider that the maintenance of schools of the existing pattern will still be necessary and that the standard of attainment should be nearly as possible commensurate with that of boy's school." The resolution does not stop there. It goes further. "At the same time the subjects of the one class will, with necessary, be modified so as to avoid too sharp a differentiation between the girls' schools and the boys' school." The Government have recommended the opening of a standing committee on girls' education which would be advisory to the Secretary and the Hon'ble Member and which would have the necessary and conduct the administration of these schools. The Government of India have not yet fully considered the various proposals of the Council, Sir."

"What I would submit is that the modification which is contemplated should be such as would introduce the technical subjects or industrial subjects which would be directly useful to the students that are trained there. In my remarks at the beginning I stated that the most useful and useful work in which instruction is given in these schools is not sufficient. A lady who is trained in a secondary school notwithstanding all the needle-work she might have learnt when she comes out of the school, and because a mother, is not capable of cutting a coat for her boy. The instruction that is given there, therefore, seems to me to be insufficient. Of

10th MARCH 1920.] (*Mr. Narasimha Appay; Mr. Yashwanth Reddy;
v. Tax Collector.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—Your Excellency, I do not quite exactly see the point of difference. But I put it anyhow that it represents a particular grievance which is not entirely of the attitude of Your Excellency's Government. I hope without any saying anything more, because the recommendation appears so reasonable, the Honorable Members will join with me in agreeing with the resolution.

The Hon'ble YASWANTH HANUMANTH REDDY :—I beg to second the resolution. If I remember right that last time when this resolution was moved I also seconded it. Until then, no Indian was appointed to the Board of Revenue. It was one of the promises of the Indian Civil Service and we had however to put in a long fight in order to get the Government to see to appoint our Indians. Now that a precedent has been created and when an Indian was appointed one should have expected that when the vacancy was created again the Government would appoint another Indian. But as none is so far appointed we are naturally sick that the one post thrown open to Indians would be taken back. That is why we are anxious to see an Indian appointed once and I hope Your Excellency will have no hesitation in accepting this resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THAMMAYY :—The case of the Government on this question is so well known that I don't think I need state it at any length on this occasion.

To put it in a word, there is nothing real or essential about it. The Members of the Board of Revenue have largely ceased to operate as a Board. They are four heads of departments and the method of appointment to headships of departments is to appoint the officer who can be relied upon to conduct the business of the department best.

To develop the case more fully, I would point out, in the first place, that appointments to the Board of Revenue are reserved to members of the Indian Civil Service and that that is not a service that is confined to Europeans. On the other hand, it is becoming and will become increasingly Indianized. It may perhaps interest Honorable Members in the connection to know that at the last examination in England it is doubtful if there was a single European among the candidates and that out of the 14 selections made for the appointment of Indian Civil Service officers to the Madras Presidency in the year 1915 to 1920, ten have been subjects of India. It is true that in the past the proportion of Indians who have gone to England for the Indian Civil Service examination has been smaller and this results in the fact that there is a paucity of Indians of standing for the senior appointments in the service. But that is a matter which under present conditions will rapidly remedy itself. It is not one which the Government can remedy by a stroke of the pen.

In the next place, it is hardly necessary to point out that the appointment of an Indian from outside the Indian Civil Service to the Board of Revenue is one which is provided for in the Act as a very special case and that it needs the sanction of the Secretary of State. While certainly the Government are quite willing to agree the Secretary of State to appoint an Indian from outside the Indian Civil Service to the Board of Revenue, when he is the best man for the appointment, they cannot in the interests of the public service give an undertaking that such an appointment will be made at any particular time. This is a circumstance which, I am glad to say, the honorable member has fully recognized and provided for in the wording of his resolution. It is quite possible that the disability is one which will be removed when the new conditions for bringing members of the Provincial Civil Service on to the order of the Indian Civil Service are finally settled.

In the next place, as I have said, the Board of Revenue does very little of its work as a Board. Owing to the inevitable progress of centralization, it has become little more than an aggregation of four heads of departments. In fact, their interests are so far separated that one of them is not even working in the same building as the rest. No doubt it is desirable that in all Government work the European members should have placed before them the Indian point of view. But the mere filing of one of these headships of departments by an Indian would not effect that end, since, as I have said, the work is strictly divided up and the Indian member would simply take charge of his department just as the other members take charge of theirs.

I hope I have said enough to show that there is no positive question of racial feeling in this matter. It is simply a matter of appointing four heads of departments in four important heads of work. If, however, there should be any lingering suspicion in the mind of any Honorable Member, I would only add that the selection of individuals for appointments outside the Government by the hands of His Excellency the Governor and I am sure an Honorable Member will agree Your Excellency of having shown any preference for race, caste or creed in selecting the best one for the office under you. In this connection, I may perhaps bring the attention of this Council to the advance that has been made in the Indianization of the headquarters offices and of the higher grades of the service since the manner was last discussed in 1916. Then there were three Indian Collectors, 75 Indian Divisional Officers, eight Indian District Judges, one Indian Secretary to Government, one Indian Under Secretary and one Indian Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Now, there are five Indian Collectors, 102 Indian Divisional Officers, ten Indian District Judges, two Indian Secretaries to Government, one Indian Under Secretary, one Indian Registrar of Co-operative Societies, one Indian Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, one Deputy Commissioner of Salt and for the time being, one Indian Commissioner of Police. In addition the management of

**RESOLUTIONS RE APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN TO THE
REVENUE BOARD AND REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS
OF GOSHA LADIES.**

*(Mr. Tulkar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar;
Mr. Ahmed Tamei Marakayari Sahib Bahadur; Sir Rajagopal Acharjya.)*

[16th March 1930.]

the two good estates of Vinnagaram and Sringappa, which has been in the hands of Europeans hitherto, is also now in the hands of Indians. I have Your Excellency's permission to add that it is your intention to appoint shortly another Indian Under Secretary to Government.

To come up, then, my reply to the resolution is this: firstly, the Indian Civil Service is rapidly being recruited, securely, though the appointment of an officer out of that service to the head of Indian agencies specialisation, first disability is likely to come in the case of Provincial Civil Service officers who have risen to the post of Collector and this is a matter upon which we are expecting the action of the Secretary of State; thirdly a membership of the Board of Revenue is now held distinguished from the leadership of any other department; fourthly, Your Excellency has increased the number of Indians in the higher grades of the service; fifthly, Your Excellency intends to appoint the best men to the headship of the particular departments now in question and when that position is filled by Indians they will unquestionably be selected."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I take it that though the reply is neither in the affirmative nor in the negative, and it is substantially affirmative. Because it is well associated that Your Excellency is absolutely free from racial bias and prejudice, and if there is any racial bias and prejudice I take it that Your Excellency is in charge of the Indians and not against them. So I take it that there is no question of racial or communal bias. I am not asking for anything and I am going to withdraw this resolution particularly because I understood that there is a communication between this Government and the Secretary of State which would facilitate the appointment of an Indian, though at present it is held out. The Hon'ble Mr. Tulkar's reply is an answer as that of a lawyer. But I think there is a substantial hope held out. On that basis I do not press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the motion was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS OF GOSHA LADIES.

The Hon'ble Kaim Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TAMEI MARAKAYARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—

"Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name reads as follows:—

'XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in cases of emergency sub-magistrates be authorized to register documents in the houses of gosha ladies on payment of a reasonable fee.'

"This is a matter, Your Excellency, that vitally affects the religious feelings of Mussalman. A large number of them have established extensive business in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. In the case of sudden death or other mishap of any individual, his business has to remain at a standstill until a registered power-of-attorney is sent by the wife of the deceased who has in India in favour of some person. Such power-of-attorney has to be registered only by a sub-magistrate, in the registration of the same by sub-magistrate is not being recognised by the Colonial authorities. It has occurred I must refer Your Excellency to an article published in the 'Hindustan' of the 11th edition by the 'Christianity Information Society' of Adipathasamudra.

"The gosha ladies find it a great inconvenience to appear in public courts before such officers to get the power-of-attorney registered as these officials refuse to go over to their houses having an obligation like the sub-magistrate. Consequently if a Mussalman carrying on extensive business suddenly dies in the Straits without any legal representative there his wife and children living in India are not able to enjoy the benefit of the property of the deceased.

"With a view to safeguard the religious feelings of the community and with a view to prevent any undue loss to the Muslim subjects of Your Excellency's Government, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council and request that necessary action may be issued to the stationary sub-magistrates of the Presidency to call at their residences on special applications from them on payment of a reasonable fee. The fee of Rs. 10 prescribed for the sub-magistrate registering documents at residences may be fixed in this case. In proving such cases, Your Excellency need not think that the business of sub-magistrates will suffer. After all the application will be very small in number. If sub-magistrates find it will be difficult to attend his business during office hours, they can do so during their leisure time such as Sundays and holidays.

"With these few words I commend my resolution."

The Hon'ble Yagob Hossain Sahib Bahadur seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Dives Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARJYA:—"I would remind the Honourable Member that he has already brought this matter to the notice of the Government by a letter which he wrote on the 18th of January to the Secretary to Government, Home Department."

The Hon'ble Kaim Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TAMEI MARAKAYARI SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I have also received a reply."

The Hon'ble Dives Bahadur Sir P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARJYA:—"May I know the nature of the reply?"

RESOLUTIONS RE REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS OF GOWRA
LADIES AND PANCHAMA EDUCATION AND HOSTEL IN
MADRAS FOR PANCHAMAS.

18th March 1920.] (Mr. Alured Tambi Marakayar; Sir Rajagopal Acharyar;
Mr. Raja.)

The Hon'ble Kisan Bahadur A. T. G. M. ANNAN TAMB MARAKAYAR KISAN Bahadur :—
“The letter dated 26th January says that the matter referred to will receive due attention.”

The Hon'ble Kisan Bahadur Sir P. Mahaswami Achariyar :—“That is just what I was about to say, that the matter is under consideration. The Hon'ble states that, on inquiry we find that the cases of boarding refused to by the Hon'ble Members are not numerous; he apparently considers that they are. The next question is whether in order to meet those cases we should interfere by an executive order sub-magistrates to attend at the private residences of girls' women who cannot attend the schools for the purpose of procuring the attendance of powers-of-attorney or whether we should move the Hon'ble Member to order their regulations so as to provide for the acceptance of powers-of-attorney attested by sub-magistrates in British India. One of these two courses has to be adopted. The Government have not yet decided what course to adopt. We shall probably write to the Government of the Straits Settlement and Malay States to accept attendance by the sub-magistrates, as sufficient for their purpose, but if that cannot be done, the Government will consider whether they should not empower all magistrates to attend the powers-of-attorney of girls' women in their residence. All this will take time and I hope that the Hon'ble Member will return this and allow us sufficient time.”

The Hon'ble Kisan Bahadur A. T. G. M. ANNAN TAMB MARAKAYAR KISAN Bahadur :—
“I have the matter in the hands of Government in India one way or the other. I only want to protect the girls' system and to prevent the action less that is likely to cause it some action is not taken.”

“The Government of Straits Settlements are so foolish as that they are not willing to agree to our proposals. They say that the sub-magistrates are merely clerks and that they are not officers and they want the seal of a sub-magistrate. One of the non-official members of this Council asked me whether it would not be sufficient if the honorary magistrates register the powers-of-attestation. I think it would be sufficient if the honorary magistrates register the powers-of-attestation and with a cross on. But that might not be possible. I only request that Government would pass very early orders on the matter. As I said before such orders should not be numerous. In the assurance given by the Hon'ble Member I withdraw my resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE PANCHAMA EDUCATION AND HOSTEL IN MADRAS
FOR PANCHAMAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Raja moved the following resolution :—

“IV. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to institute a special inspecting agency for furthering the progress of panchama education, and establish a hostel in Madras for panchama children on the lines of the Government Brahman Widows' Home.”

In doing so, he said :—“Your Excellency, in proposing this resolution I beg to point out that if the Government wish to uplift any particular community educationally it will not do to entrust the work merely to officers who will look upon it as part of their general duty. Such officers have other calls upon their time and attention, and they will naturally address themselves to tasks which figure big in the public eye and be tempted to neglect the interests of classes which are not so loud or clamorous in their demands. This is a principle which has been recognised by Government with reference to certain classes,—particularly Europeans and Mohammedans. In the quinquennial review of the progress of education in India covering the period between 1907 and 1914, the Government of India state (page 32, paragraph 15) :—

“In reference to the ordinary inspecting staff for boys' schools there are now in most provinces inspectors and heads available for girls' schools, and also inspectors for European schools. This selection of work agencies is necessary to the welfare of the particular kind of institution concerned, and is much appreciated. There has been a tendency towards the establishment of inspection posts for the supervision of technical and industrial schools or even towards the creation of separate departments charged with the supervision of all or some of these institutions. In some provinces a special staff for the inspection of Mohammedan schools has been found necessary, and several provinces possess special inspecting facilities for areas inhabited by aborigines and hill tribes.” So far as the appointment of a special inspecting Agency for girls, for Europeans and for Mohammedans is concerned, the Madras Government are in line with other provincial Governments in India. Indeed they have carried the representation in the matter of girl schools so far as to appoint a Deputy Director of Public Instruction in the person of Mrs. Deyadala.

“They have realised the value of specialisation in the matter of Inspecting Agency as far as to refer the Inspector of European Schools who was formerly also the Inspector of Training Schools, of duties in connexion with the latter department. Now what do these two facts show—the appointment of Deputy Director of Public Instruction, and the relieving of the Inspector of European Schools of other duties? They show that the Government have realised that it is impossible to do full justice to the educational interests of any community or class of people without a special Inspecting Agency solely devoted to their service.

(Mr. M. C. Peck.)

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¹¹ The Mahomedans wanting this demanded the appointment of a special inspecting agency to look after their interests. The Government wholly acceded to their demands and we see the result. The Government in their Government Order reviewing the Director of Public Instruction's report for 1918-19 remarked that during that year some 2000 of the Mahomedan staff introduced for Mahomedans increased by 1933 and their strength 300.

While doing so, the Federal Government has been extraordinarily successful in creating special incentives for private industry and the private sector to help pay for the cost of educating special-needs students. The Federal Government has not made a dime in the case of education for the depressed classes. I do not want to say that they are not anxious to promote the education of these classes. Besides appointing a special officer to look after their interests they have allotted two lakhs for building schools for them. All these are good, and an emblem of my generosity. I would take this opportunity of thanking Government for their solicitude for my community in this matter. But while something has been done a great deal remains to be done and our gratitude will be only a pious sentiment if it does not help to suggest the best way of proceeding for the education of these depressed classes in this Presidency and elsewhere with regard to girls, orphans and widows, and the like. I am sure that the Government will be able to do what is best, and I am sure that a special inspecting agency now devoted to the progress of educational uplift among the depressed classes will be a powerful lever in elevating these classes. The aforementioned review of the progress of education in India for 1907-1908 on page 30, paragraph 449:

There are three processes of social importing at work: (a) goods are imported from the tribes themselves. In the Chota Nagpur division of Bengal there is the sub-impoter and three sub-sub-impoters, the latter being the *Chakras*, *Chakras*, *Chakras* and *Chakras*. These trade among themselves specially intended for the uses to which they belong. The *Chakras* prepare have a special importing agency of *Chakras*. These sub-impoters and three sub-sub-impoters. The sub-impoter of the *Chakras* is the *Chakras*—the *Chakras* of the *Chakras* is the *Chakras*. In *Chakras*, *Chakras* are still used as importing offices in the *Chakras*. *Chakras* are made necessary to use.

Again in the same questionnaire review for 2012-17 on page 209, paragraph 545, we find the following:-

² The appointment of inspecting officers for aboriginal schools is of importance. These only have been appointed for Khasi schools in Bengal. In Bihar and Orissa there is a special staff of 15 sub-inspectors for hill tracts to which only aborigines can be appointed.

²² After these quotations from Government publications, it is hardly necessary for me to press the claims of the depressed classes in this Free Press for a special inspecting agency of their work. We are the Garbha of the Land, we are untouchables.

²⁷ In the parliamentary review for 1952-53, page 207, paragraph 506, the Commission of Enquiry says: "The education of the depressed classes is carried on partly in special Government schools, partly by Christian missionaries, partly by Indian managers and partly by the common schools. The difficulties in the first three classes of institutions are the unavailability of teachers and the small size of the staff, and the paucity of qualified teachers among the depressed. The difficulty in the last is that the Government schools are not open to them. The last two schools in industrial areas are left to the management of private bodies. The Government has commenced to fill in the total lack of any tradition of education among the depressed by reserving themselves an exclusive right to the advantages and found to certain class of their own, the paucity of staff, which leads to the employment of child labour and to an artificial distasteful and expensive system, which provides element another of the privilege which is too largely enjoyed by the employers, parents."

When a clown like Sandercock detects this, it is not to be expected that a personal inspection agency composed of men of so-called higher ethics with a great many other demands upon their time will give precedence to him that tender and casual caring which is required. Only a policeman can know what the problems wanted and only a policeman will wait for a policeman with the seal, and the assurance of a patrol. It is impossible for one like Macroe, it does not matter whether he is a Brahmin or non-Brahmin, with his sense of intellectual merit, and would especially to enter into the heart of the policeman and help him with real respect and love.

"I need not labour this point, it is a common place of Indian life, which requires, however, to be pointed out again and again, for people do not want anything to be added to the skeleton in their own house."

It may be said that there are not sufficient numbers of parasthema schools and pupils to justify the appointment of a special parasthema inspecting agency. This is true so far as secondary schools are concerned. Besides, we do not want secondary schools solely for parasthemas; we want our pupils to be admitted to the ordinary secondary schools; we want special schools for parasthema boys who read in secondary schools and colleges. But there are a sufficiently large number of elementary parasthema schools with a very large number of parasthema children requiring special supervision and control.

—The Maharashtra with a population of less than 5 millions has almost equal half of people to 2,366 Maharashtra schools. In 1977 1ary and 11 sub-assistant inspectors appointed for supervising their schools. This number is going to be greater in present. The department alone who firm short 44 millions in the country has 9,961 people extending 6,845 primary schools. These schools have no special forecasting agency to supervise and control their working and to promote education among these classes. It is not fair and reasonable to the best inference of this community and calculated to secure the best return for the money spent by Government on

16th March 1929.]

(Mr. Raja; Mr. Subba Rao; Mr. Littlehale.)

their consent that a special inspecting agency composed of so far as possible of men belonging to those classes appreciated by men who are in genuine and sympathetic with those classes as distinguished from those who look upon them with a look-out not perhaps should be instituted immediately? I am not sure that men from my own community will not be forthcoming. Competent men are available; only they are so far away in Madras. The moment Government desires that they are going to approach Panchamas, qualified men who have liberal not given themselves out as Panchamas will come out of their homes and declare themselves as belonging to the community. Besides there are both in the teacher profession both inside and outside the department, Christian men of Panchama origin who will make energetic, sound and efficient inspectors of Panchama schools who will work with the enthusiastic zeal of missionaries devoted to a great and noble cause.

"Another way in which Government can stimulate and encourage education among the depressed classes is to establish bursaries for Panchama boys, studying in secondary schools and colleges. At present the number of such boys is limited. The reason is poverty. If our boys are given facilities for study under wise and sympathetic supervision they will not have any other class known to high their sons may be.

"Do not, our boys, when they become Christians and are trained and looked after by kind Christian missionaries beat Brahmins and other caste bars both in the class room and on the playground? The example of the Bombay Government in this respect is well worth following. In the transcript on page 156, we find it follows:—

"In Bombay 10 Secondary schools have been established, in which promising boys of depressed tribes are attracted by allowances, clothes, etc. These also have very able teachers and appear to be very useful. This system is a special feature of Bombay, but is found to some extent in other provinces also."

"Such as I have said we do not want separate secondary schools for our boys with or without boarding arrangements. We want our children to mix with other boys, only they should be provided by a sympathetic Government with facilities as are mentioned in the above report. When the Madras Government are providing Bursary students with scholarships intended to secure similar facilities in the Government Schools, Wilson's House, I am sure they will not find it difficult to start a Government Panchama Boys' Hostel in Madras."

The Hon'ble the Member N. Subba Rao:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehale:—"I do not want the Honourable Member who has moved this resolution to imagine that I am not in sympathy with the education of the Panchamas by any remarks that I might now offer on his resolution. For I am in full sympathy with the object which he has at heart and the only place where we differ is in the actual steps that we have to take in order to realize the object. The resolution is that 'the Council recommend to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to constitute a special inspecting agency for furthering the progress of Panchama education' and in support of this suggestion he has cited the analogy of the special inspecting agencies we have for girls, for Europeans, for Mohammedans, for industrial schools and hill tribes. The Honourable Member was referring to the hill tribes of Bengal, but I may point out that for the hill tribes of our Presidency also we already have in our agency towns inspecting officers, supervising officers and sub-inspectors inspection whose work is mainly confined to these agency districts and whose work is almost entirely confined to the backward classes who live in these tracts.

"As regards the other analogies that were drawn that we have special inspecting staffs for girls, Europeans and Mohammedans, the analogy is scarcely complete. In the case of girls' schools there are various administrative problems which are usually solved by female education. These are problems which can be much better solved by a woman who is close touch with women than by a male inspecting agency and we have in this Presidency followed the lead given to us by the Board of Education in England, where a special women inspecting agency exists. With regard to Europeans, the Code under which the European school is working is an all India Code which is quite different from the Code applicable to Indian schools.

"Regarding Mohammedans there is a special reason why we should have a separate inspecting agency. That is the language difficulty. In a large number of Mohammedan schools the language spoken is Urdu and it is essential that our inspecting officers should know that language thoroughly. Consequently we appoint Mohammedan sub-inspectors of Mohammedan schools. We do not appoint inspectors of Mohammedan schools among other reasons because it is necessary that our male inspectors should be kept in close touch with the whole educational system of the circle and we do not require any overworking in the jurisdiction of the inspectors, if that can possibly be avoided. Again the financial aspect is to be taken into consideration. If we have two separate inspecting agencies working in the same area the cost is considerably enhanced without any corresponding increase in the administrative efficiency.

"I may remark that Mr. Piddison has said that inspecting officers as a whole are from his experience in favour of Panchama education and instead of supplementing the Honourable member's suggestion should be done the Panchama inspecting agency by other inspectors I would desire to supplement the existing agency by a number of Panchama inspectors. My difficulty is that I cannot obtain a sufficiently large number of Panchamas who are qualified to take up the posts of the assistant and sub-inspectors of schools and I may assure the Honourable member that if he will introduce to me qualified Panchamas I shall be only too happy to consider their appointment as members of the inspecting staff of schools in this Presidency. Mr. Piddison's suggestion—special deputy collectors—are taking an active interest in Panchama education. A

766 RESOLUTION AS PANCHAMA EDUCATION AND HOSTEL IN MADRAS
FOR PANCHAMAS AND 8 THREE BOARDING UTILIZATION OF
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS.

(Mr. Zillibailan; Mr. Nays; the President.)

[15th March 1920.]

month or two ago when in Tanjore one of these depute collectors came to see for the specific purpose of discussing the Panchama schools in the neighbourhood and we were able to come to a satisfactory agreement as regards the location of schools and acquisition of land necessary for these schools. He brought Mr. Paddison in specially engaged in the work of situation of the deputed classes I consider that it would be a mistake to duplicate the work which is constant should be under his control at the present moment.

Turning to the second part of the resolution to establish a hostel in Madras for Panchama children on the lines of the Government Brahmin Widows' Home, it has already been stated by the Honorable member that the number of Panchamas who are attending any single school is very small. The question was discussed in a letter which I submitted to Government in June last year and Government passed orders and printed the resolution which I was able to submit. It was issued in G.O. No. 1-68 of 1919. I may draw attention to this Government order. In addition Mr. Paddison has informed me that there is a movement to obtain a rented building as a home for Panchama boys in Madras, but the scheme has not been worked out. I assure the Honorable member that if the scheme matures, and comes up to me it will receive my most favorable consideration although at the same time I must realize that I should prefer to see the Panchamas having part of a large hotel rather than aggregating them in a hostel solely for Panchamas. With regard to the suggestion that we should have a hostel for girls I am again aware the Honorable Member that if Panchama girls will only come forward in a sufficiently large number I should be only too pleased to consider the institution of any hostel for them or a hostel on exactly the same lines as we have already in Tanjore. We have hotels there of three different types of rooms and there is no reason we should stop at three. If the Panchamas desire we can make special arrangements for their lodging and board and tuition. I hope the Honorable member will not press the resolution in view of the sympathy that we are ready to extend to the Panchamas and I assure him that everything will be done as soon as possible.

The Honorable Mr. M. C. NALL.—“I am extremely thankful for the encouraging reply given by the Honorable Mr. Zillibailan. All that I want is that the existing staff of sub-teachers should be supplemented by some new Panchama sub-teachers, having a view to get some Commission of Panchama agents into the order. That was what I wanted. I am not advocating here for a separate Board of Panchamas. I am not with the Director of Public Instruction, who he said that the Inspector of Schools should be responsible for the whole education of the order but what I wanted was that some more sub-teachers solely dedicated for this work should be appointed. I am also glad to understand from the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction that there are already special sub-teachers for the hill tribes.”

“As regards the hostel, the private scheme which was submitted to by the Director is the scheme, at present, formulated by myself and Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Aiyar. We have been contemplating to start a hostel for Panchama boys in Madras, and I before Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Aiyar had a consultation with Mr. Paddison. Since the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction has given no encouragement we will try the scheme. It is true that the number of Panchama boys, according to statistics given by the department, is very low. But the statistics issued by the department is not a correct one. It is very difficult to count the Panchama boys. They pay full fees and they attend schools like all. But if the Director is anxious to start a hostel for Panchama boys I am sure I shall be able to recommend a good number to fill the whole hostel. I am not pressing this resolution. I am extremely thankful for the kind and sympathetic reply given by the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

SCHEMES REGARDING UTILIZATION OF GOVERNMENT
HOUSE, MADRAS.

Schemes for the allocation of the grounds and buildings of Government House, Madras, to public Government purposes and for the conversion of Government House, Guindy, into the sole cold weather residence of His Excellency the Governor.

The Honorable the President.—“As I said at the beginning of this session, the Government gave the Honorable Mr. B. V. Narayana Aiyar an assurance that they would give the Legislative Council an opportunity of discussing the possible change with regard to the Government House in Madras. There is another reason why I wish to bring it before this Council, and it is this. The Government of India to whom we sent a preliminary letter on the subject have asked us to get the opinions of public bodies and of individuals with regard to the change and I thought that the most important public body whom we ought to consult is the Legislative Council of our Presidency. I do not think it necessary for me to express either my own or the Government's reasons for putting this forward unless the Honorable Members wish me to go into the whole story. It will be sufficient if you will send the letter that was issued by the Publicity Board not many weeks ago. With I am anxious to do is to get the views of the Honorable Members with regard to the proposed change and if need be, to put a resolution which we can send up to the Government of India expressing the views of our Council in the matter.”

16th March 1933.] (*Mr. Narayana Ayyar; Mr. Theagar; Mr. Arumugaswami Pillai; the President.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narayana Ayyar:—“The statement that Your Excellency has made expresses the wishes of a large number of members. Your Excellency I believe is referring to this paper which represents the general desirability of having only one Government House instead of two and shifting it to Guindy. I think there is hardly any difference of opinion on that matter. There is only one passage in paragraph 11 which has led to some speculation. About that one public body in Madras has expressed itself in doubt as to whether this 20 lakhs is exactly a sum to be approved. I do not think it is necessary to go into the exact amount but as to the general line we are all in agreement that this change is right and desirable.”

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Theagar:—“I have no particular mandate from the Trade Association to express an opinion on this subject. But I might say that I have discussed it with many of the members and no dissenting voice has been raised. We realize that it would be a good thing for business generally if Mount Road were made the official centre of Madras, but what is much more important is that if Your Excellency were to go out to Guindy the immediate result will be an extension of the city in that direction which is urgently required. Long ago the Madras Trade Association endeavored to get a promise from the Travancore Company that they would extend their line to Erudalur but failed. If this scheme is worked out the railway will have to be extended to that direction.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Arumugaswami Pillai:—“With reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Ayyar about 20 lakhs, I will only point out to him that the sum intended to be spent upon rebuilding and rebuilding the Guindy House would rather depend upon the official or gentleman who renders there. I believe it is generally our idea, that we have got to build and furnish our houses according to our status and in my opinion, if it is worth anything, I submit that to provide a house for the Governor of this large Presidency, 20 lakhs ought not to be a little too much or in any way lack at all. Except that I believe nothing could be said against the proposal which Your Excellency has been good enough to place before the Council for our opinion. This paper contains completely the reasons for advancing the change, and I do not believe any more reasons could be added for accepting the proposal, as had been in this kind of paper. I can only mean, Your Excellency, that the proposal contained therein would meet with widest approval from every corner of this Presidency and I do not believe any dissenting voice would be raised against it.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“I feel I ought to say to Honorable Members that I do not think there is any reason, if a change is made, of a less expenditure than 20 lakhs to place the Governor in a satisfactory residence at Guindy. It is not only the Government House that the Madras Government will take over but the whole of the Body Guard lines and other property. It will mean that the whole of the Body Guard will have to shift to Guindy and therefore new buildings will be required for them and there will also be more buildings necessary for servants and for the Band. But if I were to express an opinion on the question of expense it would be that the expenditure involved—20 or 15 or even 30 lakhs—will be amply covered by the value of the property which the Government will receive from the Governor in Madras. I feel quite sure that in future years here in this city is going to increase in value. If I may be allowed to say so I think the idea originated in my brain many months ago when first I arrived here. It seemed to me quite ridiculous in those days of course now that the Governor should have two large Government Houses within six miles of each other both of which he has to maintain. He lives here six months in the year and it is a fact I believe that successive Governors have found it impossible to live in both houses for part of the time and the result has been that they have selected one house or the other for their residence during the term of their appointment leaving the other empty and unoccupied—it is always bad for the condition of any house.”

“The second reason is this. Almost directly I arrived here I noticed that the Secretariat establishments were in a very unsatisfactory condition owing to the reason that a great number of our departmental officers were distributed in bungalows all over the City of Madras owing to lack of central accommodation. That cannot tend to efficiency and my object here then, and I hope that in future years it will come about, that practically the whole of the Secretariat will be concentrated round Madras Government House, and we may have a few Legislative Council Chamber built on a nucleus in the Disappearing Hall in the Government House compound and we shall have the Victory Hall built on its Mount Road, if this comes about we shall then be able to claim that we have a set of the finest public buildings to be found anywhere in India.”

“There are the two main reasons which have led me to think that this change is eminently desirable.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narayana Ayyar:—“I did not wish to say that 20 lakhs was too much. I think the general grounds Your Excellency's proposal is good. Hon'ble Mr. Arumugaswami has indicated one. My yes is a yes and not a yes coupled with a say.”

The following resolution was put from the Chair:—

“That this Council approves of the statement issued by the Publicity Department with regard to the transfer of the Madras Government House and property to the Madras Government.”

The resolution was carried *acm. con.*

RESOLUTIONS RE DISTRICT OFFICERS TO CONSULT DISTRICT BOARDS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL CONCERN; DRAFT RULES UNDER THE REFORMS ACT TO BE REFERRED TO THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL; REDUCTION OF ARRACK CONSUMPTION IN THE AGENCY TRACTS OF GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM; FREE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AND APPOINTMENT OF 'OFFICIAL RECEIVERS' UNDER THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT.

(Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)

[18TH MARCH 1920.]

RESOLUTION RE DISTRICT OFFICERS TO CONSULT DISTRICT BOARDS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL CONCERN.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

'XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the district officers may be instructed to utilize the district boards for consultation and advice in matters of general concern in the districts which lie outside the sphere prescribed for the activities of these boards.'

'The resolution was deferred to be dealt with at the next meeting.'

RESOLUTION RE DRAFT RULES UNDER THE REFORMS ACT TO BE REFERRED TO THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. B. VEDARATHNAM SAIRI withdrew the following resolution:—

'XVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to place their own recommendations and recommendations of the Advisory Board regarding rules to be framed under the Reforms Act before the committee of all the non-official members of the Council for their expression of their opinion before they are finally sent up to the Government of India.'

RESOLUTION RE REDUCTION OF ARRACK CONSUMPTION IN THE AGENCY TRACTS OF GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA SAIRI withdrew the following resolution:—

'XVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that immediate steps be taken to reduce the consumption of arrack in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.'

RESOLUTION RE FREE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATARAMA PANDITA withdrew the following resolution:—

'XIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in all elementary schools girl pupils may be exempted from payment of school fees and the necessary alterations may be made in the Educational Rules.'

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF 'OFFICIAL RECEIVERS' UNDER THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY ACT.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

'XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that an "Official Receiver" under Section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act may be appointed for each district or groups of districts.'

He said: "Your Excellency, on this matter I follow the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Aiyar as the advocate of Mr. Keppel will be able to make a statement. But I shall however request permission to defer this resolution to the next meeting. I understand that Government hold of the same opinion, like myself, and that they would have no objection to grouping districts such of the underdeveloped districts as are not provided with official receivers on the plea that these districts which have not got enough work may be grouped together. I am quite willing to wait."

The resolution was deferred to be dealt with at the next meeting.

RESOLUTION AS LICENCES FOR SHIPS CARRYING RICE FROM BURMA.

18th March 1930.]

(Mr. Ahmad Tahir, Member.)

RESOLUTION AS LICENCES FOR SHIPS CARRYING RICE FROM BURMA.

The Hon'ble Khan Sahib A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tahir, Member of the Council.
"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

"**XXI** This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that necessary arrangements be made with the Government of India to continue grant of licences to sailing ships for carrying rice and paddy from Burma."

"As your Excellency and the Honourable Members of this Council are aware, this is a question which affects the commercial public at large. The refusal to issue licences to sailing ships for carrying rice and paddy from Burma is greatly disappointing, to the Government itself was very keen in inducing the public to build more sailing ships during the war. I used to be one of the members of the Ship Building Committee, which offered considerable inducements to the public to build more sailing ships by the supply of necessary materials at pre-war value. I have also advised several of my constituent friends to develop the industry. In view of the encouragement given by the Government many people invested large sums of money in this industry and built a large number of sailing ships. It is now very discouraging to see that the Government refuse the issue of licences for carrying rice and paddy from Burma by these vessels as almost all the vessels used to trade on rice, paddy and other goods from Burma. In consequence I moved a resolution for the establishment of a school of navigation to retrain the crew and to man the large number of vessels that were built. In accordance with my request the Government was kind enough to set apart the necessary amount in the revenue budget for opening a school of navigation at Coonoor, Coonoor, Coonoor and Negapatam. On receipt of a number of representations setting forth the treatment the shipowners have received at the hands of the Government and the loss to which they are put to by their vessels lying idle, I moved the following resolution at the meeting of the Director of Civil Supplies Committee held on 24th January 1930:—

"This Committee recommends that the present restrictions on the issue of licences for carrying rice and paddy by sailing ships from Burma be removed inasmuch as the Government itself encouraged in building more ships."

To which the following reply was given:—

"Sailing ship licences were granted until 15th February 1929 when the Food Stuffs Commissioner objected to them on the ground that the President was being subsidised. The necessity of the duration of voyage and in case of the destruction of sailing ships make it impossible to allot part of the rice allotment to sailing ships."

"My Lord, the answer is my question by the Director of Civil Supplies is most satisfactory. It is a well known fact that allotments to this Presidency are far below the needs of the Presidency. On the other hand the Director of Civil Supplies does not allow steamers to carry paddy on account of want of space and sailing ships which can carry paddy and which are better liked by the people of this Presidency are not allowed to carry the commodity."

"Your Excellency, I have told my story with regard to the prohibition for carrying rice and paddy from Burma. I should like also to refer another problem, imposed by the Director of Civil Supplies of sailing ships carrying rice and paddy by sea from one port to another within the Presidency. I cannot for a moment understand why such a prohibition should be made while all restrictions in the carrying of rice and paddy from one place to another within the Presidency, by sea, have been completely removed. It seems to me that there is something wrong somewhere, and I hope your Excellency's Government will remedy the evil forthwith."

"What is the business of the owners of the vessels who have invested large sums of money in the purchase as well as construction of the vessels if all vessels were to be made idle? Already the season for the vessels is fast closing. What is the use of the Director of Civil Supplies notifying in the last moment for the grant of licences for such a small quantity, 3,300 tons."

"In this connection, I also beg to invite the kind attention of this Council to a telegram in the 'Herald,' dated 28th January 1930, under the heading 'Ship Building in Coonoor—Alleged Encouragement' which runs as follows:—

"The Indian sailing shipowners of Coonoor, Madras and Jaffa own about a hundred vessels, averaging 200 tons burthen. Large sums were invested in ship building, relying on the encouragement secured by the Government Board of Commissioners of July 1918. The construction of new vessels continues. An alarming situation is created by withholding from them figures for the export of paddy and rice from Akab to Ceylon ports. Bargeowners meanwhile refuse charter and will neither for loading in sailing vessels owing to alleged arrangements with steamship companies. The result is that sailing vessels are left to rot. Competition with steamers is intensified and most available sailing vessels are carrying a thousand tons of cargo. The situation is most serious. The Government should take steps to give the sailing ship industry a fair chance. The Government to give impartial consideration and not be swayed from a reasonable rule."

(Mr. Ahmad Tazuli Marshkayar; Mr. Venkataswamy Pantulu, Mr. Telfender; Mr. Swaminatha Pillai.) (18th March 1920.)

"Under these circumstances I hope that Your Excellency's Government will make the necessary arrangements with the Government of India for the free issue of licences for sailing ships to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce, and thus remove the time-barred system."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU:—Your Excellency, I would like to mention and associate myself with what has been said by the Hon'ble member on the subject. It was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Telfender in one of his speeches this afternoon that the sailing ships were not allowed because they would not carry justly or rice to Burma from Burma in the postulated time. That may be a reason, but I cannot understand the reason why licences are not granted to the ships for sailing from port to port in India and to Ceylon. I am unable to understand that the prohibition applies also to voyages to Ceylon."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TELFENDER:—"The resolution relates to sailing ships carrying rice from Burma."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASWAMY PANTULU:—"I am drawing the attention of the Government to the fact that these ships were constructed during the war to meet the demands and requirements of those times and the Government had encouraged construction of ships and the owners who invested large sums of money in these ships are receiving heavy losses now. At the port of Rangoon alone, ships of the total tonnage of 7,800 are lying idle for want of work. It is a calamitation. There are loud complaints on the part of the owners regarding the prohibition and therefore some means should be found to give employment to the ships; otherwise all the money invested by them will be lost. I cannot question the reasons which have led to the prohibition of ships carrying rice from Burma to India or going elsewhere. But I leave it to the Government to consider the seriousness of the situation and to take immediate action. With these few remarks I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I have to say with reference to the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tazuli Marshkayar that he has himself stated the circumstances under which permission to carry rice from Burma was given to sailing ships for some time and why it was withdrawn afterwards. He brought a resolution before the committee which advised the Director of Civil Supplies, asking for the same information, and he was told in reply (perhaps he was not there at that meeting) that up to the 15th December such permission was freely given because at that time the rice that was brought in sailing ships did not come against the allocation to the Presidency and was sent and where the national allotment which was got by steamer. But afterwards the Presidential Commissionnaire looked upon carrying this matter for allocation, and then it became a serious question whether such import of rice should be allowed; but Council is so much aware to what an extent a large part of this Presidency was, up to a month ago, as some price was even now, dependent upon Burma rice. It was then decided that the Director of Civil Supplies should get Burma rice into each district as required and as quickly as possible. But considering the emergency of the sailing ships, we suspended for a time loading because rice due to be worked in sailing ships from Burma. But on representations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tazuli Marshkayar, the Director has again, even at the sacrifice of a portion of the Indian allotment of Burma rice, allowed a certain quantity to be brought in sailing vessels. He has told us, and evidently Mr. Ahmad Tazuli Marshkayar also, that he has recently allowed 8,500 tons out of the 27,000 tons due to this Presidency to be carried in sailing ships. The Hon'ble Additional Member probably does not consider this sufficient sufficient. But we have to take all the circumstances into consideration, how much more necessary it is for instance to get Burma rice than it is to get it by means of sailing ships. Thus with reference to the situation which has been raised by the Hon'ble the speaker of the resolution, I am afraid there is no suggestion that the ships which have been built under the advance and encouragement of Government must be able when they are allowed to bring rice from Burma. That is not the case at all. There is no prohibition of any kind to bring in very goods other than rice—only rice on two articles have been prohibited for import into India ports under the Imports and Exports of Goods Act, and the ships are free to carry anything else. As regards the complaint made by the additional member regarding rice not being allowed to be carried by boat from port to port within the Presidency, it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Telfender that this is not part of the resolution of which action has been given. I would advise the Hon'ble Member to write about it. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that as much rice as possible has been allowed to be brought in by sailing ships from Burma, I hope the Hon'ble Member will withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur A. T. S. M. AHMAD TAZULI MARSHKAYAR SAHIB Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Swaminatha Pillai is not at all satisfactory. The answer given by the Hon'ble Commissionnaire as to the condition of the voyage of sailing ships and as to their destination, etc., is all given not now. I do not know how we can except the answer. When no people of commerce were endeavouring to get elsewhere and found great difficulty in securing tonnage, Government came forward and helped merchants to build great vessels; and now Government's assurance great number of ships have been built and large sums of money have been invested. Now the Hon'ble Commissionnaire or the Government of India says that they are not in a position to give an allowance that was set apart for the Presidency to the sailing ships but will give only to steamers. That is more absurd. If that kind of

**RESOLUTIONS RE LICENCES FOR SHIPS CARRYING RICE FROM BURMA TO
GRANT-IN-AID TO BE RESTRICTED TO SCHOOLS WHICH ADMIT
PANCHAMA PUPILS.**

16th March 1929.]

(Mr. Ahmad Yousi Marudayar, the President;
Mr. Raja.)

thing is to go on how far we depend upon any assurance given by the Government. I only rely upon that assurance and ask the Government to reconsider the decision of the Rice Commissioner to the Government of India. With regard to the statement the answer to my question given by the Director of Civil Supplies is also vague. The cargo we are getting now is in no way equivalent to one-third part of what we had been getting last year. We are getting only a very small quantity, hence the Director of Civil Supplies not being in a position to give more licence to the sailing ships, I request the Government to arrange the sailing of more. Unless that is done, we will find difficulty in getting more licence to the sailing ships. One thing point I should like very much to impress. The Government of India have had a regular licence for the rice. The whole trouble lies upon the Government of India, having taken by the rice business themselves and the result is they seem to have been profiting. What I now request is, that we must appeal to the Government of India to give us some subsidy for this Presidency as our Presidency is in need of more cargo. If this is done we will be keeping up to our promise given to the owners of these sailing ships. With regard to the other question, I think that the refusal of licence for carrying rice within the Presidency from one port to another is most objectionable. Such a restriction should immediately be withdrawn. The proprietors and owners of ships who have invested large sums of money are actually undergoing great difficulty. The ships are not like steamers. If the steamers do not get cargo for six months, they may get the same during the other six months, but the sailing vessels can work only in fair weather and in proper seasons. Out of 12 months they can sail only for six months. So if they lose that opportunity the owners of ships will lose together. The exact quantity of 2,500 tons which the Director of Civil Supplies was kind enough to allot is such a small quantity that it will never help anybody. So I request Your Excellency's Government to consider this question very seriously. With these remarks I try to withdraw the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should just like to ask the Honourable Member to give us an idea of the number of sailing ships or steamers that are laid up and the number of men who man the ships, who are out of work owing to the fact they have not licence for carrying rice."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. U. M. AHMED TAMEE MAHABUBAT RAHIM Sahib:—"I will place a statement before Your Excellency."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION RE GRANT-IN-AID TO BE RESTRICTED TO SCHOOLS
WHICH ADMIT PANCHAMA PUPILS.**

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja moved the following resolution:—

"XXII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to stop grant-in-aid to schools which do not admit panchama pupils."

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, I think, I can safely assert without fear of contradiction, that it is the aim of the Government and the govern of this country to bring about a harmonious development of culture, social and political, among the people of this land. This object can be best attained, I trust, by passing the resolution which I have the honour to place before the Council."

"Arguments might be brought forward against the resolution on the ground of public opinion. I mean the representation of the Hindu community yet, in spite of the fact that of social reform, it comes firstly, is done earliest with the so-called untouchables and the consequent fear of the Government to directly take steps as recommended in the resolution."

"The interest of Governmental Municipal Council might be apparent in the mind of some of the members of this Council. But I feel prompted to put forward my arguments in favour of the resolution by reason of my conviction and experience."

"It is an admitted fact that schools are the cradles of future citizens and if young minds are trained to look upon their school fellows as their equals without the slightest thought of superiority or distinction of caste, they are certain to cultivate a spirit of education and equality and have a broader outlook of caste and avoid their social evils in their adulthood."

"The parent of Hindu children know well that the school is the abode of the goddess of learning who knows no difference of caste or creed and hence there is no pollution there at all. Are those not caste Hindu students rubbing shoulders with the untouchables in the classroom and the library schools and colleges? If any be said that this being good only to a certain extent, that really is advanced localities where caste is not observed everywhere. But I might express to me in the field of education for some years, that the Hindus, who only the Brahmins, and those who follow or imitate them could object to co-existence and that they would make the best of the situation, for I know well that boys who read in Hindu schools which would not admit panchama students freely start to schools in which the depressed classes are already there. I know no parent is willing to send his children to any but orthodox schools only, for if that had been the case good many vernacular schools ought to have sprung up in this country by this time."

764 RESOLUTION AS GRANT-IN-AID TO BE RESTRICTED TO SCHOOLS
WHICH ADMIT PANCHAMA PUPILS.

(Mr. Rao; Mr. Sahas Rao; Mr. Littlehale.) [16th MARCH 1930.]

"*Myra has already taken the bold step to refuse to give aid to schools which close their doors against the depressed classes and there seems to have been no feeling of disappointment in this province, which is an arid State.*

"*I may add that in places, be they towns or rural localities, where there are no public or Muslim schools, boys of the depressed classes could never dream of any education at all and how can we expect our benevolent class to better themselves for ages to come? The Government or local boards cannot always afford, I think, to establish two sets of schools one for the untouchables and the other for the 'untillable'.*

"*Above all, the grants allotted to private schools are paid out of the taxes levied from the public without any concession of caste or class superiority and inferiority and as such every community has a share in the expenditure of the State revenues. The public money should not be expended on sectarian institutions and that the schools should be as open as hospitals, courts, and railway crossings and that there should be no caste bar in cases where the institutions are in receipt of aid from public funds.*

"*Any special grant or the scholarship awarded to panchamas cannot adequately be said to satisfy the needs of a large class of population, whose own no-doubt, is not attended by the Government, but what I consider most important is that there should be some definite aid and measures adopted to advance the mass of education, without any extra expenditure on account of social disabilities and to bring out social amelioration in a country which has hitherto been in an attitude of self-government. The measure which I suggest may be characterised as premature or hasty but I submit my ill-considered business of the Council who sympathise with the cause of my community to show actual proof by their support to my resolution which seeks to establish a sound and just principle as a basis of action on the part of the Government in the future. The Government is above all communities and is expected to look upon them all alike, as equally before the law, as having a right to claim and to enjoy the same rights and privileges."*

The Hon'ble Mr. Behar Lal Sarda, M.A.,—"*Your Excellency, I formally record this resolution. This question is viewed in two different lights; one is that the Government can certainly from the hands of those aided and other institutions to take in those boys and if they do not, aid should not be given to them. The other is the audacious policy of allowing the Government to have their own way and allow the grant-in-aid on the ground that they are trying to help the Government in spreading education. The Government has carried out certain enactments in the form of legislation, such as the Age of Consent Act, Widow Remarriage Act and so on. But in that matter they are not prepared to take any risk of that kind. But what I would propose to Government is that the Government may make a beginning in the case of untouchables which are run by Government. The Government may establish in its a few rule that panchama boys can be allowed to enter Government schools. I know as a matter of fact that even in Government schools there is a very great difficulty in allowing them boys. In Mangalore when the Government Training school tried to admit certain panchama boys there was a riot. All boys, Bahamans, non-Brahmins, Christians and Mohammedans all joined and interrupted to Mr. Sarda. Mr. Sarda came to Mangalore to settle the question. A separate bench was given to them, and for the last three years an objection has been raised to panchama boys entering Government Training school. The Government is also trying its best to induce the District Board and the municipal council to allow such boys in their schools. As President of the District Board, one year ago I received a communication that I should try that panchama boys are allowed access in our Board schools. I requested the President of the local boards and they were also trying their best in the matter. After one year we were asked to report and I reported to Government that there was great opposition to such a thing and I suggested to Government that wherever there were panchama institutions they must be given ample funds to raise their schools to a high school. I for my part think that education is a great benefit and that education had made many admirable into touchables. So I do not think it is an impossible thing for the Government, at least to begin with Government institutions to take the heads of such institutions to admit panchama boys. With these few remarks I wish to record the resolution and substantially support it."*

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Lammamann,—"*Mr. Vice-President, the hon'ble the Minister of the Education has given an account of the case of the Government Training school, Mangalore, which at one time refused to run satisfactorily with the admission of panchama boys. Arrangements were made so that panchamas might be admitted and placed in a separate bench. That is the information which the hon'ble the Minister furnished. I have much more recent information. I visited the institution about two months ago and I saw panchama people sitting all in a separate bench but only by side with those who were not panchamas. This, etc., is typical of the general attitude of feeling with regard to the education of the panchamas.*

"*The policy of the Government is to rely to a certain extent upon private efforts for the sake of higher education, and the grant-in-aid system has been devised with a view to stimulate such enterprise. There is no need for me to quote extracts from the despatches of the Director Genl. H.E. and the recent educational processions. They are sufficiently well known to the Members of this Council who keep themselves informed on educational matters. All institutions which accept such grants are under adequate local management and are eligible for grants from provincial funds, provided they satisfy the requirements of the department of education. The acceptance of this resolution would certainly be received by managers of aided institutions who have done in the past and continue to do work of a public*

RESOLUTIONS RE GRANT-IN-AID TO BE RESTRICTED TO SCHOOLS WHICH ADMIT PANCHAMA PUPILS AND EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

16th March 1920.] (Mr. Littlehales; Mr. M. C. Raja; Mr. Narayana Ayyar.)

elsewhere, if these institutions did not exist it would be inevitable upon similar institutions being opened, the total cost of the maintenance of which will have to be met from Provincial or Local funds. I do not feel justified in view of the expenses involved of for no other reason as existing Government to give cause for aided institutions closing down altogether or for a diversion from a policy which has been in existence for 65 or 66 years.

"We have in the Educational Department sufficient difficulties in enforcing in aided institutions—and all institutions in fact—rules and regulations which are based on sound educational and sound hygienic principles and I certainly do not look with any favour on a suggestion to enforce on aided schools rules which are treated with a view to maintain a change in the social and religious customs of the people. Until it is proved that a programme is required in relation to a school or a college because of its position and that it is not possible for the institution to obtain education in a neighbouring educational institution I not only think that the decision which is taken by the Honorable member calls for any immediate or serious action. The problem is not to enforce these educational is character and it will not solve itself only with the change in the opinion of the people. The public is growing accustomed to the education of panchamas and non-panchamas and the departmental policy to in such work as education. But to endeavor to force a change on public opinion might do, I fear, more harm than good. What we want in this is an educational institution in Mysore, but I strongly think that policy has been seriously considered. My interpretation of that policy may be wrong but so far as I am concerned the policy in Mysore is that, whenever a school is opened as a protest against the admission of pupils of any community in public schools the promoters of such movement should be made aware in advance that the institutions concerned will not be entitled to any grant from the Government. That is an entirely different thing from the withdrawal of aid from schools which have been in existence for 65 years. I don't think I will waste the time of the Council in discussing the difficulties in the application of such regulations. There are practical difficulties which arise, but I do not encounter them."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja:—"I am sorry I cannot accept the explanation of the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehales. I know in the best of my ability that in Mysore school which refused admission to the panchamas do not grant from the Government. From some Mysore I also understand that after these new changes the number of panchamas seeking in schools has increased to a very great extent and I believe the same has happened in Coimbatore and Tanjore also. Moreover I should like to point out one instance. In the Presidency College in Madras they employ Christian students and Mohammedan students, but they do not admit Christian and Mohammedan boys. I wish the Honorable Members of the Council to understand my position. The Hon'ble Mr. Littlehales said that the policy of the Government was to encourage private enterprise, but I don't think that it should be in the expense of millions of people. No doubt the panchamas did not have any grant some years ago, but now as we see on the ground it is self-evident I don't see why we should accept these rules now. Take for instance the Hindu community during the older days. The Kings then had certain social distinctions because they thought that it was the opinion of men of power and influence that these distinctions should be maintained. To them days on such opinions are changing and I don't see why we should still continue with distinctions. I am sorry I have to pose this resolution."

The resolution was put to vote and lost.

A poll was taken with the following result:

For	Against
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehales.
Mr. Subbarao N. Subba Rao	Mr. Subbarao T. Sambamurti Chetti
Aravind.	Gura.
	Mr. Subbarao T. Subbarao Rao
	Nayudu Gura.
	Mr. R. M. Marudhai Gura.
	Mr. K. Venkateswara Rao.
	Mr. K. A. Gurusami.
	Mr. G. G. Venkateswara Rao.
	Mr. T. N. Sambamurti Ayyar.
	Mr. Subbarao A. V. G. M.
	Aravind Subbarao.
	Mr. J. H. Venkateswara.
	Mr. K. A. Gura.
	Mr. W. J. J. Marudhai.

The resolution was declared lost, 3 voting for and 12 against.

RESOLUTION RE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

The following resolution of which the Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narayana Ayyar had given notice was deferred to be dealt with at the next meeting.

"XXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the practice of Government moving to Coimbatore during summer be stopped."

231 RESOLUTIONS OF COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
CONDITION OF THE PANCHAMAS.

(Mr. H. K. Raja; Mr. Balu Rao; Mr. Tebaker.) [16th March 1939.]

RESOLUTIONS OF COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
CONDITION OF THE PANCHAMAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. K. Raja moved the following resolution:—

'XXIV. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of non-officials who have sympathy with panchamas to formulate a scheme to improve the condition of panchamas and of others of Madras.'

In doing so he said:—Your Excellency, in moving this resolution when I am anxious is that the condition of the panchamas should be improved. I am presently in touch with the panchamas here and I know that their condition is very very miserable. I have been personally visiting the slums of Madras. The quarters in which most of my people live are so wretched in the town and the condition of the slums is very miserable and this is not due to want of clean habits in my people. Honorable Members of this Council will have observed that it is my people that buy European houses and quarters clean and worthy of imitation by others and many of them may know that the other members of my community show better taste in housekeeping and house-management than members of other communities with a corresponding income. No doubt the Government is taking keen interest in the welfare of my people and Mr. Pancham is devoting his energy towards bettering the condition of my people. Once I took Mr. Pancham sound some of the slums of Madras and brought to his notice the most immediate condition of these slums. But what could Mr. Pancham do when he is overwhelmed with multifarious duties such as: (1) the question of education and law courts (2) held in town the Churches in the Madras district, (3) the Madras district, (4) the Madras district, (5) the general control and management of the criminal justice system under the Government of Madras, (6) the control of industry under the Industries Act, (7) the question of taking the improvement, (8) industrialising, (9) the working of Madras Labour Act and the Madras Branch of Co-Operative Act, and (10) the general economic aspect of the labour questions which are daily becoming more and more important.

The miserable nature of these comprehensive duties devolving on Mr. Pancham—the President of the Institute of the depressed classes, the Commissioner of Labour and President of the Health and Welfare Association—will not allow him to devote his attention specially to look into the existing condition of panchamas and of others of Madras and to formulate a scheme for their improvement. Therefore it is essential that somebody should help him with suggestions and schemes for improving them. What I request the Government is to appoint a committee consisting of non-officials for the purpose we have word sympathy with the panchamas. The reason why I suggest a committee of non-officials is that the people will be more free with non-officials than with the officials. For people are generally afraid of officials and they will not give out their grievances freely as they would do to non-officials. The panchamas of Madras are one-fourth of the total population of the city and their miserable condition and cruel situation of the Government. I am sure the Government will not hesitate to appoint a committee consisting of non-officials to formulate schemes to raise the panchamas from the slough of dependency in which they are sunk and prevent them from breaking out which will spread and sweep across these hundreds and thousands of victims from the general population and thus make the panchamas better and happier.'

The Hon'ble Mr. Balu Rao:—I second the resolution. I feel very well as with what anxiety the Hon'ble member wants to bring to Your Excellency's notice all the disabilities that he does is labouring under. He as well as those who are interested in the light of this class are very thankful to Your Excellency's Government for having given an opportunity for the class by appointing the Hon'ble member to this Council. But to take it to his duty to bring forward conditions and point out to the Government the disabilities under which they are labouring. He by his continuous work to go on and on for his community, to further education among his community and he wants to improve the condition of the panchamas and the slums of Madras and he wants to see that the slums and is stopped in its community. I have no doubt that the Government will give all these grievances with sympathy and there would be no objection to accept the resolution.'

The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Tammurthy:—I may say at the outset that the Government are entirely in sympathy with the two main lines underlying the resolution, namely, first that some action is necessary to survey the condition of the panchamas in the town of Madras, and second that the action is one to be taken in hand by appointment of private workers who have sympathy with the aspirations of the panchamas to better their condition. But I am afraid that I must join issue with the Hon'ble Member in the suggestion that the appointment of private individuals to take the work in hand should be recommended by the Government instead of being spontaneous associations of individuals willing to work for the benefit of their fellowmen.

* Nor do I think that it is possible for a single association to undertake the task. There are altogether 80,000 panchamas living in the city. There is further a very large population of these living in the suburbs in such places as Chembay. We may put the total number of

250 RESOLUTIONS AS EXTENSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS TO BE CONTROLLED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.

(Mr. Raja; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; [19th March 1920.
Sir Rajagopal Achariar.])

RESOLUTION AS EXTENSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—

"XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider and report on the immediate steps that should be taken by the Government and the public to promote the rapid extension of elementary education among the masses especially by the adoption of compulsion."

He said: "I wish to withdraw Resolution No. XXVI as the Education Bill is coming up soon."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE SECONDARY SCHOOLS TO BE CONTROLLED BY
DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Raja moved the following resolution:—

"XXVII. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the new secondary schools opened under G.O. No. 757 of 11th June 1918 as well as old secondary schools under local boards be placed under the direct control of the district boards concerned."

In doing so, he said:—"Your Excellency, in placing this resolution before this Council for its useful consideration I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the report of the Government Order quoted which intends providing for facilities for secondary education by opening 38 high schools and 48 middle schools. The management of these schools were brought into existence was placed in the municipal areas under the management of the councils and in local fund areas under the management of the local boards according to design. But the Director suggests that the institutions in local fund areas could be more advantageously placed under the direct control of the district boards. The Government commends this suggestion for the consideration of the local bodies. I now desire to urge the Government to take steps to give effect to this sound suggestion, for the cost of education can be more readily distributed among all the institutions of the district boards as a whole than the present arrangement of confining decentralisation within a district limit. This transfer may bring about a strong and unified policy in a district as a whole. As regards financial question, the district boards have large funds at their disposal and can, if necessary, enter, with greater facility, apply for appropriate Provincial grants. Further within a district uniformity, as far as possible, regarding standard of instruction, provisions, text-books and curricula may be introduced. There can be made, as it is, was an indication of teaching work and career at least among the schools under the district boards though such unification of all the schools in one and the same district is still more desirable, because in a case the prospects of the teachers will be better owing to comparatively wider field for promotion, etc., and there is a serious defect in the present arrangement among the teachers and in respect better education to the school-going students. The district board members, being expected to be men of greater experience and of wider outlook in matters educational, are far away from local prejudices and feelings which play a great role at present in the local board management, and it is actually hoped that under the guidance of the district board, the institutions can work better and as smaller units."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I do not want that any proposition should go without a second. And so I gladly second it, though I am under the belief that in Salem, taluk board schools have been taken charge of by the district board and that that is being done all round. I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Siran Subadar Sir P. RAMANUJIA ACHARIAR:—"The Hon'ble Member's resolution is that the Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the new secondary schools opened under G. O. No. 757 of 11th June 1918 as well as the old secondary schools under local boards be placed under the direct control of the district boards concerned." In that order, if I remember right, there was a suggestion that the new schools should be under the district boards. An inquiry was made about a year ago and it was then found that out of 39 old schools 26 were under the management of district boards and 38 under taluk boards, and of 47 new schools opened with reference to the Government Order referred to only 11 were under district boards, 36 being under taluk boards. I think that the bulk of the secondary schools, both old and new, is under the control of the taluk boards. I have discussed this question with several local boards, both district and taluk, and their opinion is that this is a matter which should be left to each district board to fix itself. In some districts the policy seems to be to allow taluk boards to maintain secondary schools under the general control of the district board. In other districts the policy seems to be to bring only all such schools under the management of the district board. There are advantages on both sides. On the one hand the taluk board is more local than the district board and the policy of transferring local interests would prevent all secondary schools being managed by the taluk boards. On the

(Mr. Lloyd; Mr. Hoja; the President.)

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Salt and the President of the Madras Corporation and two Commissioners started by the Corporation of Madras and a large number of ladies to house. The Board concluded in this way as it is good a position as any other body that Government would set up to handle where these shops should be and what should be done about their being closed in the middle of the day, and I am afraid it is not possible to see what further steps we can take. The Honourable Member's only solution is that all shops in the vicinity of the city should be shut up. It seems to me that it is rather unreasonable.

is partly well observed in the villages, but it is not always possible to refuse access to travellers (especially away from the roadside).

[illegible]

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Banerjee:—“In the memorandum that has recently been placed in our hands by the Commissioner of Labour I see on page 6, paragraph 10, that the object of a recent settlement in the information of the inmates by inducing them to lead a settled life, to go to some opportunity of meeting a regular income apart from crime, to break those of their evil, vicious and reckless habits by regular discipline, by removing the temptation to crime and to drink and by holding out hopes of an independent life as farmer or artisan when they have shown by their virtuous past work that they are worthy of freedom.

"All this has been adopted with regard to penal sentences in order to remove the temptation to drink. I only request the Government to adopt this with regard to the deposed churches also."

His Excellency the Governor :—“ Does the Honourable Member suggest prohibition as the only plan?”

[illegible]

With the pervasiveness of life expectancy the President, the prosthesis was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President:—“Before I adjourn the Council, I should like to say that while I think it will be agreed that we have had a very successful session, we have done much useful work and I wish to thank very much those few members who have stood the session till the end.”

The Council was adjourned until 2006.

R. J. STEPHANOU

Acting Secretary to Govt., E. & M. (Legislative Dep.)